

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

CENTRAL
ARCHÆOLOGICAL
LIBRARY

ACCESSION NO. 19270

CALL No. 910-409514 Gei

D.G.A. 79.

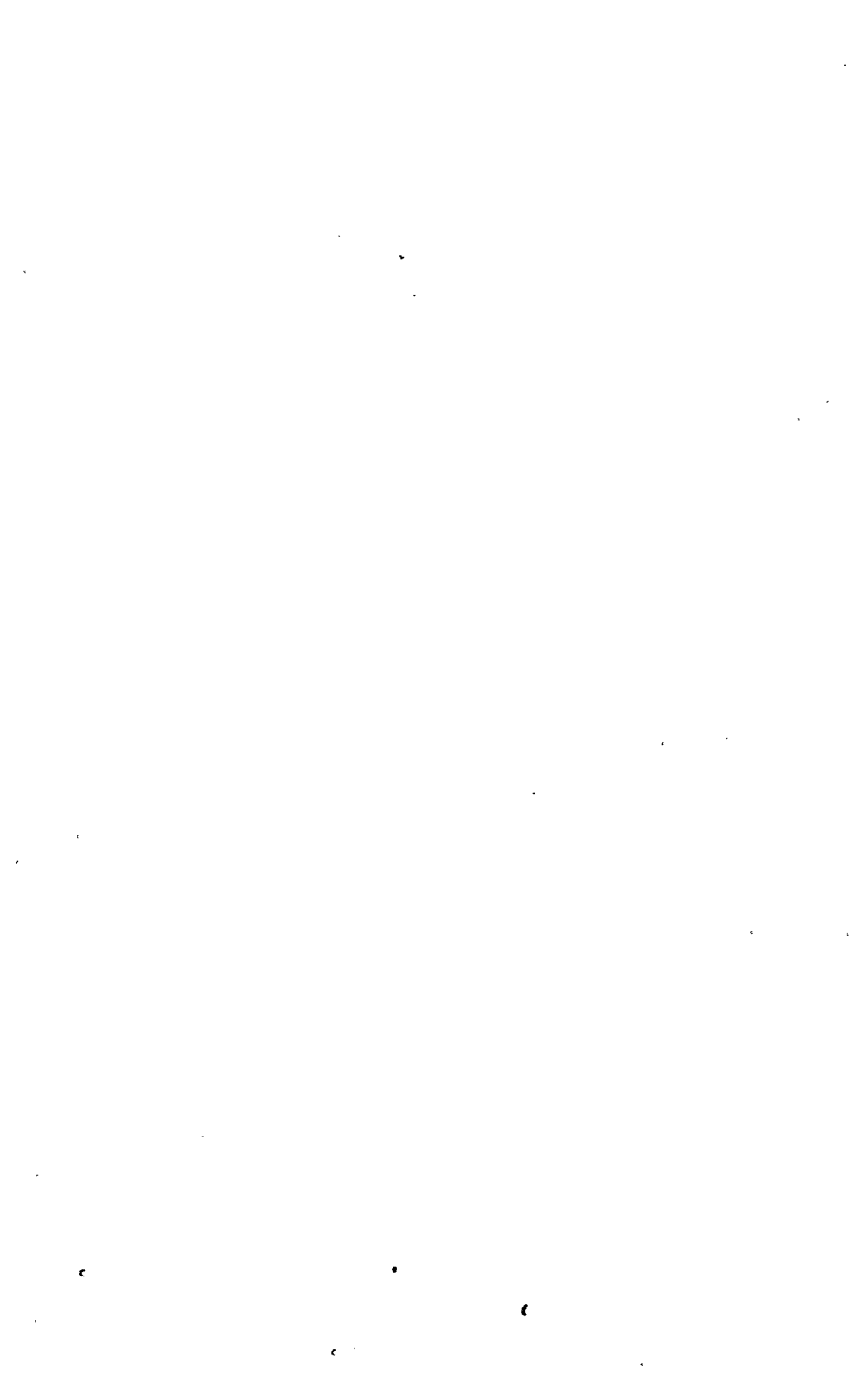
1/2

1/2

1/2

m/e

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA



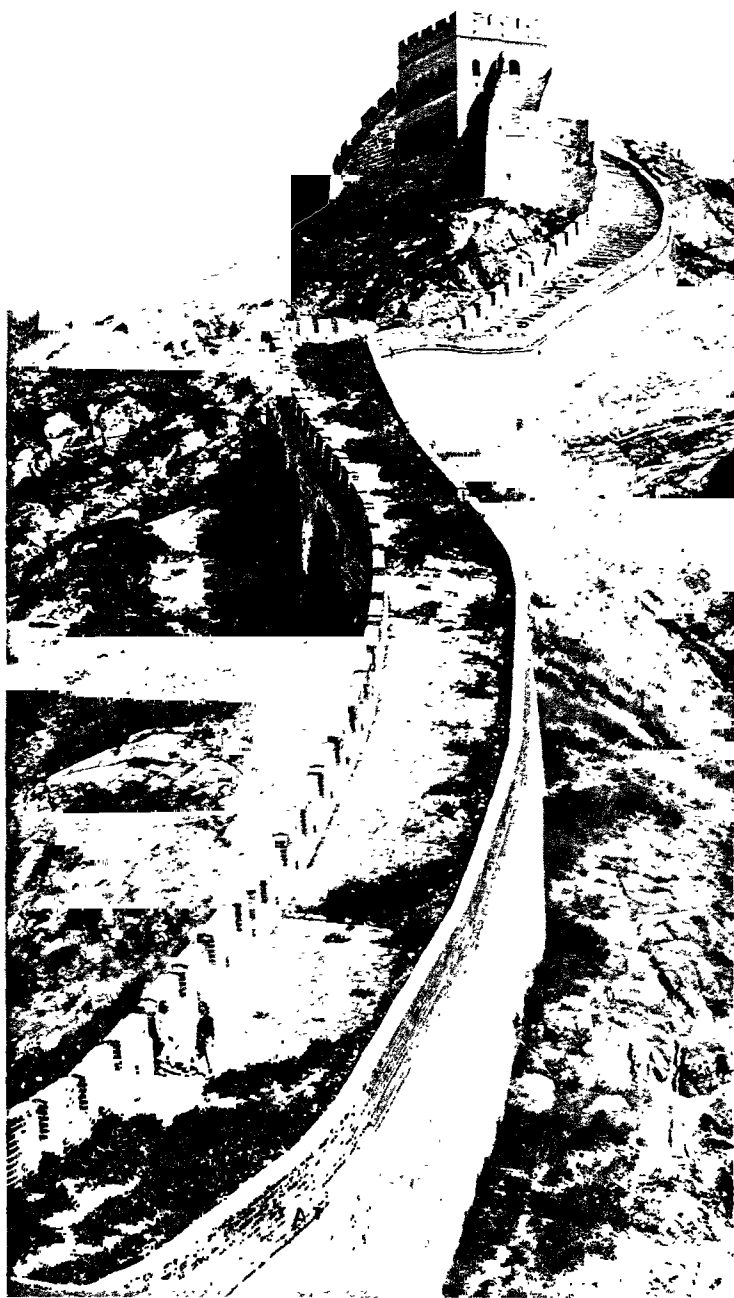


Photo by H. G. Ponting, F.R.G.S.

[Copyright.]

THE GREAT WALL ASCENDING A STEEP DECLIVITY NEAR THE NANKOW PASS.

[Frontispiece.]

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA



BY WILLIAM EDGAR GEIL

M.A., LL.D., F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S., M.R.A.S., F.A.G.S., ETC. ETC.

AUTHOR OF "A YANKEE ON THE YANGTZE," ETC. ETC.

WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS

910.409514

Geil

LONDON

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET, W.

1909

30
5-2-46
10-11-15
Geil 910 51

CENTRAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL
LIBRARY, NEW DELHI.

Acc. No. 11270

Date 2/2/63

Call No. 910.409514

Get

PRINTED BY
HAZELL, WATSON AND VINEY, LD.,
LONDON AND AYLESBURY.

DISCOURS PRELIMINAIRE

THERE is a Great Wall of China. So much the geographies tell everybody ; but they do not make it clear whether it is built of china, or why it is, or how long it is, or how long it has been. There is developing a Panama Canal, and the journals are in ecstacy because a few billion cubic yards of earth are being moved. There was no steam machinery to build the Wall, yet General Grant estimated that it took as much work as would have built all our railroads, all our canals, and nearly all our cities. We have an ignorance about China almost as colossal as that land.

Our education consists, in part, of learning various languages, Thribbaty and Slapyak and other antique dialects which only introduce to literatures whose very dregs have long since been examined to the last ounce. Why not try Chinese for a change ? Then we might find out what we have long borrowed from the Central Kingdom, and what else it has to pass on to us. They are widening their curriculum : why should not we enlarge ours ?

Chin took a liberal view of education, and was anti-

classic. He destroyed the old books, and so encouraged one of his generals to invent a new style of writing, which brought books within the reach of all, both to compose and to read. This was the Chin who built the Wall. He defended his country, he unified it, he reformed its education. He stands pre-eminent in the same class with Peter the Great, Alfred the Great, Bismarck. Only these men of heroic mould too often stunt originality in others, so that no successor arises to carry on their work. Chin was great enough to know himself great, to proclaim himself great: The Only First! He was equal to at least two men, so began his allocutions "We." Nowadays every petty journalist counts himself one, and his press another, so that they talk as We.

The Wall is the product of Chin. He built roads over his new domains, he put the scholars low and the farmers high. The land that produced one Chin may produce another. One built a Wall to keep the foreigner out; another may stride over that Wall to put the foreigner in his proper place. Iran had a long turn at leading the world, Egypt another; Europe has had several centuries as pace-maker, and begins to feel tired. Will America or China jostle to the front next? The nation is astir and gaining momentum. Will it find a chauffeur able to grasp the wheel?

THE GREAT WALL SEPARATES TWO EPOCHS, TWO
LANDS, TWO RACES

It separates the Age of Myth from the Age of Fact. While it is not true that everything in China

before the Great Wall is prehistoric, yet its builder deliberately did his best to destroy the records of earlier ages, and so far succeeded that the piecing together of the relics is often a true Chinese puzzle.

But the blow dealt at literature brought a reaction, and scholars enshrined in multitudinous documents the doings of subsequent rulers, so that the clear light of history shines on every succeeding age. The Chinese know the course of events so accurately that they can afford to smile at the Western conceptions of their annals. Hear the "Relation of Pinto":—"In one single prison of two leagues square, are kept 300,000 prisoners, appointed still for the repair of the Great Wall. . . . The king of Tartary sat down before Peking with 1,200,000 foot, 600,000 horse, 17,000 ships, and 80,000 rhinoceroses that carried the baggage for his army." The veracious Pinto got his information from the French, certainly not from the Chinese. Mendoza, too, has a fine idea of the size of Peking, asserting that a man mounted on a good horse riding from morn until night will have much ado to cross the city within the walls. Such fables might amuse the credulous Portuguese, but the Wall marks off the period of myth for the Chinese, and since its time abundant facts have been accessible to all.

The Wall separates Two Lands. To the cold North lie lands that may tempt the miner in search of gold, or the breeder who desires wide prairies for his mares to roam over. To the South are sunnier lands whose fertility encourages the agriculturist to delve in the rich soil and extract abundant crops.

The Wall separates Two Races. To the South are the black-haired race, as they term themselves, but to us their outstanding mark is that they are Yellow. To the North may now be found the outward-flowing White race. The destinies of the world are committed to these two. The business of the globe will be transacted in the tongue of one or the other. But the religion of the world, the gift of neither, may yet be the heritage of both. Born in Asia, adopted in Europe, developed in America, Christianity is found by one who travels along the Great Wall a potent force in these regions. Here the Aboriginal code is effete, the Indian Buddhism is degenerate, but faith in Christ can nerve the frail to endurance and victory.

The Wall is the sign of separation: the Cross of union. The one is the greatest monument of human industry, the other of Divine love. The one, though obsolete, has a noble history; the other has its noblest triumphs yet to come, though already it commemorates the greatest sacrifice of all ages.

*Done at Doylestown,
Pennsylvania, United
States of America, on
the Seventh Day of the
9th Moon of the Best
Year of the Christian
Cycle, 1909.*

A large, elegant handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Wm. Edgar Gil". The signature is written in a cursive style with long, sweeping strokes, particularly in the "W" and "G".

CONTENTS

	PAGE
DISCOURS PRÉLIMINAIRE	V
<small>CHAPTER</small>	
I. THE THRILLING PROSPECT	1
From the Golden Gate to the Yellow Sea—Chin, Van Tromp, Blake, Togo—Great Battles of Books and Brains—Progeny of the Black Art.	
II. THE TRAGEDY OF CHIN WANG TAO	7
Ever Open Harbour—The Isle of Chin now joined to the Mainland—The Cap of the West.	
III. THE ONLY FIRST	11
A brief Biography of the First Emperor of China— His wonderful Works—The Great Wall—Search for Root of Life—Invention of the Chinese Pen— Thirty-seven years' Reign—Death.	
IV. FROM THE SEA TO THE EASTERN "Y"	23
Chin's Design—Narrative of the First 300 miles of the Journey along the Great Wall—The Lily Pool —White Dandelion—Peace Project.	

CHAPTER	PAGE
V. THE ANCIENT ARCHITECTURAL WAVE .	40
The Idea of the Great Wall, European, Babylonian, or Original?—The Seven Wonders of the West— Survey of Chief Characteristics of the Epoch or the Great Wall.	
VI. FROM THE “THIRTEEN TOMBS” TO “CHINA’S SORROW”	56
The Ming Mausolea—The Western Tombs—Wutai Shan—Magic Mortar—Tablets on the Wall—The Picturesque Pass—Wan Li and Lung Ch’ing.	
VII. THE DEFENCE OF THE GREAT WALL .	79
Weapons of the Gods, etc.	
VIII. THE LOESS OR RIVER LOOP	89
In Oldest China—Land of Dry Fog—The Journey from the Yellow River to the Yellow River— Legends—Fauna—Flora—Black Dog’s Diary—The Line of the Least Natural Resistance.	
IX. THE RISE OF CHIN	107
Seven Great Chancellors—Ballad by Dr. W. A. P. Martin.	
X. LETTERS FROM NINGHIAFU	121
Addressed to a Young Lady—No-door Life—Medicine Man—The Lone Lady of Ninghia.	
XI. GENGHIS KHAN	135
The Red Raider—Passed inside the Great Wall, near Ninghia—Shed 23,000,000 gallons of human blood.	
XII. THE DESERT LOOP	153
Mountain Mule Caravan—Famous Moon Legend— Dead Land—Great Irrigation Scheme—Important Tablet—List of Great Walls.	

CONTENTS

xi

CHAPTER		PAGE
XIII.	CHIN SHIH HUANG TI	170
	First Universal Emperor—Historico-Economic Study of the Only First.	
XIV.	THE MOUND OF CHIN	184
XV.	THE WHY OF THE WALL	205
XVI.	THE "9 BY 3" CITY	219
	Liangchowfu—Detour of the Great Wall—A Cavern of Gold.	
XVII.	YUNG LO	227
	Who "Moved the Urns of Empire"—The Grand Encyclopædia.	
XVIII.	THE SOUTHERN LOOP	236
	The White Elephant—Golden Table.	
XIX.	CHINA BEFORE THE GREAT WALL	246
	Yao, Shun, Yü—Lao Tzû, Confucius, Mencius—In- tellectual Activity—The "Confucian Religion."	
XX.	THE THREE CHINS	255
	Ancestral Home of the Chins—Black Dog.	
XXI.	MEDIÆVAL CHINA	266
	Since the Building of the Great Wall to the Present Dynasty.	
XXII.	THE TIBETAN LOOP OF THE GREAT WALL	275
	Fast Horse Caravan into Tibet—Discovery of Two Hundred Miles of Great Wall not on the Map— Sining and the "Hero of Sining"—Christian Missions.	

CHAPTER		PAGE
XXIII.	THE CHIN TABLET	288
XXIV.	THE PAN-HANDLE OF CHINA	298
	Journey from Liangchow to Kanchow—Cashing a Draft in North-West Kansu.	
XXV.	THE PAN-HANDLE OF CHINA	308
	Su, last Large City along the Great Wall—Legends.	
XXVI.	THE PAN-HANDLE OF CHINA	316
	Western End of the Great Wall.	
INDEX		343

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

THE GREAT WALL ASCENDING A STEEP DECLIVITY NEAR THE NANKOW PASS	<i>Frontispiece</i>
	FACING PAGE
SKETCH-MAP OF THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA	1
THE SOLITARY TABLET WEST OF KIAYÜKWAN	4
STONE TABLET FACING THE SEA AT THE EASTERN END OF THE GREAT WALL	4
CHIN WANG TAO	6
THE ZIGZAG WALL NORTH BY EAST OF PEKING	10
THE DRAGON WALL	16
"THE FIRST GATE" IN THE GREAT WALL, WHICH IS ALSO THE SOUTH GATE OF SHANHAIKWAN	22
"THE LAST GATE" IN THE GREAT WALL, WHICH IS ALSO THE WEST GATE OF KIAYÜKWAN, IS 1,250 MILES FROM "THE FIRST GATE"	22
THE GREAT WALL, 4,000 FEET ABOVE THE SEA AND ABOUT THREE HUN- DRED MILES FROM THE GULF OF PICHILHI	24
EAST OF MULE-HORSE PASS	26
NEAR MULE-HORSE PASS, JUNE 1908	27
TEMPLE OF GODS THAT GUARD MULE-HORSE PASS	28
THE GODS THAT GUARD THE GREAT WALL AT THE MULE-HORSE PASS, NORTH-EAST OF THE CAPITAL	30
TEMPLE DEDICATED TO THE GOD OF WAR AT THE MULE-HORSE PASS, IN THE GREAT WALL	31

	FACING PAGE
NEAR LIENHWACHIH. LOOP BEHIND LOOP TO THE HORIZON . . .	32
THE TOP OF A SECTION OF THE MOUNTAIN WALL AT THE MULE-HORSE PASS, SEALED WITH STONE	34
NOT FAR FROM THE EASTERN "Y"	36
THE GREAT LIENHWACHIH PASS IN THE GREAT WALL NEAR THE EASTERN "Y"	36
LIENHWACHIH	38
THE GREAT WALL AS SEEN AT THE NANKOW PASS, SHOWING THE PA-TA- LING GATE	40
LIENHWACHIH	42
ON LOFTY MOUNTAIN NEAR LIENHWACHIH	44
NEAR LIENHWACHIH	46
THE FORTIFICATIONS OF THE GREAT WALL AT THE ROCKY GORGE OF TAOKWAN K'OW AS IT APPEARED IN JUNE. PERFECTLY PRESERVED	50
NORTH-EAST OF THE "THIRTEEN TOMBS," SHOWING DOUBLE PARAPETS FOR REVERSIBLE DEFENCE	54
THE CELEBRATED "LANGUAGE ARCH" OR HEXAGONAL GATEWAY, AT THE NANKOW PASS, SOME 22 LI FROM THE RAILWAY STATION . .	56
THE MOUNDS OF LUNG CHING	58
THE TOMB OF LUNG CHING	60
THE ARMOURY TOWER GUARDING THE ROCKY PASS AT PEYSHIH K'OW	64
ARSENAL TOWER AT PEYSHIH K'OW, 60 LI FROM FUTU YEH, CONTAINING TWO INTERESTING TABLETS	66
FUTU YEH PASS	66
SHWEI KWAN K'OW	68
CH'ACHIEH K'OW	70
A SUPERB VIEW OF THE GREAT WALL ERECTED BY THE EMPEROR WAN LI AT CH'ACHIEH K'OW	74

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

xv

	FACING PAGE
THE VILLAGE OF CH'ACH'EN K'OW AS SEEN FROM A LOFTY TOWER ON THE GREAT WALL	78
ONE OF THE BEAUTIFUL TOWERS AT COPPER GREEN PASS	80
"THE BAD MARKSMAN BLAMES THE DRILL-GROUND"	82
SHWEI K'OW IN NOVEMBER	84
IN THE LOESS COUNTRY, SHOWING A NEW BRIDGE CONSTRUCTED AFTER AN ANCIENT DESIGN OF TIED LOESS	88
OX TAIL, RABBIT FACE	p. 88
LOFTY HWANG-HO LU PASS	92
A SUPERB VIEW OF THE GREAT WALL ASCENDING FROM THE LOFTY HWANG- HO LU PASS	94
THE JERBOA (KANGAROO RAT)	96
THE DESERT HAMSTER	96
BLACK DOG AND THE GIRL-FACED QUIN	100
DR. WILLIAM EDGAR GEIL'S CARAVAN BETWEEN SUCHOW AND KIAYÜKWAN	100
GRANARY AND SCHOOL IN SIAOCHAO—THE CHRISTIAN CITY	102
THE ONLY GATE IN THE CHRISTIAN CITY	102
IN THE ORDOS COUNTRY NEAR THE HWAMACHI, IN OLDEST CHINA	104
THE RUINS OF THE GREAT WALL AT SHICHING, 20 LI FROM YING PIEN, IN THE ORDOS COUNTRY. A HOUSE BUILT INTO THE WALL	106
WEST OF SHICHING TSI, IN THE ORDOS COUNTRY	106
THE DRAGON WALL, WEST OF THE EASTERN "Y"	108
TWO MEMORIAL ARCHES NEAR SIANFU	110
THE CLUB HOUSE AND STOCK EXCHANGE IN SIANFU, WHERE THE EX- CHANGE OF SILVER IS FIXED EVERY DAY	112
THE SOUTH PAGODA OF NINGHIA : CITY OF THE QUIET SUMMER	124
"WHO SAVES ANOTHER'S LIFE ADDS TEN YEARS TO HIS OWN"	136

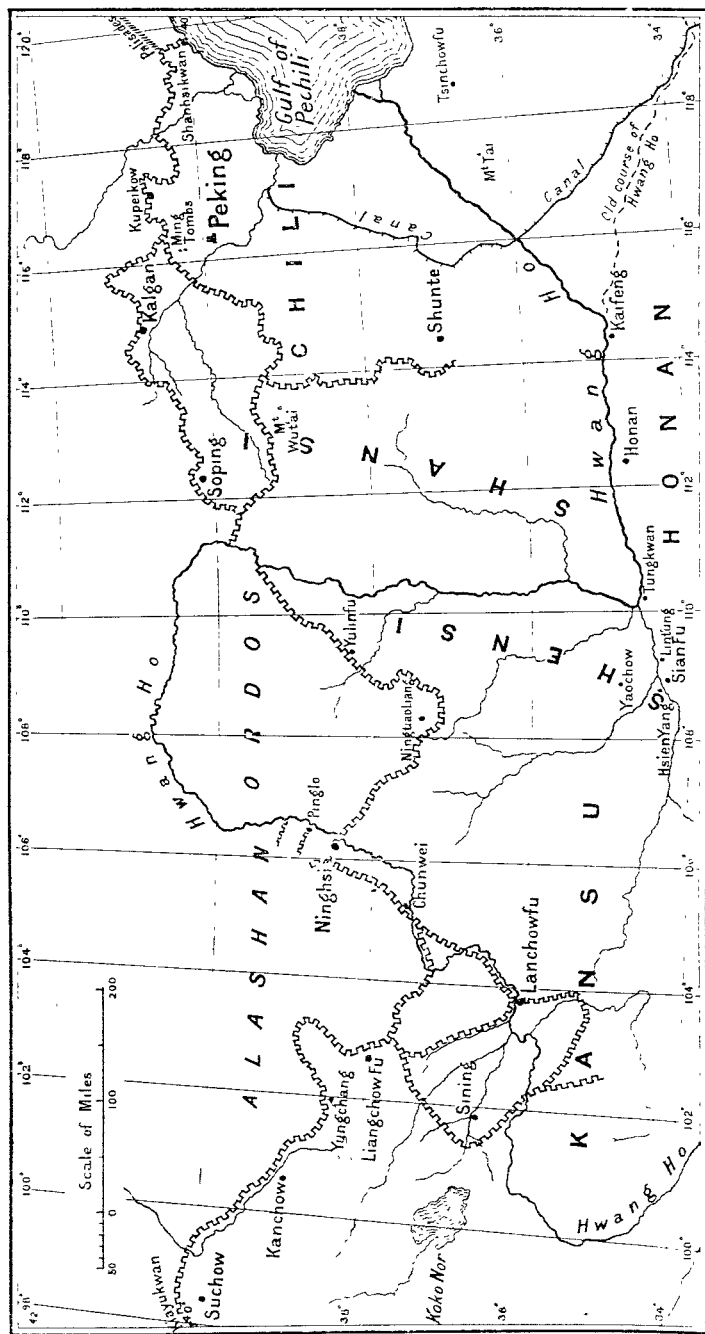
	FACING PAGE
TWO VIEWS OF THE SAME TOWER AT SHICHING TSI, PROVINCE OF KANSU	140
BALD-HEADED NATION	p. 152
"JOHN GWADEY, ESQ." (CHANG KUEI-TI.)	154
"JOHN GWADEY, ESQ."	154
GATE IN THE GREAT WALL AT KALGAN	158
LO MA GATE, A FAMOUS OPENING IN THE GREAT WALL	166
HISTORICAL BRIDGE NEAR HSIEN YANG, 10 LI FROM THE ANCIENT CAPITAL OF CHINA	172
FĒNG-HUAN-TAI IN HSIEN YANG, ONE OF THE OLDEST BUILDINGS IN THE CITY	174
NINE-HEADED SNAKE	p. 183
THE MOUND OF CHINA	184
THE MOUND OF CHINA	188
A TOWER OF THE OLD NORTH WALL, TSUHAÏ YEH	198
THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA: SHOWING MARVELLOUS CONTORTIONS	206
TOWER NO. 41: CHA TYU AT TUSHAN CHĒNG	208
MR. L. NEWTON HAYES	218
ONE SHOULDER, THREE-EYES NATION	p. 218
ONE OF THE TWO LARGE PAGODAS OF LIANGCHOW, KANSU	220
"THE FARTHEST WEST" FOREIGN HOME IN NORTH-WEST CHINA	224
THE "WHITE BONES" PAGODA	226
THE MAGIC METEOR	232
A LION	p. 235
AN EVANGELIST OF THE CHINA INLAND MISSION WHO LABOURS NEAR THE GREAT WALL	236
IRRIGATION WHEELS IN THE YELLOW RIVER	236

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

xvii

	FACING PAGE	PAGE
MOORE, THE GREAT DETECTIVE	;	240
SHWEIKWAN K'OW		246
SECTION OF GREAT WALL TOWER		252
ARSENAL TOWER AT THE CHIANG KU LING PASS		252
DOUBLE-PIG	p.	254
ADAM, BY A CHINESE ARTIST		258
THE VERY BEAUTIFUL BRIDGE OF CHIN CHOW. ANCESTRAL HOME OF THE CHINS		260
THE CHINESE GEORGE WASHINGTON WITH HIS HATCHET		264
THE "DOUBLE-DOUBLE"	p.	265
ROUGH SKETCH MAP, BY HENRY FRENCH RIDLEY, OF THE REDISCOVERED TIBETAN LOOP OF THE GREAT WALL		275
THE EIGHT FAMOUS CHURTENS OF GUMBUM, ON THE BORDERS OF TIBET. ALSO THE TEMPLE OF THE GOLDEN ROOF		276
TEMPLE WHERE THE GREAT WALL REACHES ITS LOFTIEST ALTITUDE		278
FIRE STATION AND CATHEDRAL SPIRES		278
DR. W. E. GELL ON PRAYER FLAG HILL, OVERLOOKING THE KOKO NOR AND TIBET		280
THE TIBETAN ENCAMPMENT OF BLACK TENTS		280
TWO VIEWS OF THE RUINS OF THE TIBETAN OR SINING LOOP OF THE GREAT WALL		282
A PICTURESQUE FLOUR MILL AT SHWEIMO KWAN, KANSU		284
HENRY FRENCH RIDLEY, THE HERO OF SINING, IN TIBETAN COSTUME		286
WILLOW TREE OUTSIDE SINING		288
"SINING HOLDS GREAT BUDDHA'S TEMPLE"		290
THE FAMOUS I SHAN TABLET IN THE FOREST OF MONUMENTS, SIANFU, SHENSI, CHINA		294

	FACING PAGE
A PICTURESQUE PAILO AT YUNGCHANG HSIEN IN KANSU PROVINCE . . .	300
A FORTIFIED FARM HOUSE HEAR TUMENTZE IN THE PROVINCE OF KANSU . . .	300
A TIBETAN PRINCE	304
TWO PROMINENT BANKERS OF NORTH-WEST CHINA	306
EAST GATE OF THE SUBURB OF KIAYÜKWAN, WESTERN END OF THE GREAT WALL	316
THE BEAUTIFUL CITY OF KIAYÜKWAN AS SEEN FROM THE SOUTH-WEST . . .	318
THE GOOD LUCK PAILO	318
PLAN OF KIAYÜKWAN AND GREAT WALL	320
DR. GEIL WRITING "THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA" AT THE WESTERN END, KIAYÜKWAN	322
THE BIG WHITE NORTH RIVER, NORTH-WEST OF CHINA	326
THE RUINS OF THE LAST TOWER IN THE GREAT WALL, MOUNTAINS OF TIBET IN THE DISTANCE	326



SKETCH-MAP OF THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA

天下無難事只怕人不爲

THERE IS NOTHING DIFFICULT UNDER HEAVEN, IF MEN WILL ONLY DO IT



THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA

CHAPTER I

THE THRILLING PROSPECT

A JOURNEY all along the Great Wall! We had longed to make it, and now, almost feverishly eager, we had arrived at the City of the Golden Gate to find the great black ocean greyhound with her strong sinews relaxed, taking a good rest in one of the kennels off the San Francisco pier. The monstrous ship was coaling up for the long run, and there was only the suggestion of a quiver in the mighty muscles. But we knew that the powerful heart, now merely quivering, was purposely inactive for the nonce, soon it would begin to beat and pump life, energy, and speed into every part of her mighty organism and drive her huge bulk through the crested billows in sunshine and storm toward the one object of our intense desire, the Great Wall of China, and that we should be on board!

And when a few days after, in the midst of cheering and weeping, the stately steamer drew grandly out from the wharf, and that ceaseless heart-throb of the engines began, our thoughts ran ahead and outpaced even her wondrous speed; their drift was just parallel to the thoughts of a man mightier than most men, an Emperor

of indomitable will and resistless push, who lived hundreds of years before this Transpacific muscle of navigation was invented—before Christ was born. We were actually going to see the monumental evidence of his masterly activity! Not only to see it, but to walk on it; explore it over hill, down dale, along the tortuous alignment from start to finish. Our unshaken determination was to do the work thoroughly, not as the superficial traveller who ate lunch on the structure and then took ship and wrote an account of the Great Wall on board for the delectation and enlightenment of an ignorant public, but so complete that the future historian of the Wall would find little to write about unless he pirated our notes. By dint of perseverance, and some hardship perhaps, we expected to make certain discoveries that would benefit not only our own people but indirectly the unconquerable Yellow Race, now fully awake and advancing by leaps and bounds toward rank materialism or toward Christianity, as our readers shall choose.

Many objects in China of decent antiquity carrying traditions of uncanny happenings are said by the Chinese people to *chen ching*, or be haunted. The statement has never been made so far as we know, but it must be so *a fortiori*, that the very ancient Wall of China is also haunted in various places. The thought occurred to us that we might set in motion among the Chinese a new tradition: everything must have a start—even a tradition about a wild Western man of prodigious height and bulky weight who traversed the brick pile of Chin. Then we pictured to our mind the myth ripe with age as the chiliads advanced—a huge spectre one hundred feet high striding half a mile at a step along the Northern Frontier, to the consternation of the populace!

Obversely, as a matter of fact, the Wall haunted us. Whether the ship cut the brine in mid-ocean or rested in the peaceful bosom of fair Hawaii, whether she plunged madly to be free from anchor in a less placid harbour or shook herself from moorings for a last long run through a stormy main to Yokohama, it made no difference—there was the 1,200 miles of Wall instinct with life always present in our brain. We could not rid ourselves of it. Thoughts of self, the Presidential election, the Balkan volcano muttering and smoking, or even the peaceful meadow brooks of Doylestown, Pennsylvania, were sternly debarred. We ate with the Wall, slept with the Wall, thought Wall. Its brickly length would twist itself into peculiar contortions, into indescribable shapes. We fancied an immense Arch from sea to desert, and under it the Great Events that have shaped and re-shaped this planet Earth. Changes that have transmuted the world like the changes in a panorama or that have graven the earth with ineradicable marks. The Roman Empire at the acme of its pomp and power under the indomitable Julius just tottering to ebb and ruin, the beginnings of Britain and all the now powerful States of Europe, the great battles that are written in history, and hundreds more unwritten conflicts on the field when blood flowed like water in agonising contests for supremacy; battles of books and brains, debacles of Empires, discoveries of Continents, of true science to be substituted for sorcery, astrology, alchemy, with the whole progeny of Black Art. And under the Arch, too, stood out prominently in bold relief the Cross of Christ.

Then suddenly, as if by magic, appeared the Wall in belted form, enclosing in a crowded area the graves

of the mighty in all lands crumbled to dust long ago, while the bricks of Chin Shih Huang still cohere, silent witnesses to a splendid logical fact that these dead inanimate things cannot outlive the minds and souls of the men who contrived them. Bricks and bones must crumble away like everything else sublunary, but the mental machine that brought to pass such things as the Great Wall can never moulder and rot.

Thus the Wall danced before us in ever-varying shapes, now rolling itself together like a scroll, now stretching itself out to its full length, again resolving itself into all sorts of geometrical figures, triangles, parallelograms, circles, until we could almost fancy the Wall to be some agile imp playing hide-and-seek in our imagination, instead of the great structure that some lunar inhabitants see like a black welt across the face of the earth.

Things that exist in idea must exist *in re*. As those shadowy ghosts leapt before us we realised that phantoms would develop into facts, and that an actual Wall would soon materialise. Then the ship reached Yokohama. We disembarked mechanically, but no sooner had we set foot on *terra firma* than the whole enterprise became real. Two tablets appeared to our mind, one at Shanhaikwan at the eastern end of the Wall, the other at Kiayükwan, twelve hundred miles further on toward sunset. On the one was inscribed "Heaven [God] made the Sea and the Mountains"; on the other, "The Martial Barrier of All under Heaven."

As the traveller steps ashore on trans-Mississippi ground at New Orleans, he sees at the station of the Southern Pacific Railway a large arch bearing this legend: "Sunset Route." After days of travel through desert and wood on the splendid overland mail train



THIS STONE TABLET FACES THE SEA AT THE EASTERN END OF THE GREAT WALL.



THE SOLITARY TABLET WEST OF KUAYÜ KWAN.

At each end of the Great Wall stands an inscribed stone.

he alights at Oakland, California, and beholds a similar arch with the same letters in semicircular form. These two arches terminate the parallel bars of steel which traverse the lands wherein dwell millions of the peaceful inhabitants of our beloved America. Here on the littoral of the Far East, which was to be our *terminus a quo*, was a tablet instead of an arch, terminating a mighty embankment instead of steel rails, conceived before the Christian Era by one who acknowledged High Heaven as the Creator of the unnavigated seas, the Builder of the massive rock piles that frown on little frail man on the frontiers of China !

After we had re-embarked, and as we passed through the seas where the Japanese Admiral Togo annihilated the Russian Baltic Fleet, our thoughts dwelt for the time on the doughty sailors of the Sunrise, who preferred death to defeat, and who actually did to the Russians what Van Tromp threatened once to do to the British—sweep the fleet from the sea with a besom of destruction.

These were all men of like passions with Chin Shih Huang—Blake, Van Tromp, Togo, Chin !—the Englishman, Dutchman, Japanese, Chinese ! What quartet of men could shape history as they did ? And although Blake's dead ashes were afterwards cast scornfully into the water by certain contemptible objects of history, and Chin has come down through perverted tradition merely as a book-burner and a *student undertaker*, the fact, stripped of the gewgaws of prejudice and hate, still remains : Blake and Chin moulded nations as a potter moulds clay.

“E'en in our ashes live their wonted fires.”

But with the ideas of Chin how much of superstition and ignorance were mixed! He was groping in the dark. The flashlight of a full revelation had never been flung prodigally upon him, and it may have been his thought to put into material shape the spiritual idea of a dragon monster whose gigantic length would serve as a mascot and guardian to a reconstructed Empire! Or did he plan to build a Barrier hundreds of feet high, as the men of Babel did, to shut off the Southern life-giving influences from the fierce Tartars of the North?

“We shall have the opportunity of prying into every available nook and crevice of this Wall for evidence along this line,” thought we. Thus equipped with eager desire and ample facility, we leaped joyfully ashore as the ship touched the Far Eastern coast.



CHIN WANG TAO.

Site of a famous legend of the Great Wall.

人死如猛虎 虎死如綿羊

A DEAD MAN IS TERRIBLE AS A TIGER, A DEAD TIGER HARMLESS AS A LAMB

CHAPTER II

THE TRAGEDY OF CHIN WANG TAO ¹

No sooner were our feet on the rocks of Chin Wang Tao than our eyes were on the rugged cliff whence a Princess of Chin plunged into the Yellow Sea. She had lost her lover, and subtle sadness, knowing no consolation, flung the beautiful young princess from the bare rock precipice to the dragon of the deep.

Since then Nature has joined the island to the mainland, and now the crescent breakwaters extend ever-open arms to the mariners of all nations, even when the neighbour harbours of Taku, Tientsin, and Newchwang are closed by the hand of frost.

On this historic promontory, so intimately and so tragically associated with the Great Wall, which lay along the lofty mountain in full view, we felt grateful to "The Cap of the West" ² for his choice rendering of the ancient legend which has evidently descended from the days of the Great Emperor, who changed the geography of the East of Asia, introduced the editorial "we," burned quantities of useless literature, buried alive numbers of useless scholars, discovered and colonised Japan, and erected a massive monument to his energetic administration.

¹ Locally the name is spelled Chin Wang Tao.

² Certain Chinese literati speak of Dr. W. A. P. Martin as "The Cap of the West," signifying his pre-eminence in scholarship.

THE TYRANT OF CH'IN

'Twixt the Mountains here and yon Eastern Sea
Is the pivot of China's fate.
Whatever your haste ; stop, tether your steed,
And listen to what I relate.

'Neath this frowning wall lies a buried past
As bright as the splendours of Greece ;
Six warring States their arms lay down
And submit to the Yoke of Peace.

In this Isle is the last of his victims laid,
And this Isle bears the tyrant's name ;
And as long as the ages continue to roll,
His glory's confronted with shame.

A century later than Philip's son,
Who united the Asian West,
Had the Tyrant of Ch'in, in the Farther East,
All his rival powers suppressed.

From the Adrian shore to the Persian Gulf,
Not wider the Grecian sway ;—
A structure that broke in the builder's hand—
But China endures to this day.

“For the staves of a cask use an iron hoop,
For rebellious States a chain ;
While this Wall stands firm, a compact mass,
Must my Empire aye remain.

Not merely to shield us from foemen without,
But to punish domestic foes,
This Wall shall secure to millions of men
Long ages of calm repose.”

WHEN THE STATE IS IN TURMOIL, MEN THINK OF THE ABLE GENERAL

Thus silently mused the Tyrant of Ch'in,
Nor was his proud boasting all vain,
For the foes that he slew in building his Wall
Were more than in battle he'd slain.

A princely descendant of each fallen State
Was summoned to lead a corvée;
And the sun stood still their toil to prolong,
So the ancient minstrels say.

As diggers of earth and hewers of stone,
Here were stationed ten thousand men,
Whose fathers in battle the Tyrant withstood,
And their leader, a Prince of Yen.

To hardship and grief the young leader succumbed,
His bones were entombed in the Wall,
No casket allowed him his ashes to shrine,
No funeral pomp in his hall.

The Princess in vain for his body had sought,
And when the sad story she knew,
She refused to return to her desolate home;
Was ever devotion more true?

Not long we'll be parted, the Princess exclaimed,
My resting place near thee shall be!
This said—from the top of yon beetling cliff
She threw herself into the sea.

'Twas the First Huangti that made China a State,
This Wall has his monument been,
But those who the tomb of his victim behold,
All curse the grim Tyrant of Ch'in.

As a builder of bulwarks Chin stands alone in all
history. He certainly did not resemble a former ruler,

of whom it was said, "Le roi Yen, de Siu, avait des tendons, mais il n'avait pas d'os." Chin¹ had what Virgil calls "a double backbone." Our interest in him has reached an altitude that offers and warrants a bird's-eye view of "The Only First."

¹ Ch'in v. Ts'in. . . . The romanisation of Chinese sounds is of course largely conventional, and no single system can claim absolute accuracy. According to the Wade orthography, representing the Pekingese or Northern Mandarin, the character is written "Ch'in"; in Southern Mandarin it should appear as "Ts'in." The inverted comma merely indicates an aspirate, and is inserted to distinguish the word from others which, being unaspirated, are written "Chin." But most persons pronounce the English word "Chin" with an unconscious aspirate. Hence no apology is needed for styling the First Emperor "Chin" instead of "Ch'in."

Throughout this work the Wade system has been uniformly adopted except for place-names, which are transliterated according to the system in use in the Imperial Chinese Post Office and also followed in the China Inland Mission's excellent "Atlas of the Chinese Empire." Hence such seeming inconsistencies as Ch'in Shih Huang and Chinwang Tao or Ts'inwang Tao, where the first syllable in each stands for the same character.



白天不作虧心事黑夜不怕鬼叫門

DO NO WRONG BY DAY AND YOU WILL FEAR NO DEMON KNOCKING AT
YOUR DOOR BY NIGHT ✓

CHAPTER III

THE ONLY FIRST

HIGH-POINTED nose, slit eyes, pigeon breast, wolf voice, tiger heart, stingy, cringing, graceless, is the Chinese historian's description of the mighty man who conceived the idea of the Great Wall of China. In fact, however, he was one of the greatest "hustlers" the world has ever known, despite the very uncomplimentary remarks of the harsh historian Ssü-ma Ch'ien¹ translated literally above from the Imperial History of China.

It has been sagely remarked that this long structure, called by the Chinese scholars the Wan-lich'ang Ch'êng, or Wall of Ten Thousand Miles,² could be clearly defined by the mysterious Man-in-the-Moon, if such an individual exist and if he is endowed with the same faculties which we possess. This alone should make it a most distinguished object. Viewing the character and performances of Chin³ at an interval of twenty-one hundred years, we observe impressions, depressions, and expressions more marked

¹ Ssü-ma Ch'ien, called the Father of History, was born 145 B.C.

² The Chinese mile or "li" is roughly the third of an English mile. If taken literally, this would work out at 3,000 miles or thereabouts, whereas the Great Wall is somewhat less; "10,000" is often used in a general sense for a large number.

³ Chin or Ch'in is Northern Mandarin; Ts'in is Southern.

on the country and people of China by this Emperor than could possibly be made by the Great Wall on the lunar citizen at a distance an hundred times as great in miles as the number of years we look back over in the contemplation of Chin Shih Huang. It was a fine attempt of his to obliterate all previous records and start the world afresh. Chin had no Gatling guns, men-of-war, powder or steam. But for soaring ambition! Never was there a head or heart on this planet, before or since, that was possessed of a greater amount than this same Emperor, who lived two hundred years before Christ, when Hamilcar and Hannibal went into Spain and the Punic Wars broke out upon Europe. He has been called the Napoleon of China, but Bonaparte is not in the same class with this wicked, wonderful man. One of his first decrees, as recorded in history, ordained the abolition of the use of Imperial posthumous titles, declaring it his pleasure that "he should be known simply as Shih Huang Ti, the First Emperor: and thus all successive generations should be distinguished numerically as the second generation, the third generation, and thus onward to the ten thousandth."

After having done a great many things, among which may be mentioned the subjugation of a score or so of smaller States, the unification of the Empire, and the reported burial alive of his fond grandparents because they had treated him badly, he began to cast about for the means to accomplish the ends of his itching, restless, mounting ambition. When the performances mentioned above, in addition to a great many others, were finished, Chin had been on the throne about five-and-twenty years.¹ He was now

¹ As King of Chin, but not as ruler of a united China. He only assumed the Imperial title in 221 B.C., after which he reigned twelve years.

sole proprietor of a territory which the Chinese historian says extended from near the Equator to Korea on the south and north, and from the Eastern Sea to Shensi and Szechwan. Deducting a tract to allow for the statements of ancient history, it may still be said, with more or less degree of accuracy, that Chin owned land as wide in extent as England, France, and Germany with others thrown in and put together.

The obstructive mulishness of recent Chinese officialdom presents a strong contrast to the progressive policy of our hero, from which it may be seen that China in the past two thousand years has gone back in the path of progress, or, in other words, has backed the future and fronted the past. Chin, who possessed immense originality, perhaps went too far in his forward movement, but at any rate there is, and has been for the past two millenniums, an inborn antipathy, a natural resilience on the part of the Chinese from the liberalism of the masterful man from whom¹ China is named by Europeans, but not by themselves.

He changed the face of the whole country. His taste for public achievements impelled him to do prodigious works which can be most favourably compared with the grand Works of Egypt. "Many objects which were in bronze, and others in gold, were of such weight, that some of his successors deemed it a considerable task to remove them from one city to another." These statues and other monuments were destined to adorn the superb palace that had been built at his capital.

¹ "That is, from the State of Ch'in," an eminent scholar subjoins; we, however, retain the statement as it is made in the text.

But the Chinese of his day objected to such magnificence, when the books of antiquity recommended simplicity in all departments. They quoted multitudinous examples of princes who had behaved themselves differently from the reckless, feckless Chin. "The monarch, in a fit of irritation, in order to destroy the remembrance of these ancient sovereigns who were quoted continually by the learned as a reproach to his pomp, resolved to burn all the books." And, as the reins of government were entirely in his hands, he decided to reward himself, and abolished the title of King, and used *Emperor* instead ; and, as his disregard and contempt of the past increased, he proclaimed himself Shih Huang Ti, or Chin The Only First.¹

When the antiquity-loving scholars protested against his wanton unconcern for the precious past, The Only First deliberately treated them with scant courtesy : he unceremoniously buried about five hundred of them alive, and carried out his riotous resolve to eliminate the cautious classics. The "useful" books which treated of fortune-telling, astrology, agriculture, and medicine were spared. If anybody was found whispering or insinuating that his *édition de luxe* was uncanonical, the unlucky individual was promptly decapitated. Not only were the blind followers of ancient usage beheaded, but their faithful families were exterminated like pestiferous rats, and the officials of the districts were held responsible for not stamping out all vestiges of the pesky, mouldy, rusty, dusty past. So many scholars were buried that melons grew in winter on the spot above the bodies. "History,"

¹ The way he hit on this appellation is instructive. Considering that he had united in himself the virtues of the 三皇 *San Huang* or Three Primordial Sovereigns (2852-2596 B.C.) and the 五帝 *Wu Ti*, Five Emperors that followed, he joined their titles into the one of Huang Ti.

thought The Only First, "shall begin with Me." His country was divided into thirty-six Prefectures, and the people were called "Black Heads" because they wore dark caps.¹

But people in those good old days were superstitious, and it is no small wonder that the Emperor himself began to observe portents. Chin saw, or imagined he saw, a foreigner sixty feet high with feet two yards long! So it occurred to the Sovereign to gather all his weapons of war that had been used to conquer his enemies, and cast them into twelve mighty images which would rival this giant of his active imagination in bigness. Probably they did, if we can believe the History, which states that each image weighed sixty tons! They were put in his pet palace, and afterwards destroyed in the wars that followed the death of their maker.

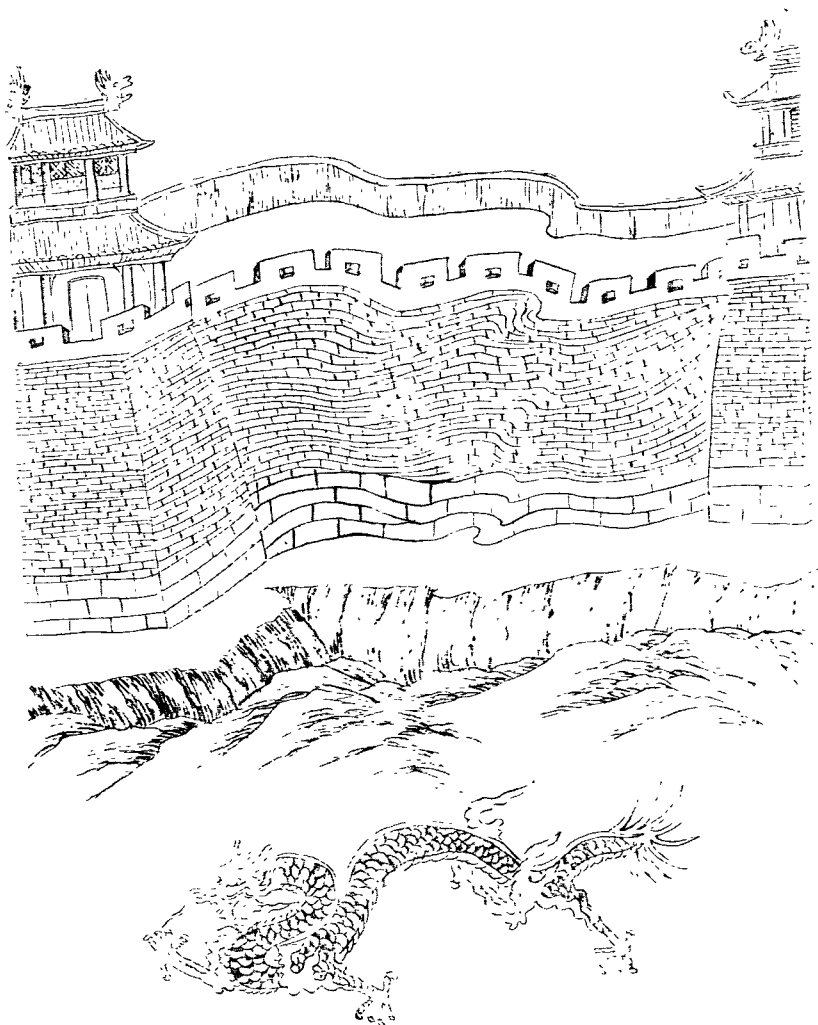
Chin needed no Expositions to set business agog. At his order twelve hundred wealthy families moved into his capital. The demand for luxuries and necessities having been created, it followed, as the night the day, that supply would be forthcoming. To these superstitious and commercial notions, Chin added the lust of Luxury. His life was not shrouded in dim magnificence. He built a wonderful palace which has been variously described. The following facts are taken fresh from the Imperial History. This palace was magnificent, and certain gorgeous annexes were attached at intervals, the whole now extending two hundred miles. In these he corralled all the handsome women that could be found in his domains, and the

¹ Some authorities suggest that the Chinese have long been accustomed to style themselves "the black-headed race" from the colour of their hair.

annexes were so numerous that it required thirty-six years for him to be "at home" in them all at the rate of one annex per diem. Stated mathematically, the number would be 13,140—far in advance of Solomon, third King of Israel, whose heart was turned by his numerous wives. In consequence of his luxury, the Emperor grew more superstitious and more suspicious. Being told there was an island of the sea in which certain genii made their abode, he fitted out an expedition to discover, if possible, this enchanted ground. Several hundred men and women were dispatched on the voyage of discovery and were never heard from again. The annals of Japan tell how they arrived safely, and settled down in their new home.

But his superstitions and suspicions were probably the occasion for beginning the work of the Great Wall, for having been informed of a prophecy which foretold his destruction by the Huns, Chin mobilised an army of 300,000 men to work (and fight, if necessary) on this great structure. It was at this time that the Chinese pen or brush, which afterwards proved so powerful, was invented by a soldier. In this period of antiquity the principles of capillary attraction were not understood. But a knowledge of practical physics was necessary. The astute Chinese discovered that if the hair of the goat which formed the brush of the pen was soaked in lime water the ink would "run" and the pen would be rendered serviceable. Presage of the fountain pen! Once put an ovum of idea into the hatchery of the human brain and something will come of it in the end, even if it be only a fountain pen, and even if it takes two thousand years!

Then Chin conceived another idea. And to carry it out employed 700,000 workmen. This idea was to erect a large hall that would seat 10,000 people, a very



THE DRAGON WALL.

When the foundations had been laid straight, a fall of snow suspended the building, and softened the lowest courses. A dragon coming to inspect leaped up against the softened brick, which yielded and took a cast of his graceful shape. The workmen took the hint and continued on the lines he preferred.

IT IS EASY TO SEE THE KING OF HADES, BUT NOT ONE OF HIS IMPS

extensive building for that age—forerunner of the modern Auditorium! But suspicion, that bane of the usurper, stirred him up again. He was warned against spending two successive nights in one place, so he lay low as to where he slept o' nights. Capital punishment was meted out to the informer who divulged this mighty secret. Under such abnormal conditions of life the monarch became vindictive—no one was spared; for remonstrating against his action in state affairs, his eldest son was banished and died in exile. History states that an aerolite fell about this time, on which this legend was inscribed, "On the death of Chin the country will be divided." The Emperor suspected a trick, tried hard to find out the author of the legend, and failing this he decapitated every individual in the district in which the fateful stone had fallen, and reduced the aerolite itself to ashes. Chin The Only First then canonised the T'ai Shan or Sacred Mountain of China, as it is now known: to-day his image is found in one of the temples of this famous Mecca, and a plain shaft of granite 15 ft. high, 3 ft. wide and 2 ft. thick, called the "Letterless Mountain," is said to have been erected by this same prince who buried the scholars and burnt the books.

But far more important than the superstitious dedication of a mountain was the introduction of the Seal; shadow of the Great Seal of England and all other seals since! The original was a curious representation of birds and fish. Combined and translated into the Chinese of to-day, these symbols are *shou ming yü T'ien chi shou yung ch'ang*. They mean in English, "I have received the Decree from Heaven and have already enjoyed the age of everlasting prosperity."

The number and variety of his wars, reforms, diversions and luxuries, however, wore the Emperor out. One can imagine that he became considerably *blasé* before the thirty-seven years of his reign were finished. In the words of Sir Walter Scott, "the stage darkened before the curtain fell." During one of his excursions abroad throughout his dominion whilst in the present Province of Shantung, the Emperor sickened and died. His ministers and attendants were alarmed, for so powerful was his personality and so potent his influence that the State was literally upheld by the man. News of his death coming before matters could be arranged at the capital, some hundred miles away, would prove fatal to the monarchy. What was to be done? There were no means at hand for embalming the body, even if the practice of this art was known; they were many days' journey from the metropolis, and the dreadful secret of the Emperor's death must be kept. But they set out bravely for home. Ere long the presence of the dead Chin became manifest through the olfactories. Doubts were expressed by the people who witnessed the Imperial procession when the prince appeared only *in absentia*. To remove these suspicions the wily ministers bought a large quantity of fish overripe for consumption in these more finicky days—and while the smell was doubled, all doubts and fears on the part of the anxious public were dissipated and allayed. Thus the insanitary, fishy cortège moved along to the capital, diffusing the mixed unfragrant odour of insanctity but dispelling the dangerous doubts of the people. But even fish cannot keep a secret and the truth came out at last, but not until arrangements were perfected for Chin the Second. The eldest son, who was assisting in the erection of the Great Wall, had committed suicide on receipt of a lying letter purported to have been

written by his father and ordering him to dispose of himself (obedient son !), and so it fell out that the next dutiful offspring ascended the throne as Chin the Second, or Chin Êrh Shih. This promising youth began his imperial life by decapitating all his brothers and sisters—there were only twelve brothers and ten sisters ; but these twenty-two persons, whose only guilt was the fact of being, were ruthlessly butchered, along with all their numerous connections, by this blood-thirsty villain. His name would not be mentioned in this book at all were it not for several acts of his short reign which had reference to The Only First. In the first place he completed the palace of the late Emperor : then he built a splendid mausoleum for his deceased father, more from fear and superstition, we trow, than from any feeling of respect or veneration. Old Chinese tombs are supposed to consist of hollowed-out hills. The History states that Chin the Second prepared a tomb in a mountain and furnished it with all kinds of precious and valuable things ; that he made a lake of quicksilver with two quicksilver rivers flowing into it which would always appear pure and clear,¹ and that in this excavation he immured thousands of the wives and concubines of the dead Emperor. He shut the door in the face of these wretched women and they starved to death in the tomb. On the principle that dead men tell no tales, he secretly devised an instrument—some infernal machine—that struck down and killed every workman engaged in constructing this veritable charnel-house. Those were the brave days of old ! The

¹ The word translated “quicksilver” is rather obscure, and other scholars suggest that the true meaning was “water limpid as silver.” Be that as it may, the modern legends have adopted the more uncanny version.

dynasty of Chin The Only First, set up in so much blood, and maintained with such cruelty, did not long survive the death of its founder. Chin the Second was unable to hold the half civilised chieftains together, and after seven years the Empire fell into the hands of a soldier of fortune who founded the famous dynasty of Han. And here let me close this part of China's history, merely remarking that the Chinese nowadays call themselves the "sons of Han," and not the "sons of Chin."

Ever since the death of The Only First the Chinese scholars have despised his memory. This was because of his burning and killing characteristics ; but, in fact, this Emperor, although cruel and remorseless, has left his mark on these people. We cannot describe the Celestials in any language except their own, without using the name of Chin. His name since he lived has always been, and probably always will be, on the lip of all Western nations. Even Japan has invented a designation for China which savours of the "Great First." Japanese postage stamps, now used especially for letters to and from China, bear the magic words *Ch na*.¹ The plain, wordless tablet on Mount T'ai may indicate to the Shantung peasant the contempt of Chin Shih Huang for letters ; but in burning the antiquated records of the past he also burnt his name ineradicably distinct on the records of history, and we cannot write China without first writing Chin.

The Prefectures of China still remain, not the same geographically, but in principle. This shows by long experience that even his enemies thought Chin not so far wrong in the division of the country for convenient administration.

For many, many years China has been pining for

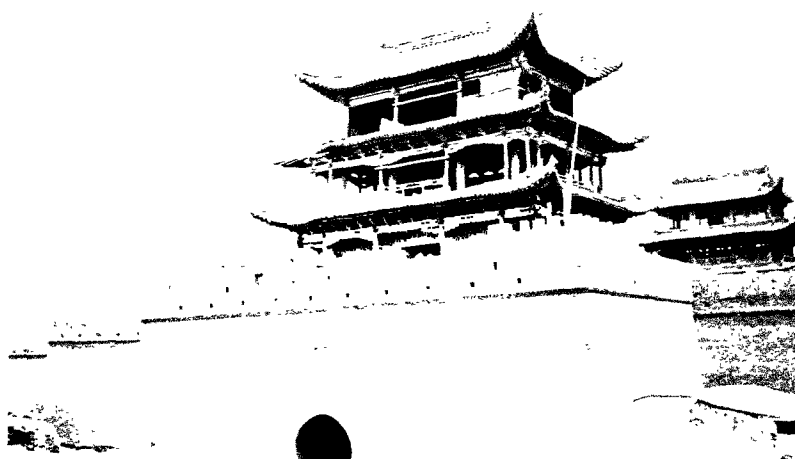
¹ Or *Chih na*.

another Chin. The want has not been openly expressed, and probably not even recognised ; but the fact remains, China has been, and is still, sick for more Shih Huang Ti. First the libraries and brains of the literati are stuffed full of useless literary rubbish—old, mouldy, unusable lumber, and fit only to make a bonfire of. The stuff is so dry that it would burn like tinder. Chin would be just the man to light this heap. We would not approve of his burying the scholars alive, head and all, but simply up to their necks, when they could be unearthed on the solemn promise to learn something real modern and to teach that in the mad race for the beautiful and elegant, China has not swept the field. On the whole I believe that, eliminating his cruelty and bloodthirstiness, another Chin might be the man of nerve and brain to start China afresh once more. The contemptuous condescension of the Chinese towards Lord Macartney in 1792, the direct insult to Lord Amherst and the failure of his embassy, would have been forestalled if Chin had occupied the throne at the time. He would have tackled the opium question and settled the whole matter before the benevolent but giddy Commissioner Lin destroyed ten million dollars' worth of somebody else's opium, for which the Chinese afterwards had to pay. Sir Harry Parkes, whose statue now adorns the Bund in Shanghai, and whose personality has left a mark on British Far Eastern diplomacy, would have discovered in this Sovereign a broadminded if bloodthirsty man, who would have been eager and willing to seize the opportunity for making his country strong and wise by negotiating treaties that would have stopped the mouths of cannon ; and that would have prevented the disastrous wars that flung China to the ground and humbled her in the dust.

Chin was an old chap way back in the centuries groping after light, but, like most reformers, he was ahead of his time, and no daring Chinese have followed his lead. His canals are undredged, and have been undredged for decades. Flood and famine came down on the millions of the people like a horrible night in consequence of this culpable neglect. His roads are almost obliterated, and the Chinese peasant toils wearily through the muck of the unworked paths on his way to the markets. China now is about as far away from Chin Shih Huang as it is possible to be. Astronomically speaking, the country is in aphelion. Meanwhile the West has moved into the East and set up house-keeping. New forces that this ancient Emperor saw afar off, but which were dead blanks to the past generations, are now operative in the Empire, and within the next few years we shall witness changes in China which the famous Emperor The Only First, with the "high pointed nose, slit eyes, pigeon breast, wolf voice, tiger heart," would have rejoiced to see in his own day.



“THE FIRST GATE” IN THE GREAT WALL, WHICH IS ALSO THE SOUTH GATE OF SHANHAIKWAN



“THE LAST GATE” IN THE GREAT WALL, WHICH IS ALSO THE WEST GATE OF KIAYÜKWAN, IS 1,259 MILES FROM “THE FIRST GATE.”

功到自然成

THE WORK BEING ADEQUATE, THE RESULT IS A MATTER OF COURSE

CHAPTER IV

FROM THE SEA TO THE EASTERN "Y"

CHIN's original design evidently was to enclose his massive empire in a rampart which should assume the shape of a horseshoe with the heel-calks at the ocean shore. He did not plan to parallel the coast with a wall, doubtless considering the seaside an ample protection to a country vast and densely populated. And the water actually did the protecting work of a Wall until steam and covetousness brought powerful fleets out of the sunrise to threaten the wealthy coastal cities.

The Great Wall of the present, following for a thousand miles the ancient line, stretches its serpentine and civilising length from the tempestuous main of the Yellow Sea to the thirsty sands of the distant desert, and on still farther to the very verge of the mountains of Tibet, where the sun starts the Yellow River on its uncertain and devious journey towards the Eastern Ocean.

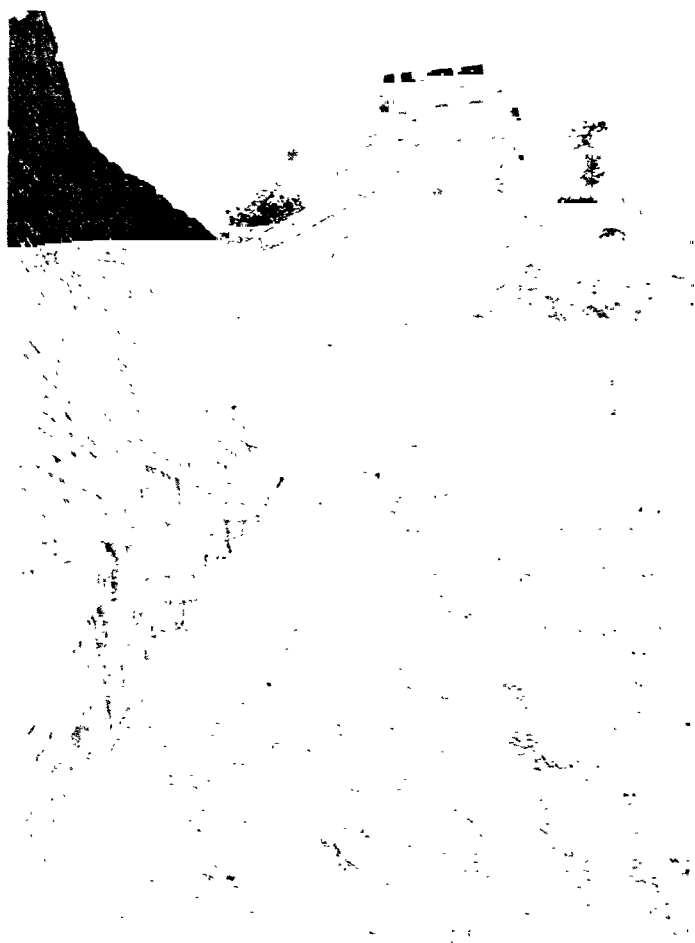
It begins, where we began our journey, on the 40th parallel of North Latitude, which is the line of the highest possible civilisation, and does not reach its western limit until more than one-twentieth of the circumference of the earth has been occupied. An enterprise so vast certainly deserves the attention of

an experienced traveller and of an intelligent public. Our aim is not only to describe the Wall and its environment by sections, as we saw them, but also to answer *en route* such questions as we apprehend any intelligent traveller would ask as he proceeded to explore this wonder of the Far East. Hence we have already led the reader to do what the traveller did before starting, gain an outline knowledge of the powerful personality that conceived the idea and began the project which remains after many vicissitudes a colossal monument to the mammoth mind of The Only First.

We shall continue to invite the reader to share the explorer's observations of not only the different landscapes, the different peoples, and the various aspects of the Wall, Boundary, Rampart, and Towers, but also the ancient and modern official and legendary histories.

After a journey of 1,000 li or 300 miles along the Wall, or on the Wall, a temple of hideous idols on the Horizontal Ridge, 4,000 ft. above the sea, gave an opportunity to sit and muse on the section explored, and to meditate how many moons must elapse before the journey should end at the western limit of the Great Barrier. A mere student of the map might wonder why the Russians did not utilise this ready-made permanent way to lay their steel rails upon, and so rejuvenate the Wall as the main railroad to the Pacific; but a little experience of the eastern section shows that the levels were adapted for defence across, not for travel along.

No, the Wall is not for modern use; it is an ancient fossil—the largest fossil on the planet. But fossils are useful and truthful. It is a dividing line between two civilisations, and between two eras. In space it cut off the herdsmen of the North from the tillers of the South, the predatory Abels of the desert from the peaceful



THE GREAT WALL 4,000 FEET ABOVE THE SEA AND ABOUT THREE
HUNDRED MILES FROM THE GULF OF PICHILIL.

Mark the large stones in the granite base, and the good workmanship throughout.
p. 24]

Cains of the rivers. This reminds us that we only know the story from the Cain side, where the Chinese pose as innocent and needing defence ; it would be interesting to hear what the Abels thought of it—how the Mongols regarded the “ White Wall,” as they called it, a barrier to cut them off from the water for their flocks, and if they complained, a barrier whence would issue an army to cut them down, and slander them afterwards. The wolf first quarrels with the lamb, then eats him, then tells the world that the lamb was attacking him. The Wall divided the wolves from the lambs, but which was on which side is a question.

In time, the Wall divided the China of mist from the China of history. Before it we see dimly, and discern only two or three groups of feudal States ; after it we recognise plainly one civilised, centralised Empire. And yet a hoary old vendor of tobacco-pipes, ignorant that we could understand his remarks, muttered to his pal, “ Why do these people come up here, where trees are many and people are few, when they might go to Peking and see something ? ”

What now have we seen along the first stretch ? Begin on the coast. The town of Shanhaikwan attaches itself to the Great Wall two miles from the sea. It boasts a thousand families, on whom the M.E. and R.C. missionaries are making an impression. We find here various samples of Christian civilisation. The Railway ends a division at Shanhaikwan, and an hotel of some foreign inclinations offers refreshment to the travelling public, while troops of certain European Powers summer on the shore of the Yellow Sea, giving a belligerent appearance to an otherwise peaceful place. There is nothing of great interest except the Great

Wall. The R.R., which is paying a yearly dividend of 60 per cent., runs through the Wall at this point. The Imperial Government gave permission to build *to* the Wall, but not through the Wall, which has never been pierced for such a purpose. It would be considered a cruel sacrilege to pierce the Great Wall with an iron track.

But the story of how the road got through the Wall at Shanhaikwan is interesting. It came to us in this wise. Early one summer's day, after passing through a hole in the Wall, an agriculturist hove in sight. We politely saluted him with, "Lend us some light." It is to be understood that we were not intending to light a pipe; it is simply using ordinary salutation if asking advice. The tawny rustic stopped, gave a polite grunt, after the manner of his clan, and illuminated his fine yellow face with a liberal and benevolent smile. "How came the hole in the Great Barrier where the Iron Cart passes through?" we inquired. He gave ready reply, "The iron road did not make the opening; it was there long ago." In this connection he then related the following love-story, which is the version of the people:

Many, many years ago there was a prince who was employed by the Emperor in the construction of the Great Wall. For some reason or other this prince had incurred the bitter enmity of the Sovereign. One day the prince mysteriously disappeared, as many others did in those unhalcyon days. The story goes on to relate that this prince had married a beautiful woman, who loved him tenderly and devotedly. Hearing no news of him, she undertook the long voyage to the Wall in hopes of discovering some clue to her lost loved one. After passing through many perils and hardships, she arrived at her destination only to learn that her husband had perished, and that his body was entombed some-



EAST OF MULE-HORSE PASS.



NEAR MULE HORSE PASS, JUNE 1908.

where in the half-completed structure. Stricken with grief she stood weeping on the Wall, and in her desolation had given up all hope even of discovering her husband's remains and of bringing them back to the family burying-ground, where the magic influences would waft prosperity to the family. Just then a beautiful fairy, lithe and slender, lightly descended before her, and inquired of the disconsolate widow the cause of her tears. "Oh, help me to find my darling husband," replied the half-frightened but expectant girl. "I am so miserable and unhappy, take pity on me, please." "Do as I bid you," replied the sprite. "Cut your hand for blood that will flow from the heart; follow the crimson drops as you walk along." Eagerly seizing a sharp stone, the delicate girl gashed her pretty hand, and, as the blood fell, her footsteps followed until they brought her to the object of her desire, lying in an opening that had been miraculously made in the Wall. Through all the ages since then, the Wall in this spot has never been repaired; and when rude, remorseless commercialism laid unholy hands on the Barrier of Chin to push through the parallel bars of steel for the Iron Horse, it was at this elfin pass where the beautiful girl found her dead lover that the Wall was crossed and the road made.

When the story was finished, we politely said to the localite, "We have delayed your chariot." He was walking.

Our own chariot moved off in the opposite direction to reach the very terminal of the Wall. The sunrise-end is below sea-level. The sixth Emperor of the present dynasty ordered that three temples should be built on an adjoining site. Geomancers were employed to decide upon the exact spot that would be favourable,

and the Emperor came in person to add his august sanction to the ceremony. A pavilion was erected where the last land-tower had stood. Such deference to the lucky places is innate in the Chinese, and coalesces even with modern improvements. When a drought occurred there, orders were given to suspend sacrifices till the rain-god relented ; but he invited the lightning-god to come with him, and their joint visit wrecked the telegraph line for 150 yards. But in front of the tablet stands to-day another sign of change—a White Lighthouse !

After descending to the sea-level, and following on top the tumbled granite blocks that, all awry, now mark where the massive masonry once extended into the waters ; after returning, ascending, and studying the solitary stone tablet which, beside the White Lighthouse, illumines the mind as it faces the Gulf of Chihli, we followed along on top of the Wall, past the modern Searchlight, in a remarkable S-curve, to the Pavilion of Literature, which is perched on the terre-plein of the Wall exactly at the corner where the Great Wall joins the city wall. Where one would expect to find cannon, rapid-fire guns, mortars, and terrible dynamite-throwers, as in the West, here on this most wonderful fortification of human history we find instead a White Lighthouse, a Searchlight, and a Temple to Literature. Is it possible that after all the Chinese are right, and that these are a better protection for a State than death-dealing machinery of the modern diabolical kind ?

There are modern schools within sight of this Pavilion of Literature ; *they* are crowded, *this* temple is empty ! Modern full ; ancient vacant ! The son of a rich man goes about urging the people not to oppose the modern schools. This son of an eminent family performs this patriotic work without compensation. The spirit of Chin is abroad again !



TEMPLE OF GODS THAT GUARD MULE-HORSE PASS.

From this Temple of Literature we could see towering above the city, and in the centre of it, the Drum and Bell Tower. This is unique, for most cities have a tower for each. The Drum and Bell are both used at the beginning of the First Watch only. In the oldest ages the Chinese had a copper pot with a small hole in the bottom to measure time; the water came through drop by drop and fell upon sounding-metal.

Beside this Tower of Literature we stand and look away. Yonder on the utmost summit of the mountain, 3,000 ft. towards the stars, lay, seemingly half asleep and half awake, a huge monster, born in the age of mythology, and now just awakening out of a slumber of centuries. But our eyes were promptly seized by some mighty influence and dragged down from the light above to the dark restless blue below, and we thought of the Tragedies of the Great Wall. What are the Beacon Lights of History, this history we find in the Wall? Is there a handwriting on the Wall? The hand of Time is ever writing on the Wall, on every Wall; most people cannot read it. But is there another handwriting on the Wall? We shall watch for it as we travel along this Great Wall!

Hear one of the recent tragedies. We spent a night in the village of More-Fertilizer, and early the next morning pushed on the caravan towards Flowering-Obedience. But ere the sunset, gaunt smoke-smeared ruins of a foreign compound spoiled the lovely landscape. Here had dwelt hapless innocents, guarded in a time of riot by four Chinese soldiers; they nobly refused to betray their trust to a mob, were themselves seized, overpowered, their bodies ripped open, and their

brave hearts torn out to be offered in sacrifice. Heroes, all hail !

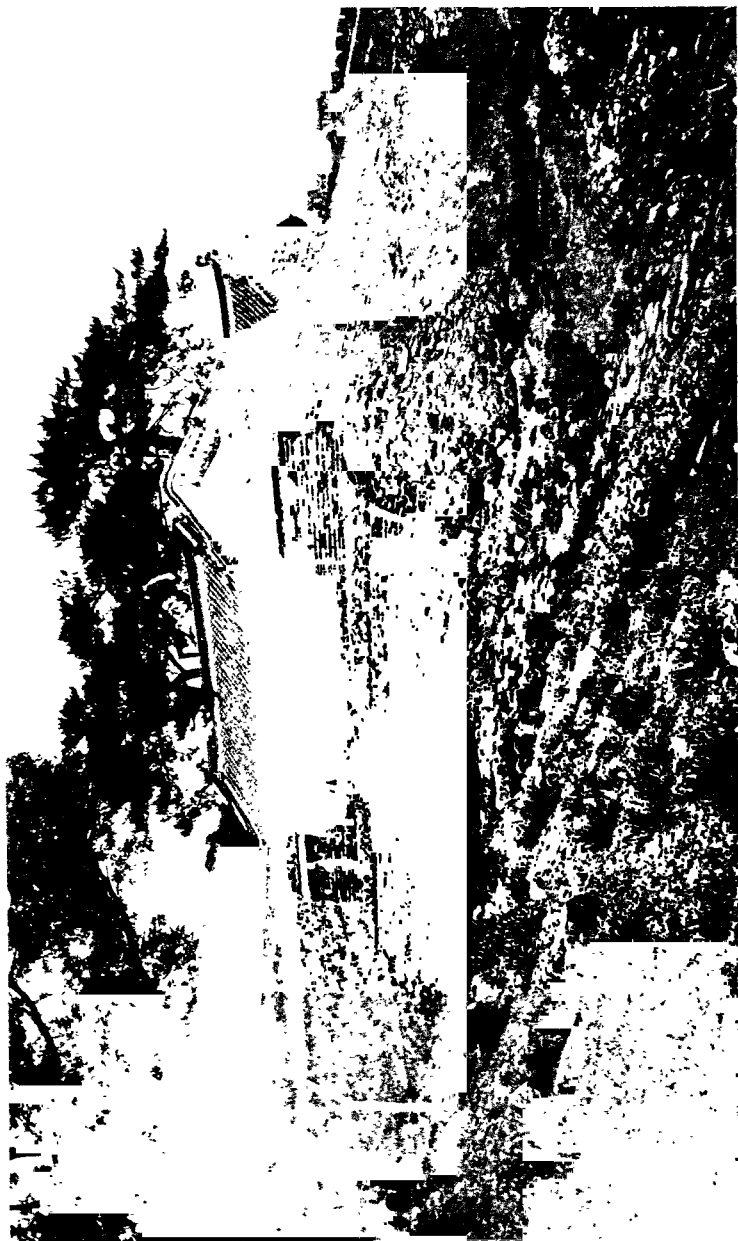
At Flowering - Obedience, an ancient Buddhist temple sheltered us for the night, redolent of confusion and dreadful death. The mind was irresistibly drawn to those bloody days when two hundred Christians refused to lie and live. As the shadows of night engloomed the landscape, the pure light of the stars shone down through the silence on the grassy graves of these modern martyrs. Not even in death had they been left at rest ; the violent rage of the rioters passed ordinary bounds. Hoping to deepen the agony of the living, and to involve even the dead in posthumous misery, they rifled the very graves of all Christian bones, that an endless unrest might beset those who had escaped their malice in this world.

Before sunrise, accompanied by a body of horse, we galloped away from the gloomy old house of idols. The keen frosty air quickened the sluggish native blood, and soon we were on our way north of Tsunhwachow. Here, in the quiet landscape silvered over with the morning frost, stood a Buddhist temple dedicated to the human virtue of Almsgiving. And here an eye-witness told of dreadful doings he had been helpless to avert.

A gentle girl had been torn from her humble home, with a lad of some sixteen years. They were haled to the temple of Almsgiving, and were subjected to two ordeals. First to abjure the foreign faith ; but no escape would be purchased by denying the Lord who suffered for them. Guilty then—of goodness ! But what sentence ? The Chinese dearly loves a gamble, and now chance is invoked to whet the appetite. Before the hideous idol are placed two bundles of incense, one dry, one soaked in lye. She may choose at random, and on her choice hangs life or—what ? Should the



THE GODS THAT GUARD THE GREAT WALL AT THE MULE-HORSE PASS, NORTH-EAST OF THE CAPITAL.



TEMPLE DEDICATED TO THE GOD OF WAR AT THE MULE-HORSE PASS, IN THE GREAT WALL.

Numerous mud-gods occupy this beautiful site for the protection of the Northern Barrier.

chosen bundle burn freely, freedom is the lot, but otherwise a speedy death is to be hoped for. Is there no clatter of hoof, no heroic lover as in the days of yore to brave all odds and cleave a path through the bloody rabble? Is there no heart touched with the patient heroism to harangue the mob and assuage the madness? Nay, She chooses, and most fittingly, for what Christian maiden would willingly select incense to burn at an idol shrine! It smoulders, it dies! And so must she! But now the cold cruelty of the mob pauses. Shall the death-stroke be given at once, and all the fiendish joy end at a blow? Cannot the agony be long drawn out? The lad divines the hellish torments, and who shall blame if nature shrinks? But the maiden rises to nobler heights, and can find words of cheer that nerve him to endure all. Need we describe all? Insult after insult, virgin modesty outraged, buffeted, wounded, till the frail form is swathed in cotton, soaked in oil, lashed to a stake, to exhale the unconquerable soul in a chariot of fire! The days of heroism are to-day; the Church is still ennobled by the blood of her martyrs.

Soon the Great Wall came into marvellous view! Lines of massive masonry interspersed with towers constructed during the haughtiest age of the Chinese realm were still winding along on the summits of mountains and ridges. Near the Mule-Horse gate in the Great Wall lies a quiet village, but we fail to inquire its name in our elation over this wonderful view of the only ruin in China.

The rising sun crowned the lofty towers with glory, then burnished the battlements on the precipitous walls with jasper, and finally plunged the whole temple and mud-sided huts in the Pass itself into a magic bath of an

indescribable copper colour ! It was a picture to ravish the heart of a painter.

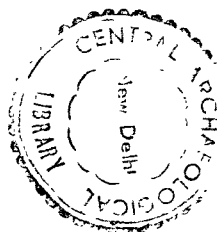
Shanhaikwan and Tsunhwa were easy to find, but the "Y" of the Wall was a troublesome matter. It was a long and difficult search. The explanation lies in two parts. The ascents were steep and hard to make ; the locals even did not know where the Wall actually branched off, to Kalgan, on the north-west and to Nankow on the south-west. Several times we were led astray by natives who affirmed they knew the exact spot where the Wall forked. In answer to their confidence, the climb was made, only to enjoy the superb scenery, and to be disappointed in the quest for the junction of the two Walls from the west to the one Great Wall toward the east. There was also a chart error, in the otherwise excellent map, which helped to lead us astray. The error consisted in the mis-spelling of a town name, and also in misplacing the "Y" by some miles, when considered by angles with certain known towns.

Our caravan of mountain mules had rested overnight at the Pass of "The Lily Pool," Lienhwa Chih. Since there was no inn at the hamlet, we were taken in by the "Rich Man" of the place with all the hospitality of a mountaineer. The whole population was permitted to come and look us over. As often as we have been subjected to that annoyance, we have never brought ourselves seriously to object to such a practice. Our arrival was, to that hamlet, what a circus, years ago, was to Doylestown, Pa. The size of my boots amazed the populace. At that we were not much surprised, for the size of them had often attracted my own attention !

The day was very young when we began the ascent of the mountains in further quest of the lost "Y." At 1,000 feet above the Lily Pool, which, itself, was far



NEAR LIENTWACHTEL. LOOP BEHIND LOOP TO THE HORIZON.



above the sea-level, the scene enraptured all except the third muleteer. Continuing the ascent, we came upon large sections of the Great Wall in almost perfect repair, and in truly classic ensemble which would rival that of ancient Greece. Not only the Great Wall but a solid tower, standing on the very verge of a steep cliff, and several hundred feet distant from the Wall and outside, attracted our attention. The "Rich Man," acting as guide, advanced two explanations. First, that the solid solitary tower had been used by soldiers for their horses. The tower being solid, this theory was explosive. The other explanation was the true one. Due south of this point lay the "Thirteen Tombs," or the Imperial Ming Reservation. The geomancers had reckoned it imperative to build such a tower in this high place in order to suck in good influences and concentrate the luck on the resting-place of the Mings. How much of the "Favourable" was converged by the Tower on the Place of Tombs we could not learn.

The sunrise-end of the Great Wall is below the level of the sea. The Wall never again descends to the tide-line. Soon after leaving the wet shore it follows a course upward and northward, bearing off to the west. During the first thousand li it is never on a level. Irregular in direction and altitude, it has been regular only in purpose. Built for peace and repaired for war, the Great Barrier has never been disappointing. Even the scenery is satisfactory. For one whole day we passed through a chain of canyons of marvellous beauty often blending into the sublime. Eighty miles north of the overestimated city of Peking, capital of the vastest empire of mortals, are location, altitude, and grandeur fit for the Olympian gods! From the tide to

a height of nearly a mile this stupendous structure of sublimity keeps steadily on its westward course. After beholding China's wonder of the world, I would hesitate to cross the street to see Egypt's Pyramids, for wonder purposes!

But the Great Barrier passes through regions pleasing to the scientist. The botanist can stock his herbarium as he travels from the sea to the "Y" through seven belts of flowers, in addition to shrubs, plants, and trees. The ornithologist is in almost equal "clover" with six belts of birds. While the student of rocks and stones has awaiting him binary granites, sandstones, and conglomerates of variety and design to exhilarate a Hugh Miller. The anthropologist will find an essay in the "Imperial Tombs," where the Empress-Dowager will be buried. The Imperial reserve for burial purposes of the Reigning Family, known as the Eastern Tombs, is located against the Great Wall. Indeed, the Great Wall furnishes the enclosure with its protection on one side. A charming spot the geomancers marked out as "lucky" for the interment¹ of the rulers of the present dynasty. In the enclosure grow funereal pines, and death by strangulation is the penalty to any mortal who dares to cut or mar the trees. Here her late Majesty the Empress-Dowager, who fell dead in the presence of her eunuchs on the 22nd of this Chinese moon, will be buried in a gorgeous Grave Palace. Then for the biologist is ready a list of a score or more of wild creatures that run about, several awaiting the call of a good gun. For unscientific people who love beauty and do not want exact knowledge, let us just mention the peonies, roses, clematis, snow-in-the-mountains, *white dandelions*, with an armful of others in great

¹ A spot which is considered lucky for the burial of a King would have been also lucky for his birth.



THE TOP OF A SECTION OF THE MOUNTAIN WALL AT THE MULE-HORSE PASS,
SEALED WITH STONE.

2

profusion, growing amidst environment fit for the feet of cherubim! Nature has done no better work anywhere than along the Great Wall, nor is there any work of man superior to this to be seen amidst forest-clothed mountain, streams, and ravines.

Turning to Human Nature, much is to be desired. The people dwelling near the Great Wall are mostly poor. Our thousand li of travel was through a thousand li of poverty; a thousand li of ignorance, for the natives knew as little of the history and condition of the only wonder of the Far East as an American University graduate! a thousand li of goitre! This disease we have seen in many mountain lands among different peoples, but never with the same proportion as among the people of the Great Wall.

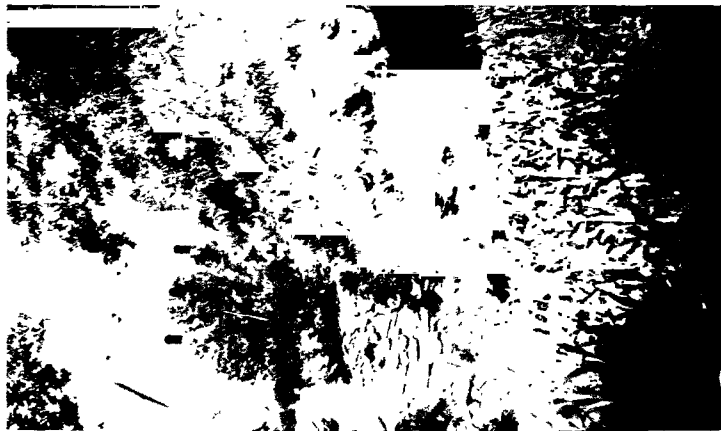
The effort necessary to provide the material (stone, brick, and mortar), carry it and lay it, only impresses the traveller when he is attempting to scale the almost inaccessible portions of the Wall. And such portions occupy no small part of the whole. It was impregnable to the enemy because inaccessible. Often we were hauled up by ropes, and many of the ascents were accomplished by holding on to the mule's tail. Yet it averages twenty feet in height and is wide enough for three or six mules to haul up three or six weary travellers abreast.

As a sample of the mountain villages stowed away in the fastnesses of these heights along the Great Barrier may be mentioned "Thistle Ravine." Far from the "Barbarian Sea," as Euripides terms the "deep blue," there are two colours, the green of the mountains and the blue of the sky. These are, however, in almost

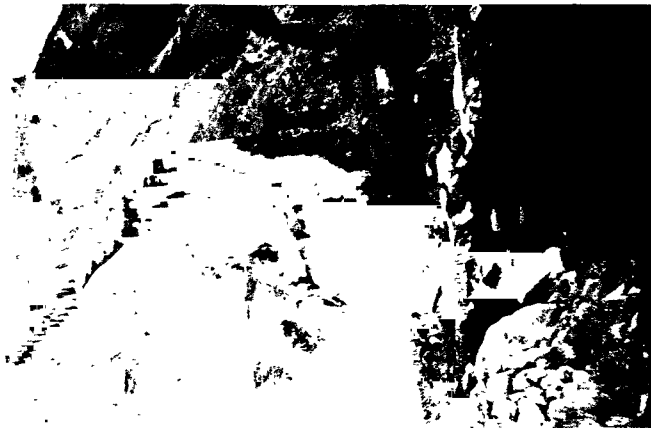
infinite shades, for this bulge of a lofty valley is entirely surrounded by mountain peaks of strange and picturesque form. The hamlet has six families. We asked a native how many families dwelt here, and he said, "Five or six." When we urged on him the ridiculousness of his not knowing the exact number in so small a place, and the village of his birth from which he had never wandered, he replied: "Six"—laconic and correct.

Though there are not ten acres of flat land, every inch is under cultivation, and work extends well up the steep slopes where the tiller of the soil must brace himself when planting, to prevent sliding down. Along the Wall at regular intervals are the remains of garrison towns, but Thistle Ravine, 3,500 ft. above the ocean currents, was not one of these.

At twilight we arrived, after a hard climb, at the only open end of the only street. There being no inn to shelter us, the kindly mountaineers placed a new house at the disposal of the expedition. This was called "The House of the Lucky Star." A red cloth with a bit of charcoal dangled at the door to prevent evil spirits bothering us. When "The House of the Lucky Star" is finished a basket of cakes will be upset and a general scramble ensue, to ensure and augment the good luck. We were amused to find on the main timber of this very modest mansion a happy saying: "This is a Great Work." We were, they said, the first foreigners who ever burst into that quiet valley. Our glasses interested them, and they had never heard of false teeth. Vaccination was unknown. An old man seeing our automatic cordite rifles asked if they would shoot rabbits. We replied in the affirmative, and then told him the best way to catch a rabbit was to put salt on its tail. Behold, at



NOT FAR FROM THE EASTERN "V."



THE GREAT LIENDWAUHL PASS IN THE
GREAT WALL NEAR THE EASTERN "V."

Nature and Science in Italy.

last we had found a place where the old joke was new! A whole family had smallpox in full blast. These are hardworking people, and on the Great Wall near by are slabs with inscriptions naming the head brickmen, blacksmiths and stonemasons who directed the repairs on the Great Barrier centuries ago.

These highlanders are religious people. Often along the Wall have we seen towers and temples erected to the tutelary gods of the Northern Boundary, but here we found a vacant shrine. No incense diffuses fragrance in the godless, mud-made cairn of Chihli K'ow. Near this idol-less, picture-less worship house, we came upon a native with an ugly gash upon his head. We asked him: "How came the gash?" He immediately replied: "That is an humiliating question." He had killed a badger and then entered into a quarrel with another hunter, with the result that the other chap struck first and fully. There is one bird here which the mountaineers do not kill, found nesting in the pear trees. One was pointed out by an old man. He said that years ago an Emperor, whose early-morning slumbers had been disturbed by the noise of this bird at his palace window, issued a decree forbidding all feathered creatures of this description to screech within 40 li of Peking. It is generally reported that these birds heard of the decree and obeyed the "Ruler of all under Heaven" until this day! The Great Wall passes through a region which is now sparsely settled, but which was probably densely populated in ancient days. Indeed the Great Wall suggests that centuries ago in this part of the country, China supported a larger population than at the present.

Here at Thistle Ravine is one of the most entrancing views to be had in any land, the wonderful festooning of the Wall, exactly on the skyline from mountain peak to mountain peak, following an almost inaccessible ridge, seemingly hung there by the Maker of the Mountains. How it was constructed is a mystery. But there it is, towers and wall, and it has been there for centuries, and never idle for a moment. Defying the frost and the rain, the snow and the wind, or protecting the mountaineers from a strong enemy, who might overwhelm their slender force of warriors and overrun their meagre farms. In more ancient times, helping the Imperial legions to prevent the capital of the Empire falling into robber hands. Last night we saw this marvellous sight by moonlight. It has no equal, except a moonlight night on the Isle of Patmos.

This ponderous mass of masonry upon which we are now looking lies, like some mythical monster, prone upon the shadowy mountain and the dreary plain, as if prostrate by the blow of a proportionate foe. It does not suggest impious pride or sinewy force, but enormous might. It was evidently inspired less by rage than by the desire to prevent rage in an age of rage. The fierce Mongols between this heavy line and the frozen North, elate with unerring bow, would gladly precipitate themselves on the plodding peasants of the Southland. It seems to us that the Wall was designed to preserve peace, and as such still stands, the most pronounced effort of ancient or modern times. The builder, even two thousand years ago, was ahead of the senseless militarism of Europe.

It was then, and is now, madness to trust individuals or nations to the chance of blind, impious luck! To avoid by peaceful means a dreadful fate to friend or foe, to make harmless the noisy and heedless passions



BIENHAWACHTH.

of wild and wicked men, to impede rage, prevent horror, perfume wrath with hesitation, is fit achievement for gods and women! These chaste and admirable virtues are here found writ in stone, mostly in granite stone!

A part, then, of this Great Wall is immortal. It can now boast a lengthy youth and an old age just begun. It has prevented many a "dreadful harvest of the sword," slaughter cumbrous and fresh: it has prevented many a shameful tribute to the unfathomed hatred of barbarian hordes! Great Wall, all hail! It remains true that it is better to lay stones than to throw them. A wall to protect the living is better than a ditch to cover the dead. Let immortal honours cluster and bestow themselves to praise the virtue that conceived and constructed the greatest Wall in the world, which has for ages stood for peace, and which has for ages diffused delay. Great Wall, all hail!

CHAPTER V

THE ANCIENT ARCHITECTURAL WAVE

MARVELLOUS is this stupendous work of man. To read of it trailing its bulk along the edge of an empire is to court incredulity : to behold it climbing the sides of ravines, cresting the watersheds of ranges, striding across ravines, is to conceive a mighty admiration for its architect ; to traverse it day after day for months is to grasp at the strenuous activity of its builders ; to hear that every third able-bodied man of the Empire was pressed into service to pile the massy stones, is to gain some idea of the limitless power of its designer ; to listen to the legends of the remorseless speed of its construction, so that tardy workmen were immured in the sections they lingered over, is to realise the hatred inspired and handed on for generations. What danger threatened, or was it but the spirit of *that* age, like ours, millenniums later ?

Did this vast construction rise Phoenix-like from the relics of a former Barrier, or did it spring, like Minerva, full-orbed from the brain of one man ? Was it the magnifying of similar indigenous monuments, a mere developing of Chinese ideas, or was it inspired by foreign ideals, by tales of barbarian doings in the Western World, by a determination to show that when the Son of Heaven condescended to look upon the



Photo by H. G. Ponting, F.R.G.S. [Copyright]

THE GREAT WALL AS SEEN AT THE NANKOW PASS, SHOWING THE PA-TA-LING GATE.

work of the foreign devils, he could by one exertion of his power utterly outshine all their puny efforts? Was this a contemptuous defiance of the Seven Wonders of the Holy Greeks, who by the year 276 had just heard of "Thina," as the writings of Erastothenes show?

Scarcely a hundred years prior to the erection of the Great Wall, the victorious phalanx of Alexander, the Flying Leopard whom Daniel had foreseen in his vision advancing eastward, ground under its heavy heel the beautiful "strong city Tyre," scattered the power of Persia, and finally advanced into India in search of costlier conquests. Alexander wisely avoided China! His ten years of military activity were not merely brilliant manœuvres and series of bloody victories. The motives of Alexander the Great Butcher must not be sought in martial movements; his conquests were for the better purpose—for the spreading of Hellenism among the nations of the earth.

This Grecianising leaven aimed at physical and intellectual culture, beauty and liberty; which is why the Greeks planted among the conquered peoples city-centres of this influence. Alexander himself built no less than seventy cities. Indeed he stretched a *chain of cities* from Media to Sparta, to disseminate the principles of the Greeks. And under the quiet, happy rule of the Ptolemys, of mummy fame, the Grecian towns near and within Egyptian borders fostered the new ideas, and many cities sprang up between the two mother metropolises, Alexandria and Antioch.

Like Palestine, Rome, that world-conquering empire which "made the Mediterranean a Roman

lake," came under the influence of Grecian culture. But Grecian manners and customs brought with them luxury and nocturnal festivities, which, coupled with unwonted wantonness, sapped the life of the nation, and the fatal fall of the mighty but immoral Mistress of the World was hastened. At the time of the building of the Great Wall, commercialism and materialism had so completely undermined the morals of Rome that *civil marriages and divorces* were no longer uncommon. Cato the elder, foreseeing the eventual ruin, gave this advice to his son: "The Greek race is very vicious, and believe this, as the voice of an oracle, with its literature will spoil everything at Rome!" And he might have said everywhere else except in the Far East.

The temporary glory of Hellenism shone most resplendently from Alexandria in Egypt, which was founded 332 B.C. by Alexander near the Delta of the Nile, out of the village Rhakotis. Its growth was marvellous, and it soon ranked as the model metropolis, with regular streets, magnificent skyscrapers (four storeys high), palaces and parks, a city of 500,000 habitants. Here was the emporium of the Western World, where the celebrated fine linen, so closely woven that its texture had 150 threads to the inch, made by a secret process similar to that for which Sardis was famous, had an immense foreign sale.

But Alexandria gloried most in her scholarship. She was the intellectual centre. The Museum—the shrine where the Muses are to be worshipped—sheltered the various philosophic schools. There Aristarchus edited critical and grammatical works, and left commentaries which are the basis of our investigations. Here also was the largest library on earth, containing 500,000 volumes. Most of these were originals which



LIENHWACHIH.

WITH FIRE ENOUGH YOU CAN COOK ANYTHING, WITH MONEY
ENOUGH YOU CAN DO ANYTHING

had been seized and for which copies had been given in return. The half-million volumes accumulated in this perfectly modern fashion were stored in the Temple of Serapis, the Serapeion.

The city boasted of splendidly equipped observatories, zoological and botanical gardens. Philadelphus in 250 B.C. raised a temple here in honour of his father, and placed therein statues of gold and ivory to be worshipped like gods. The feast which he gave at his accession to the throne cost over £100,000; the most splendid festival ever seen, one in which the proud city of Alexandria enjoyed the most pompous pageants and the greatest games, "for the spoils of whole provinces were sacrificed to the curiosity of a single day to raise the frivolous admiration of a stupid populace." Among the men of the world, few have possessed the wealth ascribed to King Philadelphus: it was estimated at £150,000,000.

During his reign he caused to be constructed, among other projects, the tomb to his sister Arsinoë, in which Dionachores, his architect, proposed to build a room of loadstone and place an iron statue of her to be suspended without support in the air between roof and floor.¹ This plan, however, was not executed. The ancients kindly left this for moderns.

"I would entreat thy company,
To see the wonders of the World."

When the Great Wall of Chin was begun, the narrow Hellenic world was discussing and admiring seven stupendous structures, the Seven Wonders of

¹ Did not the Moslem tradition of Mohammed's Coffin originate here?

antiquity. Among these the greatest are the Walls and Hanging Gardens of "the Gate of God," Babylon. The walls of this ancient capital, said old Herodotus, were 15 miles on the side, 87 ft. wide, and 350 ft. perpendicular, and built in fifteen days. On each side were great gates of solid bronze which gave easy entrance to the enclosure. Towers, picturesque and powerful, rose at regular intervals ten feet above the parapet. The arrangement of the streets, each fifteen miles long, was so uniform that every well-compacted gate was joined directly to one lying opposite: the city having magnificent highways in each direction.¹

The Hanging Gardens, built either by or for a woman, stood within a triple mass of masonry in the ill-omened palace and formed a perfect square 400 ft. to the side. Terraces, one above the other, rose on vast arches, which were raised on other arches. A stair of stone gave ample access to these elevations, while the whole amazing garden was encircled by a wall 72 ft. thick.

Ponderous stones 16×4 ft. were laid over these strong and graceful arches, and upon them was spread a thick layer of reeds and bitumen. This again was covered with two rows of bricks cemented together by mortar made with slime from the Dead Sea. Lastly, a thick covering of lead prevented the percolation of moisture from the mould that had been spread upon it.

¹ "Already we know more of the glories of Babylon than Herodotus has been able to tell us, and a correct idea of the more important part of the city can even now be obtained. From the plans drawn up, we must dismiss from our minds the picture of a four-square city with all the streets at right angles like those of the great cities of America, and gates to the number of a hundred giving access to the principal thoroughfares. Babylon was no larger, Delitzsch says, than Dresden or Munich, and the walls as traced by the explorers, though roughly rectangular, enclosed a very irregularly shaped tract."—T. G. Pinches, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*. Which is correct, Herodotus or Pinches?



ON LOFTY MOUNTAIN NEAR TIENHWACHIH.

These unequalled gardens were adorned with gorgeous flowers, fragrant shrubs, and trees large and diverse. A pump placed in the upper terrace formed the water-works.

Wonder No. 2¹.—Proud Kufu built the Great Pyramid at Gizeh as his tomb. Shifting every three months, a hundred thousand men were constantly employed for ten years in its construction, and £200,000 *worth of onions* and other vegetables were consumed by these same workmen.

Its original height was over 480 ft., the length of its base 764 ft. Pliny considered these pyramids as “*Regum pecuniæ otiosa ac stulta ostentatio*,” a foolish and idle display of the wealth of kings. This is the only “Wonder” remaining to this day.

Wonder No. 3.—Third among the wonders of the ancient world was the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, dated originally 772 B.C. Built in the name and at the expense of Asia Minor, its construction, according to Pliny, took over two centuries. “Of this temple great speech was made throughout the world.”

It was of gigantic size, 425 ft. in length, 225 ft. in width. More than six score costly columns 60 ft. high, each dedicated by a king, supported the roof of this marvellous building. Master artists vied with each other to excel in adorning the edifice. On the night Alexander was born, one Herostratus set it on fire for no other purpose than to make himself known to posterity. It was therefore a rebuilt temple that attracted sightseers in the days of Chin.

Wonder No. 4.—Next in time is the statue of

¹ In chronological order the great Pyramid of Kufu came long before the glory of “the Gate of God.”

Jupiter Olympus, the work of Phidias, who carved it at Elis in 435 B.C. It is novel in this, that it is the work of revenge. Forced to withdraw from Athens to escape the intrigues of his rivals, he began making a statue of Jupiter which should eclipse the statue of Minerva which he had carved for the Athenians. This he achieved. It was carved in gold and ivory, 60 ft. high and wrought so well that it was believed nothing could ever surpass it. At the base were graved these words, a seal of approbation from the god: "Phidias the Athenian made me."

Wonder No. 5.—The fifth wonder of the world was the work of a woman, the beautiful tomb of Mausolus, known as the Mausoleum. His widowed wife caused it to be erected in 354 B.C., at Halicarnassus in Caria. The four most famous sculptors of the time adorned the beautiful structure, each embellishing a side. It was oblong in shape, surrounded by six-and-thirty Ionic columns, crowned by a pyramid diminishing by 24 steps to the summit. A colossal marble quadriga crowned the top. The total height was 130 ft. The marble lions, the magnificent frieze, its gorgeous colour effect, caused the admiration of all beholders. And this was all. For Mrs. Mausolus placed her husband's sacred ashes in costly wine and drank the hideous mixture, desiring that her husband's body should be buried in her own body.

Wonder No. 6.—The watch-tower lighthouse at Pharos, completed in 283 B.C., in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus. It stood on the island of Pharos, named after a pilot buried there. Its marble tower rose to a height of 450 ft., and on its top a fire was kept burning which was visible at a distance of a hundred miles. This "Wonder" endured for 1,500 years. Sostratus, commissioned to build it for the price of



NEAR LIENHWACHIH.

£160,000, carved his own name into the great pillar, neglecting to do honour to the king whose munificence was responsible for the erection of the lighthouse. Ordered to correct this neglect, he filled the hollow with mortar and carved therein: "King Ptolemy to the gods, the saviours, for the benefit of sailors." The mortar finally crumbled away and revealed the original inscription, showing the modern spirit of the architect who had carved:

"Sostratus the Cnidian, son of Dexiphanes, to the gods, the saviours, for the benefit of sailors."

Wonder No. 7.—Closer to the time of the Great Wall came the Colossus at Rhodes, finished 280 B.C., after twelve years of building. Chares of Lindus wrought this stupendous brass statue; so tall that ships in full sail might have passed between its legs, but they didn't. It was 105 ft. high and occupied a place in the harbour. The thumb could hardly be clasped with both arms. A winding staircase led to the top of this Tor de Speechi, whence by aid of glasses hung around the neck of the statue a view could be had of the shores of Syria. It cost £80,000.

While the Great Wall was building, an earthquake shook Greece and destroyed this gigantic figure. It was never built up again. The Seven Wonders, to quote a Mediæval, were "preposterous edifices, of exaggerated hugeness, dazzling and ruinous luxury."

Four Great Roads.—While Grecian architecture erected monuments of grace and beauty, Rome worked persistently along more useful lines; she began to build highways. The queen of roads, the *Via Appia*, most

important and celebrated as a highway, was built in 312 B.C., under Appius Claudius Carcus, and paid for with money collected as fines from rich estate-holders. It put Rome into connection with such important towns as Capua and Brundisium, was paved with blocks of lava for a distance of 300 miles. A network of roads sprang into existence branching off from this great highway, and enlaced Italy.

Then came the *Via Latina*, also running South. By it Rome had direct communication with Beneventum, 140 miles distant. Another ancient road, if not the oldest, was the *Via Salaria*, running from the Colline Gate to Ancona on the coast of the Adriatic. Branch roads from this latter crossed the Apennines to Picenum.

In 220 B.C., while China was considering the project of building the Great Wall, Consul Flaminius fortified Italy by adding the *Via Flaminia* to the many military roads. The terminal points of it are Rome and Ariminum to the north-east, about 150 miles distant.

Rome after the First Punic War saw her wealth increasing, and with that her power. With the luxurious life also came the desire for larger architectural development. Durney suggests that Rome's art until then had been sacerdotal, *i.e.* it served merely for ornamenting the temples. But now moneys were appropriated to works of public utility; *an aqueduct* was constructed by Carius, and after 275 *a new Mint* was erected to coin gold instead of silver as before; new temples were reared, more from a feeling of vanity in perpetuating the glory of a family than from a sense of piety and devotion.

For a time this revival of art received a check through the coming of young Hannibal into Italy

and his march towards Rome. Having sworn eternal hatred to Rome, this Carthaginian leader of great genius crossed the Alps at precisely the time when a Chinese Emperor, a greater genius, Ch'in Shih Huang Ti, is occupied with his building projects. Contrast these two historic characters, one bent on massacre, the other on masonry. The terrible losses Hannibal sustained in crossing the Alps were not serious enough to prevent him engaging the Roman army at Lake Trasimene in 216. Victorious in this massacre, the one-eyed General administered so crushing a defeat to the Romans at the bloody battle of Cannæ in 216, when 72,000 Roman soldiers, together with eighty senators and the flower of the army fell, that it remained a black day in Roman history. In those days so many knights were killed that young Hannibal stripped from the fingers three bushels of red-stained rings and sent them to Carthage.

The chief characteristics of the Epoch of the Great Wall seem to have been butchering and building. The Great Wall stands at the close of the greatest building age of antiquity. Athens under Pericles had risen to unwonted splendour. What a stately array of edifices were on the hill-crest of the Acropolis! Then was built the Parthenon, the edifice which critics of all schools have pronounced the most faultless in design and execution of all buildings erected by man. It cost £140,000!

It is interesting and astonishing to learn of the spirit of enterprise which filled one of the ancient architects, Dinocrates, the later architect of Alexandria. He presented plans and designs to Alexander so stupendous that they are hardly credible. Dinocrates

actually proposed cutting Mount Athos into the form of *a man who should hold a great city in his left hand*, and in his right a cup to receive all the rivers which ran from that mountain and to pour them into the sea. Alexander, alive to every great opportunity and fond of the stupendous, does not seem to have favoured this undertaking.

In Egypt the Ptolemys were active. The engineering projects of Philadelphus would do credit to modern engineering art. He planned a great canal, 172 ft. wide and 51 ft. deep, which should connect Pelusium on the eastern branch of the Nile with the Red Sea, so that the vessels from the sea might be brought into the interior.

Not only on land but on sea the stupendous prevailed. The types of naval architecture of that period, in point of luxury, would do credit to a modern nation. The Egyptians had *one war vessel 420 ft. long* with 57 feet beam carrying 40 banks of oars, weighted with lead at the handles to more easily move them. Four thousand rowers were required to propel this behemoth, and 400 sailors stood ready to shift its sails. On its deck enough room was left to draw up in rank 2,000 soldiers, and at its prow were seven beaks with which to strike the ships of the enemy.

About the same time, Hiero of Syracuse constructed, under the direction of Archimedes, the inventor-philosopher, a vessel each side of which was divided into thirty apartments, besides quarters for the officers and the crew. All floors in these apartments were of mosaic, representing scenes from the Iliad of Homer; the ceilings and other parts were also sumptuously finished. Between the upper decks was a gymnasium and promenades among arbours and gardens with plants and shrubs of all kinds beautifully arranged,



THE FORTIFICATIONS OF THE GREAT WALL AT THE ROCKY GORGE OF TAOKWAN K'OW AS IT APPEARED IN JUNE.
PERFECTLY PRESERVED.

STRONG MEN HAVE STRONG MEN TO CURB THEM, AND ABLE MEN
HAVE ABLE MEN AT THEIR HEELS

both hanging and a floating garden. One room had a floor inlaid with agate and precious stones, ceilings of cypress wood, and windows adorned with ivory and statuary. Nor was this all; there was a library and an observatory equipped with astronomical instruments. Finally it contained a bath-room of the most elaborate kind.

But the vessel was not merely for pleasure, it was a man-of-war as well. For defensive purposes eight towers had been erected, from each of which men hurled missiles against the enemy from machines throwing stones 300 lb. in weight.

“These prodigies of art and wondrous cost.”¹

In the realm of the intellectual, a galaxy of names have made the achievements of the past seem inimitable. Homer, Pindar, and Sappho had left their legacy of poetry, Herodotus had begun to set down in writing the history of the glorious deeds of the Greeks. Law-givers like Solon and Draco: and philosophers, no lesser ones than Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, had reasoned among their generation. The Seven Wise Men of Greece had been gathered to their fathers, and the standards of Sophocles and Aristophanes and Æschylus set by them for the drama had inspired those who after them aspired to honour. Greece had had her most powerful persuasive orator Demosthenes, while the four schools of Philosophy² had been established, and the old Hebrew Testament, the most remarkable and valuable of all ancient literature, was being translated into Greek. The Epoch of the Great

¹ *Odyssey*, Book IV.

² Peripatetics, Stoics, Epicureans, and Academics.

Wall was a period of great thinking and colossal achievement.

Erasthenes about this time makes an attempt to ascertain the length of a degree, and in 240 B.C. calculates the magnitude of the earth, while Archimedes makes his calculations and inventions in Syracuse.

Plutarch begins writing biography ; medicine and surgery command new interest and attention. Botany and pure mathematics, also mechanics, advance with rapidity ; while Tenodatus and Aristophus of Byzantium make their first philological discoveries.

Pergamus, the rich capital of Mysia, vies with Alexandria in learning and sculpture. Her wealth is untold, for she harbours part of the plunder of Asia that Alexander had amassed. Her school of sculpture leaves the world the beautiful statue of *The Dying Gladiator*. A century later Mark Antony is to give his precious parchment library of 200,000 volumes to Miss—or Mistress—Cleopatra of Egypt for a kiss.

About 250 B.C. there sprang up a new independent kingdom in the East, to become a most formidable Power, Parthia. Arsaces founded it after expelling the Macedonians. The new domain corresponded to the modern Khorassan.

The eminent French scholar Choisy holds that a wave of architectural ideas, starting from Chaldea and Egypt, swept eastward. The combined influence of Egyptian and Assyrian architecture is meant, for both countries influenced each other at an early period. In Persia are tombs built after the style of those in Egypt.

The revival of architecture and building in India almost coincides with the building of the Great Wall in China. It is the inauguration of a new period in Indian architecture known as the Buddhist period. King Asoka was then ruler over Afghanistan, Hin-

dustan, South India and Ceylon. At first he was devoted to the worship of Brahma, but having come under the teaching of Buddha he embraced the new faith. Asoka (236-226 B.C.), according to Buddhist legends, massacred a hundred sons his father had by sixteen different wives, and extended his empire. With him began the history of Buddhist architecture. He caused columns with inscriptions commending loving-kindness, virtue, forbearance, temperance, to be erected after his conversion to Buddhism.

From this time dates the Buddhist period. Choisy thinks that the remains of these temples clearly show the influence of Greek architecture, which may have come by way of Persia and Bactria.

The wave of Greek influence did not touch China. That China in the origin of her art is indebted to Chaldea we question. Mu Wang¹ in the tenth century, when Chaldean art was at its zenith, caused terraced temples to be erected for astral worship, and the introduction of astrology. This may show the influence of the art he saw in distant lands. And it is possible that he also brought back with him the knowledge of painting on wood and the use of varnish and enamel which were known to the Chaldeans and the Egyptians. But the potter's art and brick-making were carried to great perfection in China in remotest times.²

¹ The general opinion among scholars is that Mu Wang did not go so very far afield after all—certainly nothing like as far as the Mediterranean. Mu Wang himself is hardly more than semi-historical.

² Auguste Choisy, *Histoire de l'Architecture*, vol. i. p. 180: "La Chine et le Japon sont les contrées où l'art de la poterie s'est le plus développé; la brique s'y fabrique avec une rare perfection et l'usage en paraît fort ancien."

In the building of the Great Wall we have every evidence that the use of mortar was known, for entire parts of this wall were constructed or at least faced with baked bricks by way of mortar. Outside of the Chinese the Persians seem to have been the only nation which employed mortar in construction. Rome made use of it only after she had come in contact with Persia. The nations east of the Euphrates from remotest times knew the use of unbaked brick ; and Dr. Schliemann, in his excavations at Troy, found walls of houses with baked and unbaked bricks 45 cm. square.

The use of brick was necessary for the nations where wood was not in abundance and unavailable for building purposes. Hence Egypt and Persia largely used brick ; Assyria, though having access to stone, preferred the use of brick. The brickyards of Chaldea were a gigantic industry, and the greatest structures in that country are made of brick pisé, *i.e.* of wet clay bricks laid one on top of the other and then stamped down without any further cementing material.

Here, then, we have abundant tokens of massive architecture in the West. Whether of stone, of baked brick, of clay, there are huge piles, which even in ruins excite the wonder of the present day. But did the West set the fashion for China ?

China was not addicted to taking hints from other peoples, and in this case all the evidence fails to link it up with even Bactria. The wave which started from Egypt and rolled on through Babylon, leaving behind it such huge deposits as pyramids, hanging gardens, towers of Babel, royal palaces, was split by the mountains. On the barriers of Afghanistan it dashed itself in vain, and India was left untouched by the art of the despised outcast. Thus through Asoka there came



NORTH-EAST OF THE "THIRTEEN TOMBS," SHOWING DOUBLE PARADETS FOR REVERSIBLE DEFENCE.

to China nothing of this cyclopean rage. Out to the east of the Caspian another part of the wave flowed into the desert, but there lost itself in the sands. We can trace nothing that joins on the plans of Chin and his congeners with Kufu or Nitocris or Alexander. Chin was original.

Since China and India have come under the influence of nations where gigantic structures were in existence, and the cause of much admiration, the question has been raised why these two nations are now lacking in monumental works. The answer to this must be sought in the conditions and government of the people. Among the nations whose edifices we have mentioned, these monuments owe their existence largely to monarchs or individuals for the purpose of perpetuating their name and glory; whereas China and India, agricultural, and therefore less vain, built largely for the present needs of the people. Thus we find, outside of the attempt of Shih Huang Ti to embellish his capital, no other but structures of utility like canals and highways, and structures of defence, among which the Great Wall stands as the most conspicuous type of all times. The Great Wall marked a great epoch.

Thus satisfied as to the originality of Chin and the uniqueness of his conceptions, we resume our survey of the mighty monument to his glory, uncoiling and luring us westward towards the home-State of its builder.

CHAPTER VI

FROM THE "THIRTEEN TOMBS" TO "CHINA'S SORROW."

TOMBS and a Flood we sing! or at least that section of the Great Wall which is verged by two gruesome termini, the Thirteen Tombs and the Yellow River.

The Eastern Y sends off its northern arm of the Wall, a part of which we have seen. It passes from the Eastern Y through Kalgan, but is badly out of repair, while still further to the north are the remains of yet another wall. Not far from Chu-Yung is the famous "Language Arch" spanning the road along the Government Pass; more than six centuries ago it was built, with carvings and inscriptions in no fewer than six languages. This has been visited and photographed so often that we believed in its existence, and preferred to explore along less known sections of the Wall.

The Inner Line of defence starts from the Eastern Y, joining the Outer hundreds of miles to the west, not far from the Yellow River. Before we went far along, we came to the famous "Thirteen Tombs" of the Ming Dynasty, the great line that re-fortified the Wall and held it long against the Tartars. This mountainous mausoleum is to be carefully distinguished from the Western Tombs of the present dynasty, to be described further on.



THE CELEBRATED "LANGUAGE ARCH" OR HEXAGONAL GATEWAY, AT THE NANKOW PASS, SOME 22 LI FROM THE RAILWAY STATION.

The North Face is here shown; the South Face is similar in design. The Arch, the crown and haunches of which form the sides of a hexagon, is 20 feet across at the base, 30 feet through. Five Buddhas on each side of the flat haunches. In the perpendicular wall on either side are large tablets of granite bearing inscriptions in divers languages.

WHEN YOU HELP, HELP EFFECTIVELY ; WHEN YOU RESCUE, MAKE
RESCUE REAL

The Mings consulted an adept in the study of *The Book of the Blue Bag*, a classic of geomancy some thousand years old. He, by the aid of the magic tortoise-shell, fixed upon a felicitous ground which the Emperor approved and re-named the Mount of Imperial Longevity. Here was laid out the first of the Thirteen Tombs, and here most of the race were interred.

Changling Chien is the home of the hereditary tomb-guardians. The pride of their charge is the mound of the man who finished the Northern Capital, Yung Lo. There his corpse lay in state for a year while the professors of geomancy awaited a lucky day for the burial. Then it was put to its last home about thirteen miles from the Wall ; a huge mound was piled above, and in his Soul Tower a tablet was erected to his memory. One by one others were buried hard by, till the lucky number of thirteen was complete by the last Ming slaying himself on the conical Coal Hill in the palace yard. The cemetery was garnished with a dozen gigantic monoliths of men, and two dozen of animals : so impressive are they in their cold silent majesty, standing naturally on the soil without pedestals, that a later Emperor thought of transporting all to grace his own tomb ; but a horrified chamberlain chipped a piece off each, and thus rendered them unthinkable as decorations for a new tomb. It was this dynasty which ended the burying alive of wives and concubines ; perhaps these statues were erected in place of them.

Our interest lay heavy on Lung Ch'ing, for along the Wall many tablets told us of his interest in the Great Barrier.

The main Spirit Road does not lead directly to the sepulchre of Lung Ch'ing ; the Thirteen Tombs lie

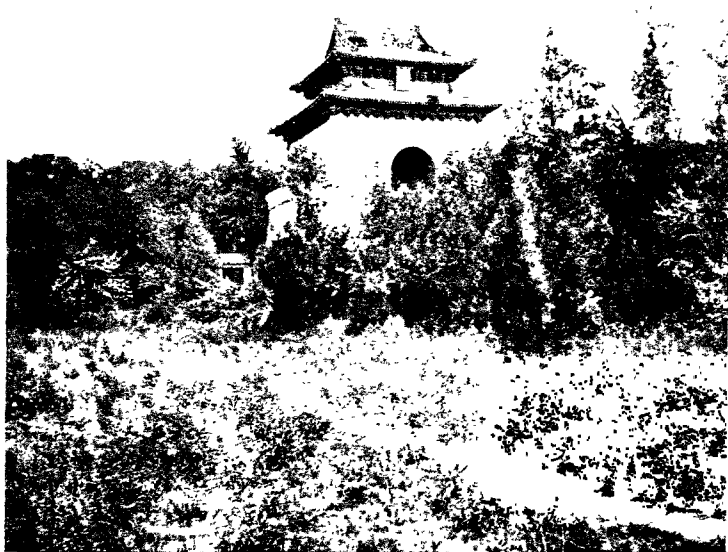
in a valley mantled with pines and *arbores vitae*, into which lead half a score of picturesque passes, winding between thirteen hills, and forming a lovely theatre for the Imperial shades. As we approached the group of massive mounds, we noted another instance of how East and West differ: Menelaus spoke for the Egean:—

"For if the gods are wise
They lightly scatter dust upon the tomb
Of the brave man who by his foes is slain;
But pile whole mountains on the coward's breast."

Here, however, the artificial mountain is piled by reverential men above a hero. And yet not all his subjects revered Lung Ch'ing. As we climbed up the very steep stone stairway to his Soul Tower, we were rewarded by the sight of the famous tablet, shattered. "Is it possible that, after all, the geomancers made a mistake and chose an unlucky spot?"¹ The guardian wavered; either some indignant workmen thus vented their revenge on the tyrant who had forced them to slave on the Wall, or else a "clap of thunder" had come to the wrong shrine in mistake for the thunder-temple.

The geomancers, in their art of balancing the influences of wind, water and hill, not only chose to put the Imperial suicide beside Lung Ch'ing, but balanced that grave by a tablet with a moon upon it. This was reputed to wax and wane with the original in the sky, but the machinery is out of gear, and there seems only some moonshine about the incident. The Great Wall has fascinated these cemetery-surveyors, for there are a very large number of graves

¹ A mistake made in preparing the grave of the third Emperor of the Sung Dynasty defeated a conspiracy.



THE MOUNDS OF LUNG CHING.

hard by the Great Rampart : indeed, some have actually been excavated in its thickness. Hence it has been fantastically termed "The Longest Cemetery on Earth."

In the catacombs of Rome, amid the tombs of the dead, the living Christians sometimes sought shelter from the persecutions of the Emperor or the fury of the mob. And so it was in this cemetery. Hard by here there were fugitive Christians who found safety a few years ago, hiding in the caves or the strong towers of the Great Wall, while others, less fortunate, lie buried not far away. While the refugees were here, they wrote loving messages on any material they could find, and some of these precious documents have been found ; perchance more await the explorer who would trace the results of the recent madness. Men have wondered whether life has become too monotonous and grey for the purple of heroism to show itself ; whether in this ease-loving age the severer tests of character would not excite solicitude and alarm. "Should the cycle of time return us to the martyr days with vast amphitheatres crowded to the parapet, what then ? Lions, tigers, racks, boiling oil, slow fire, mutilation ; will these elicit the Christian virtues ?" No cycle of time is needed, only a change of place ; Uganda and China have exhibited to this generation men in such straits, climbing the steep ascent of heaven through peril, toil and pain.

On a spot north of this Inner Loop perished eleven White and thirty-two Yellow Christians. For the Whites there was no option ; death was certain, and was made attractive as an end of awful tortures, devised by an ingenious, implacable, and atrocious foe ;

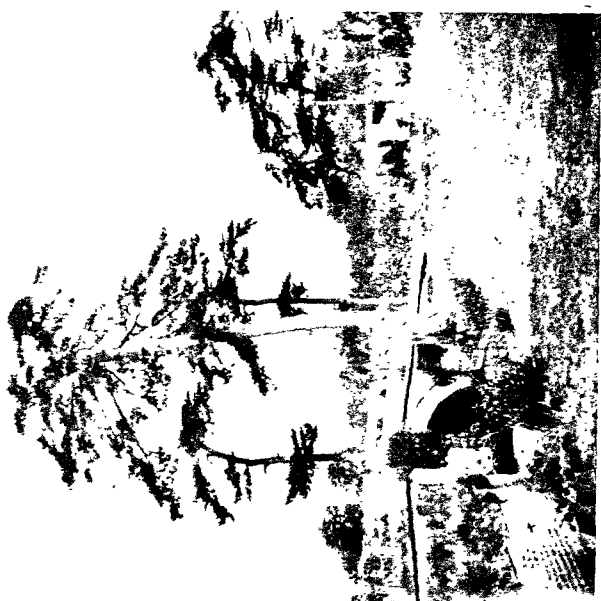
they met it with a calmness born of eternal hope. But in the Yellows there was an opportunity to bow to Buddha; a very few under unparalleled trials slipped through this loophole; most joined the victors who bear the palm-branch of victory. The whites were beheaded first; then, in horrid mockery of the Christian sacrament, the natives were obliged to kneel and drink their blood before they, too, received the death-blow. Here, then, is one of the sacred spots of earth. The Invalides, Westminster, Mount Vernon? These entomb no martyrs for Christ. The tumuli of Croesus, the pyramid of Cheops, the thirteen Ming tombs, what are they beside these humble graves of Shan-si, where lie between the two arms of the Great Wall the Martyrs of the North?

Are the Chinese bloody? In the last fifty years they have shed less gore than any nation half their size. These believers in the Sacred Edict, with its sixteen maxims, have taken fewer lives than followers of the Swordless Christ, believers in the Ten Commandments. The Civil War in America, Austrians, Prussians and French in Central Europe, Russia and Turkey to the East, Britons in South Africa! May not the Chinaman kill a paltry two hundred when Christendom slaughters a hundredfold?

From the graves of the humble Christians, pass to the magnificent cemetery of their persecutors, the Western Tombs of the present dynasty. This is the third Imperial Burial Reserve we have met along the Wall; the first is the Eastern Mausolea, more popular of recent years; the second is the more ancient Graveyard of the Mings with their Thirteen Tombs; this is the Western Cemetery, south-west of Peking. Here are permanent camps where a garrison commanded by a prince of the blood keeps guard over the bones of his



THE TOMB OF LUNG CHING.



ancestors. A rugged mountain ridge forms the northern boundary ; dark pines rustle over the wide expanse whence gleam the red walls and gilded roofs of the edifices. Canals border off one plot from another, and stately marble bridges span them for roads to the tombs.

Visit one of the older monuments. They face south to garner in the favourable influences. Inscriptions in Chinese, Manchurian and Mongol characters—for this dynasty is foreign—adorn the avenue. Pass over the waterway, along the paved road, under the archways, and when expectation is kindling, behold an altar for the Emperor alone to sacrifice upon, in a court reserved for his sole use. Seek the goal of this magnificent approach, and there is a throne, draped in yellow silk, whereon is mounted the tablet of the departed. Before it is a table with censers and with bowls for the blood of the sacrifices. Is this the end ? Behind the building is the hill, scarped vertical, and with a recess marking where the mound was driven in to receive the coffin of the dead ruler. Is it true that when the bearers carried in their ponderous burden, the masons waited not for their return, but walled up the quick and the dead together ?

Tao Kuang, who died in 1850, is the last Emperor entombed here, with his household grouped around. But since this journey along the Great Wall began, the last sovereign of his race has been laid at rest among these Western Tombs of a dynasty that is marvellously transforming its realms, after a vain struggle against the forces of change.¹

¹ In the Imperial Forest Reserve are various animals, including three varieties of wildcat, the longhaired, common and spotted ; three hamsters, the desert, striped and common ; two jerboas, the *Dipus sowerbyi* and the *Alactaga*, which has five toes instead of three, and larger, longer ears. Then

Many towers of the Great Barrier remain intact, and even much of the wall. Thus far in our trip of six hundred miles we appreciate the work of the engineers who brought masses of stone, brick and mortar, and built them solidly. But our native companions appreciate yet more highly the work of the geomancers, who fixed the sites of the towers, and so brought down good influences on the fields around. One guide would never enter a tower without kotowing thrice and repeating a formula for luck, a prayer to the god of war.

The Wutai Shan is a lofty shrine near this Wall; and if the Wall is in a fair way to become sacred, the Wutai Shan has arrived! Only, strange to say, it is sacred to the Mongols, the people who were to be kept out by the Wall,¹ and yet it is within the circuit. Perhaps, many centuries later, it attracted them within and nerved them for the onslaught. If once again the hardy horsemen of the North seek to flood over the Empire, this racial shrine may prove of crucial importance. If the Jewish fanatics rallied against the legions at Jerusalem, if a Christian assault on Mecca be almost unthinkable, let the Russian bear hesitate before provoking the Mongols by violating this sacred mountain, whence the more pious will return even a thousand miles measuring their length on the ground.

there are the interesting goitred antelope, badger hedgehog, mole, molerat, myotis, suslik or ground squirrel, chipmunk and rodents. The hare and his near relation the pika enjoy the Western Tombs, as do rats and gnats.

The large forest a day's journey south of the Wall at Ningwufu, in addition to the above, accommodates the roe deer, Peking stag, leopard, wild pig, David's squirrel, musk deer, and small mice, while north of the Inner Loop are mountain sheep, with enormous horns, who endure "the bold society of wolves and foxes."

¹ "Mongols" was not a racial name at the time of the First Emperor. Northern warriors of Chin's time emerged from obscurity under the name of Mongols during the reign of Genghis Khan.

The Wall itself finds votaries all along its course. The mortar from its crevices works wonderful cures, especially for punctures of the dermis. "If you cut a mouth in your hand, take of the *Magic Mortar* quantum suff. and pulverise, take an unborn mouse and mash it into the powdered lime; apply the ointment to the mouth. Should the mouse be not available, substitute oil." The same mixture is good for burns—or is good to take off more skin. If applied internally it will cure stomach-ache; for an average stomach and an average ache take a pill the size and shape of a lotus-seed; for a baby, less. Life may be hard in China, but death seems harder if men will try such remedies as Boho, Frog-blood-extract, Mouse-mortar-pills.

The pathos of life here was well illustrated by the gloom of a coolie met at a fork in a road. We asked which branch led to the Wall, and how far off it was; he told the way, and told, correctly enough, that it was three miles off. "But I have not seen it; to gather fuel takes me from early morning till towards sunset in the woods; then the heavy burden prevents me looking up, and I have never set eyes upon it." Yet how many Londoners have seen the Tower? How many Kentuckians their Mammoth Cave?

Where solid facts are wanting, fluid fancy easily arises. John Gwadey here produced a tale of Chin and his big bludgeon. This was seven Chinese feet long, studded with knobs of metal—iron or gold—and precious stones, and had magic properties, so that when the Wall was built of any material that came handy, Chin struck it with his staff, and it all changed to one kind of stone—which remains to prove the story. More, it could make stones fly in any direction, and this property

proved disastrous. For when he flung one into the sea at Chefoo, it hit the sea-god, who was incensed, and decided to take away the dangerous weapon.

From these picturesque legends turn to solid fact. We discovered several tablets which record either the original construction of the Wall or the last rebuilding of it and of the towers. Here is one in the Armoury Tower at Peh Shih K'ow. A complete translation follows :

Built in the Autumn of the first year of WAN LI, by Wang Tao Kung of Sih sien, Inspector of Chi (Chichow) Liao (Yungp'ing Fu) and Paoting Border Affairs, Junior Vice-President of the Board of War, and Associate President of the Court of Censors, Liu Ying-chieh of Weihsien, Director-General of Military Affairs for Chi, Liao, Paoting and other Departments, Controller of Commissary Supplies, Associate President of the Court of Censors and Junior Vice-President of the Board of War, Sun Pei-yang of Fup'ing-hsien, Governor of Paoting and other Departments, Commander-in-Chief of Tzeking (Purple Thorn Bush) and other passes, and Associate President of the Board of Censors, Wang Hsiang of P'ingtu, Associate Governor of Chihli and Supervising Censor of Provincial Circuits, Kao Wên-chien of Ch'êngtu in command of military functions at Tzeking and other places and Councillor in the Governor's Office Shantung, Fu Chin of Yensui, Brigadier-General of Paoting and Superintendent of Affairs, Wang Fu-min of Yensui, Adjutant-General and Associate Commander of Tzeking Pass and other places, Chang Chu of Nganning, Assistant Prefect of Paoting Department, in control of the Tzeking Pass, Chu Chia-Chiang of Ch'êngting, Junior Captain in charge of Peh Shih (White Stone) Pass, Huang Shêng, Deputy Director of Hwei Yün and Hsing



THE ARMOURY TOWER GUARDING THE ROCKY PASS AT PEYSHIH K'OW.

Lan Ting, Overseer of Works, Keeper of Yang Chuan Tze K'ow (Sheepfold Pass) and Brevet Captain in charge of the Middle Post of the Advance Guard.

Then in the same tower is a second tablet which records the building of the Wall; but the tablet is too defaced to allow of the exact translating of the whole text. This is certain: it accounts for the building of two pieces of FIRST CLASS WALL; each piece was 148 tens of feet long plus 8 feet. It was built in the Lucky Days of the Winter Season in the 3rd year of Wan Li.

Or take a third. A tablet stands beside the Natural Tower, between Towers No. 53-4 Black Letter, Shwei K'ow, and reads:

WALL RECORD

General of the Light Brigade, Tsui Ching, Commanding the Yeomanry under the jurisdiction of the Governor by Imperial Appointment at Paoting, Ensign Shên Tzŭ-hsien of the above Department, Ensign Sun Êrh-kuo, Superintendent of Works, Liu Ching, Military Contractor, and others to the number of 130 names co-operated in building this extension of 591 ft. 6 in. of THIRD CLASS WALL, beginning on the North at the end of the Military Graduate Lung Kuang-hsien's portion of Tower No. 55 of the Black Letter "Wu" series. The completion of the construction was reported by the AUTUMN GUARD on the 16th day of the 9th Moon of the 4th Year of WAN LI.

Master Stonemason Chao Yen-mei and others.
Master Border Artisan Lu Huan and others.

This stone was erected by the AUTUMN GUARD on the 16th day of the 9th Moon, 4th Year of WAN LI.

A fourth tablet is set in the Wall south of Shwei K'ow, and commemorates how—

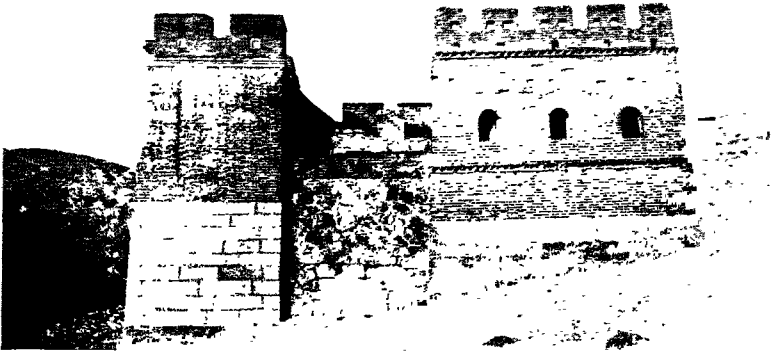
Li Pei, Major of the Central Camp of Chên Tu Tang Hsün, Sergeant in Command of the Department of the Right and Brevet Captain of the Shên Wu Right Guard, heading a Battalion of 141 names, co-operated in constructing 171 ft. 8 in. of MIDDLE CLASS BORDER WALL, beginning on the North of the Mouth of the Wang Êrh, Hurry-Scurry Ravine, at the connection with Tower No. 55 of the Letter Wu Series, and ending with the termination of the Wall constructed by Sergeant Yang Hang, Director of Works of the above-mentioned Department.

The work was begun on the 12th day of the 3rd Moon of the current year, and its completion reported on the 24th day of the 4th Moon.

This stone was erected by the SPRING GUARD in the 4th Year of WAN LI.

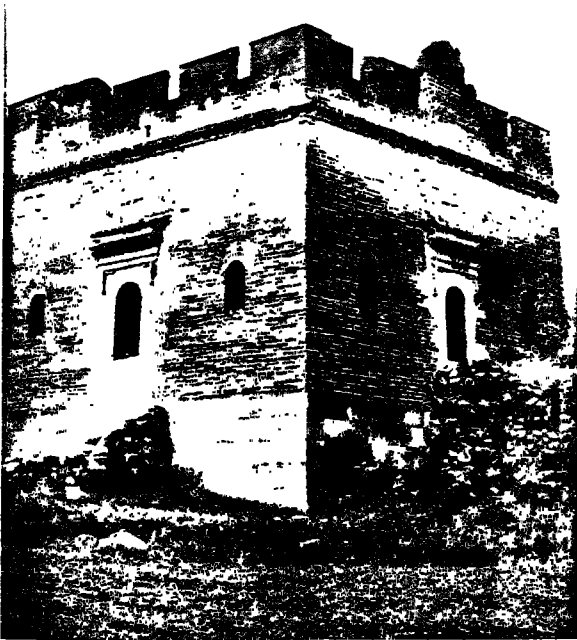
These four tablets, and others which we found, witness to a simultaneous and hasty repair of the Wall in the reign of Wan Li. They suggest that the old Wall had fallen into bad condition (or that it never existed), but that the towers were in better order, and were carefully numbered. Perhaps they had been used as blockhouses for some time; but now some fresh menace of invasion caused a general overhauling of the defences. First, the Towers were put in thorough repair, then the Wall between them was rebuilt at a speed that reminds us of Nehemiah's forced labour at Jerusalem.

If, perhaps, the Wall in this part is of comparatively recent construction, the ancient engineers who laid out the line seem to have done their best in selecting natural, strong lines of defence, and then intensifying these. Indeed they followed the line of the greatest



ARSENAL TOWER AT PAISHIH K'OW, 60 LI FROM FUTU YEH,
CONTAINING TWO INTERESTING TABLETS.

The lower storey is on a level with the terre-plain of the Wall and is entered through a port enlarged for the purpose.



FUTU YEH PASS.

Showing exceptionally fine workmanship. Decorations over the doors. Considerable remains of a house on top, probably for the guards—some Towers had four such houses, one in each corner. The measurements of one of these guard houses as follows.

Height to top of gable	10 ft.	Width	12 ft 2 in.
" " " eaves	6 " 10 in	Length	22 " 9 "

The paving brick under the doors 14½ in. 7½ in. thick.

natural resistance. In parts more inland they had occasionally to deal with a plain, but here they had crags and mountain chains. Two level furrows were chiselled out in the solid rock, about twenty-five feet apart, and squared granite blocks were laid on this foundation some few feet up. Then special clay was chosen and moulded by skilled workmen into bricks twenty-two and a half inches long. The unwieldy blocks, according to another local legend, were tied to goats, who dragged them up the almost inaccessible ridges. Here the bricklayers placed them, all as headers, not stretchers, and the two faces were filled with earth well rammed. As the Wall arose, it was seen that its projecting faces formed a mutually defensive scheme of salients and curtains.

Through centuries of neglect this massive structure has endured: a fit emblem of the Chinese character. Little by little it has gathered to itself legend and superstition. If wells and trees, chairs and tables are supposed to be the abode of spirits, how much more easy to imagine this Wall the home of a superior race. A tower or peak to the north of a home assures its good fortune; the Wall to the north of the Empire must be propitious. And if the Wall have numerous pinnacles, these must bring special good influences down. The canny foreigner will know how to utilise this idea, and when he wants to put up a factory stack, but finds the aesthetes object, he has only to locate it to the north of the factory and point out that he is ensuring its good luck, and this reason will carry weight. Ask the Superintendent of the Arsenal if in 1873 this did not remove his obstacles. And thus the towers along the Wall, being properly located, add moral strength to its defenders.

As we try to find one thousand different people along the Wall and get one thousand legends or opinions, we come at times across a few curious specimens. One legend is strangely utilitarian: "Chin went up to heaven and took hold of the frost tree; he shook it and shook it till the country was covered deep with frost,¹ and all the young crops were ruined. Then he obliged the people to work on the Wall, but would not give them enough to eat." The old grumbler who produced this tale was overlooking that the Wall shut off some of the cold north winds, and shut out the desperate foragers from the Mongolian steppes.

A little westward the scenery is wonderfully beautiful, as was recognised by the Imperial Censor about the year 1570. He caused an original ode to be incised upon a stone slab; the version following is due to Dr. Martin, founded on our rubbings, expressly for this expedition:

Yon summit like an arrowhead
Appears to pierce the skies;
A rocky fortress westward looms,
A battleground there lies.

The northern sky is veiled in clouds,
The harvest gathered in:
Our autumn rains, a precious boon,
Will very soon begin.

Peaceful the times, the flocks at ease
O'er grassy plains may roam;
There's scarcely heard a falling leaf
To mar our dreams of home.

WÊN JU-CHANG, *of the Board of Censors, in
command of Border Garrisons, Imperial Com-
missioner on a tour of inspection.*

¹ "B.C. 238 in the 4th Moon there appeared a great frost in Ts'ín, so that people died from it."—*Ancient Chinese MS.*



SHWEI KWAN K'OW.

It seems a pity to descend to prose after such a spirited reproduction of the original. But for those who want a baldly literal version, here is a Bohn :

The Arrowhead mountain rears its vast mass against the crystal sky ; the Rocky Fortress to the west appears, and farther away a well-known battleground. Two mountain ranges unite to enclose a camp of the ancient Chin Tartars (the Golden Horde). A stream of water flows athwart, with iron bridge and lock. The north is veiled in clouds, the ripe grain is all gathered in, the autumn rains from the north-west begin to increase. The times are tranquil ; from the Great Desert is neither smoke nor dust (from the camps or marching of soldiers). After sunset the drifting leaves alone disturb our dreams (of home).

This poetical effusion, with the vastness of the overhanging space and the soul-enthraling earth scene, prompted my muse to vague yearnings. Here the works of Nature and of man intermingle ; sheer precipices affright ; steep altitudes, up which winds the line of battlements jewelled by the massy towers, lead up the vision to the living light.

In the grouping of the mountains,
In the tracing of the valleys,
In the shaping of the hilltops,
And the arching of the heavens,
There are scenes and deep impressions
Which the mighty mind of Milton,
Or the aged Seer of Patmos,
Both inspired and yet still human,
Fitly might describe for mortals.

But it must suffice to say that this picturesque pass is bounded on two opposite sides by friendly mountains

on whose neighbouring flanks the firs mantle the hard rock. Among the thronging hills and peaks winds the Great Wall ; beyond a single bare valley lies a remote and hazy horizon. But towards the rising sun a vista of ravines and heaps of heights rising loftier and ever more blue until the line of land is lost in the ocean of the sky.

Could we but see the original design on which Nature wrought when these majestic proportions came fresh from the Creative Hand ; could we but study them in silence, alone upon this lofty summit, where we stand among the sighing pines ; could we but compare them with the present superb vision—what would be more inevitable than to ask, "What relation does the outward world bear to the unseen world of thought ? The downward gaze prompts to upward musing, and leads to consciousness of conscience."

And conscience is stirred by the sight of one human amendment to God's proposals. A film of blue smoke floating from a humble home enwraps a mud-walled, curved-roofed fane or temple, wherein are idols not fit for men to see, much less to worship. To contemplate the handiwork of God in this masterpiece of the Creator, and then make deities of mud ! Have the aborigines done this, or only half of this ? We exclaim, "How has man fallen, or from what a fall has he not arisen !" Not mountain majesty ; not heavenly expanse ; not splendours of art ; not miracles of science can uplift men and nations. Beauty depends not only on the outward scene, nor on the seeing eye, but on the interpreting mind and heart.

Yet would that we had been able to photograph this wondrous landscape in all its glorious changes for one brief hour. It is not the still picture, but the fleeting shadows of the clouds, the light ever changing,



CH'ACH'EN K'OW.

which so enriches the vision. The dark cloud floats by, from the sun comes a gleam that gilds with glory the mountains and picks out the chain of Wall with its jewels of towers. Words fail to tell of the splendours of this view above the Pass of Ch'a-ch'ien K'ow. Even "if life be granted me enough," however often my longing feet may draw me hither, there will be some fresh scene of magnificence—the scene in the same group of natural spires and these human buttresses of granite, yet ever new in the glory of the seasons and of the heavens.

Here we have come across inscriptions of the reign of Wan Li, and seen the tomb of Lung Ch'ing. Let us investigate these two men, and see what exactly they had to do with the Great Wall. Wan Li, at least, is so closely associated that in this part of the country many people speak not of the "10,000-li-long Wall," but of "Wan Li's Wall," both being pronounced Wanlich'ang Ch'êng.

Who was this great king?

Wan Li "sat under Heaven," as the Chinese phrase has it, for the lengthy period of forty-seven years. He was preceded by Lung Ch'ing, who occupied the throne for no more than six years; yet it was during his brief tenure that no fewer than 1,200 forts were erected on the Great Wall, each garrisoned by 100 men. Numerous tablets along the Wall testify to his activity in building and repairing. This renewed care of the huge bulwark betokens a menace of some sort in that direction. In fact the Chin Tartars, sometimes called "the Golden Horde," had not forgotten that they had once been masters of half the Empire. They were watching for an opportunity to reassert their ancient

claims. Foiled by the vigilance of Lung Ch'ing or his officers, they had nothing left but to nurse their strength and bide their time. Unable to cross the Wall, they wandered away to the east and obtained a footing in Manchuria, where they reappeared under a new name as Manchus.

What Wan Li accomplished in strengthening that incomparable fortification is in the History, which is supplemented by many stone tablets. During his long reign the forts were occupied and the towers were not allowed to go to ruin. In fact the explorer finds that at many points new masonry was erected by him. Evidence is not wanting of the unsleeping vigilance with which the Chinese of that day kept watch on both the Inner and the Outer Wall.

Near the end of the dynasty, and not free from the faults of a decadent period, Wan Li may not unfairly be taken as a type of the average Emperor. Proclaimed heir-apparent when an infant of six summers, he ascended the "Precious Seat" at the age of ten, but remained in tutelage until his sixteenth year, when he was permitted to marry and to assume the reins of government. Of his early precocity the Court chronicler gives the following instance:

When a child of five or six years, he one day saw his father gallop unattended into the enclosure of the Inner Palace. Striking an attitude, he begged to remonstrate, not on the *impropriety* of an Emperor galloping within those sacred grounds, but on the *danger* of his doing so. Said the child, "Your Majesty is 'the Lord of all under Heaven'; if you ride alone at such a furious speed, might you not fall, for which you and your people would be sorry?" His mother, one of the secondary wives, was in the habit of taking him with her whenever she went to visit the

Empress. On such occasions the Empress always took up some of the classics and asked the young Prince questions, all of which he "answered like an echo."

Not until the first year of his reign were the water-courses so improved as to admit of the tribute rice reaching the garrison of Miyüen, which is near Kupei-kow, the "Ancient Northern Pass" in the Great Wall. This was really an extension of the Great Canal, a work which the Mongols had left unfinished, and large portions of which were completed by their Chinese successors.

The official history of his reign presents us with a confused medley of occurrences, such as a child might jot from day to day or a monk put down on his parchment, confounding trivial and important, local and general, fact and legend, but with no attempt at tracing connection or generalising. The account of his first year is as follows:

In the Second Moon, on the day Kuei Ch'ou, the Emperor presided for the first time at an entertainment given to the higher literary graduates. Third Moon, Ping Shên Day, an edict, commanding all officials, whether of the capital or of the Provinces, to recommend men of ability from whom high military officers might be chosen. Summer, Fourth Moon, I Cho'u Day, the news comes of the suppression of a rebellion near Swatow in Kwangtung. On Kêng Wu Day, of the same Moon, a distressing drought being reported, the Emperor commanded all his officers to *cultivate their virtues and examine their conduct*.¹ In the Fifth Moon,

¹ The Ecclesia or Assembly of Athens suffered a similar manipulation. "If any outward sign occurred which seemed to indicate the displeasure of the gods, such as an earthquake, or thunder or lightning, or even rain, the sitting broke up at once."

on the Chia Shên Day, by decrees he ordered all officials of the capital and provinces to be careful in imprisonments and the infliction of punishment. In the Sixth Moon, on Jên Shên Day, he ordered relief to be given to the settlers from floods in North Kansu. Seventh Moon, day not given, the Yellow River burst its banks at Su Chow.¹ In the Ninth Moon, on the Kuei Wei Day, relief was given to three districts in Hupeh and Shantung. News comes of the suppression of a revolt in Szechwan. He orders as an expression of joy the suspension of punishments. In the Eleventh Moon he commands the provincial officers to keep a careful journal of their movements in order to prevent loss of time. In the Twelfth Moon supplies were issued to sufferers from famine in Manchuria. This year the Siamese and Lewchewans came to the capital with tribute.

Let this be sufficient for a specimen of the style from which the student of Chinese history is obliged to extract great truths and great principles.

In Wan Li's third year, an eclipse of the sun taking place, his Majesty wrote down twelve good resolutions for his own guiding, and suspended them on the right hand of his throne to be a perpetual monitor. They were as follows: "Heed the warnings of Heaven. Employ the worthy and the able. Keep virtuous officers near your person. Put the vicious far away. Let rewards and punishments be well defined. Be careful as to those who go in and out of the Palace. Rise early. Be temperate. Recall your wandering thoughts. Be reverent towards Heaven. Listen to faithful admonition. Beware of lavish expenditure." Had he lived up to these principles, what a paragon of virtue the world might have witnessed. Yet after

¹ We cannot find any town of this name on the Yellow River. There is a Suchow in Kansu, and a Süchow (not very far off the River) in Honan.



A SUPERB VIEW OF THE GREAT WALL ERECTED BY THE EMPEROR WAN LI AT CH'ACH'EN K'OW.

Notice how the Wall follows the natural contour of the land.

studying his subsequent career we have to exclaim, "What an immense contrast between promise and performance!"

His reverence for Heaven was mere superstition. An earthquake having occurred, or a strange appearance being observed among the stars, a comet or an eclipse, a drought or flood, or even a fire in the Palace, a decree always followed commanding the officers to look into their own faults. Seldom indeed did the Emperor advert to his own. The custom of thus regarding unusual manifestations in the course of nature is still kept up. In fact it is only during the present Moon, and since the accession of a new Emperor, that the beating of gongs to succour the "labouring moon" during an eclipse has been forbidden. If we compare Wan Li's conduct towards his officials with his loud professions, we are shocked by the contrast. One of his high officers implored him to name a successor, no doubt from patriotic motives, in view of the danger which always accompanied a change of rulers. Yet Wan Li chose to regard the reference to his own death as unlucky, and insolent. He ordered the memorialist to be beaten with rods at the foot of the throne.

In providing for the expenses of his sumptuous court, he had the habit of sending eunuchs as his official representatives into all the provinces, who not only oppressed the people but exacted so large a portion of the legal taxes that the amount left was not sufficient for the provincial government. In the province of Yunnan the oppressed people rose in fury against the eunuch, and not only put him to death, but burned his body. The present dynasty of Manchu-Tartars has taken a useful lesson from the experience

of the Mings, and made it an invariable law that no eunuch shall exercise any commission outside the Palace.

After the first years of his reign, Wan Li seems to have fallen into a condition of hopeless indolence, occupying his time with wine and women like another Sardanapalus. In the fortieth year of his reign, one of his great ministers handed up a memorial to this effect: "The treasuries of the Provinces are empty. All enterprises are at a standstill. The Emperor withdraws himself from his people; for more than twenty years he has never called a council of his great ministers. The Empire is in danger of revolution." To this earnest remonstrance he gave no answer, but during his few remaining years he more than once appeared in public and seemed to show a desire to retrieve his lost reputation.

"45th Year in the 7th Moon: Eclipse of the Sun." This dire event seemed to presage a host of calamities, for it is added, "In the latter half of the year the two capitals, together with the provinces of Honan, Shantung, Shansi, Shensi, Kiangsi, Hupeh and Hunan, Fokien, Kwangtung, just half the Empire, were reported as suffering from dire famine. During all the time an irregular warfare was kept up with the Tartars, who had got possession of a large portion of Manchuria. And we are told that the Imperial army, including the garrisons on the Great Wall, suffered much from the want of supplies. The Cabinet officers besought the Emperor to appropriate the funds received from the provinces for his army in that quarter. Their advice remained unheeded. The record adds: "In the 9th Moon of the next year, the capital was shaken by an earthquake." The following year brought to a conclusion this unhappy reign, so full of strange occurrences,

recorded alongside the follies and extravagancies of the court and its officers.

In the midst of his long period of puerilities we meet with one item of surpassing interest. "This year a man from the Western ocean, by name Mateo Ricci, begged permission to offer the products of his own country. His request was refused!" That is, he was not permitted to come to the Northern Capital. Years previously the Portuguese had found their way around the "Cape of Storms" to the coast of China. Xavier, the first of the Jesuit missionaries, after achieving triumphs in India and Japan, had been refused the privilege of setting foot on the soil of China, and died on a neighbouring island. His successor in the arduous enterprise was this Mateo Ricci, who, foiled in one attempt after another, eventually succeeded in finding his way to the secluded capital in the North. Here he pointed out the mistakes of the Chinese astronomers, won for himself a position at the head of the Astronomical Board, and secured for his fellow missionaries the opportunity of preaching the holy Faith in the provinces of the interior.

Wan Li was followed by two Emperors, one of whom occupied the throne for just one month. The next, the last of the Mings, was Ch'ung Chêng, whose virtues stand out in contrast with his weak and wicked predecessors. Yet there was no possibility of retrieving the fallen fortunes of his house. Already, during the reign of Wan Li, the Tartars had occupied for a time the Outer Wall, from which they were dislodged, only to take up a more commanding position in the region of Manchuria. The provinces of the interior were overrun by desperadoes who contended with each other

for a throne which was soon to be left without an occupant. Li Tzŭ-ch'êng, one of these rebels, getting possession of Peking, the Emperor hanged himself on Prospect Hill in his garden, after having stabbed his favourite daughter to the heart to prevent her falling into the hands of the rebel chief. His General, in charge of Shanhaikwan, called in the Tartars to avenge his master and expel the intruder. Once inside the Great Wall, they refused to retire, and from that day the destinies of China have been united with the fortunes of the Ta Ch'ing dynasty.

From that day this portion of the Wall has ceased to be a frontier or of much importance as a defence. The waves of invasion have come from the sea, whence the visitants in their causeless aggressions have earned the title of Ocean Pirates, which we render all too vaguely as Foreign Devils. But ere we take leave of Wan Li and his rehabilitation of the Great Wall, pause to consider its long value as a Rampart of Defence.



THE VILLAGE OF CH'ACH'EN K'OW AS SEEN FROM A LOFTY
TOWER ON THE GREAT WALL.

好人不當兵好鐵不打釘

GOOD IRON IS NOT MADE INTO NAILS, NOR DO GOOD MEN BECOME
SOLDIERS

CHAPTER VII

THE DEFENCE OF THE GREAT WALL

To describe the warlike use of the Wall properly, a military historian is needed, who can set forth accurately and technically all the strategy involved, the weapons employed, the successes and the tactics. In default of him, a lay view may help the general reader.

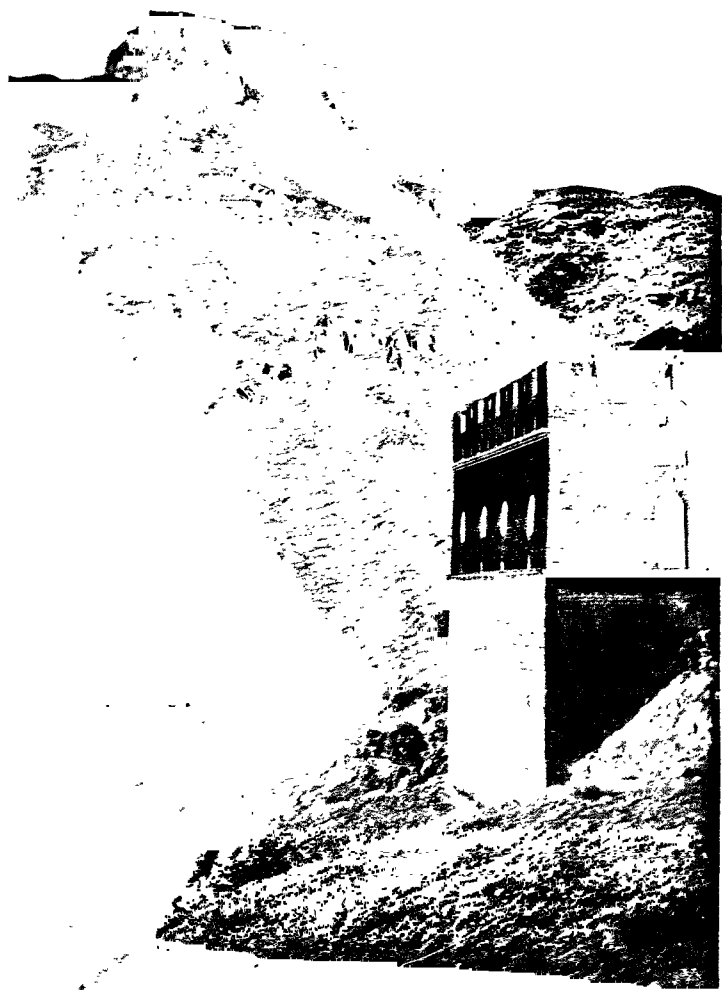
The very conception of a chain of thousands of strong blockhouses, linked by a rampart and stretching over more than a thousand miles, betokens a mind that can conceive great measures. Great resources were needed to execute the idea and to defend the Wall, once erected. A wall would need an army of workmen to erect it, an army of soldiers to defend it. The trowel might be laid aside in a few months, the sword must be ever ready. A mere wall, without men behind it, cannot delay an invader for a day. The Wall of China involved a Standing Army.

Kings in other lands may have surrounded themselves with a few guards permanently; but only at a fitting season would they call to arms the able-bodied man and go out to war. David had such a few guards that he fled in panic from his capital when rebellion raised her head. The kings of Egypt put a little wall across the Isthmus of Suez, and that necessitated a corps of soldiers to garrison it. But the few hundreds there

employed were as nothing to the myriads needed along the Wall of China; this led to a permanent army on a scale previously unknown in the world. China was the first nation to have a *Standing Army*, and the historians say it numbered 3,080,000 men.

There are signs in the brickwork that the towers were designed and finished first, before any wall was erected. The order is not, wall and then towers on it, but towers and then a curtain between them. In Cuba and in South Africa there was a stage when it was found wise to erect rows of blockhouses near enough to sweep the ground in between with bullets, and numerous enough to stretch for miles. The line of Chinese defence apparently began in the same way; only, as they had no missiles that could be thrown far and swiftly, a solid line of wall became needful. At an early stage we can imagine that each garrison would be charged to build a section of wall on to meet the builders from the next forts, and thus the time would not be idly spent in mere watching.

But of the early period we have little real information, whereas we are fortunate in having detailed accounts of the frontier defences in the last period when they were important, that of the Ming dynasty. The Mings were the last Chinese who ruled over China; they drove out a line of foreigners, even as the English drove out the Scotch Stuarts. Then they occupied the throne for two hundred and seventy-six years; and for much of the time they had to defend the Empire against the Northern barbarians whom they had expelled, and to whom they at last succumbed. Since 1644 the Chinese have been ruled again by foreigners; but the Mings guarded the land against these from the days of Edward the Black Prince to the days of Cromwell. All that time the Great Wall



ONE OF THE BEAUTIFUL TOWERS AT COPPER GREEN PASS.

was of supreme importance, and the annals tell much about it.

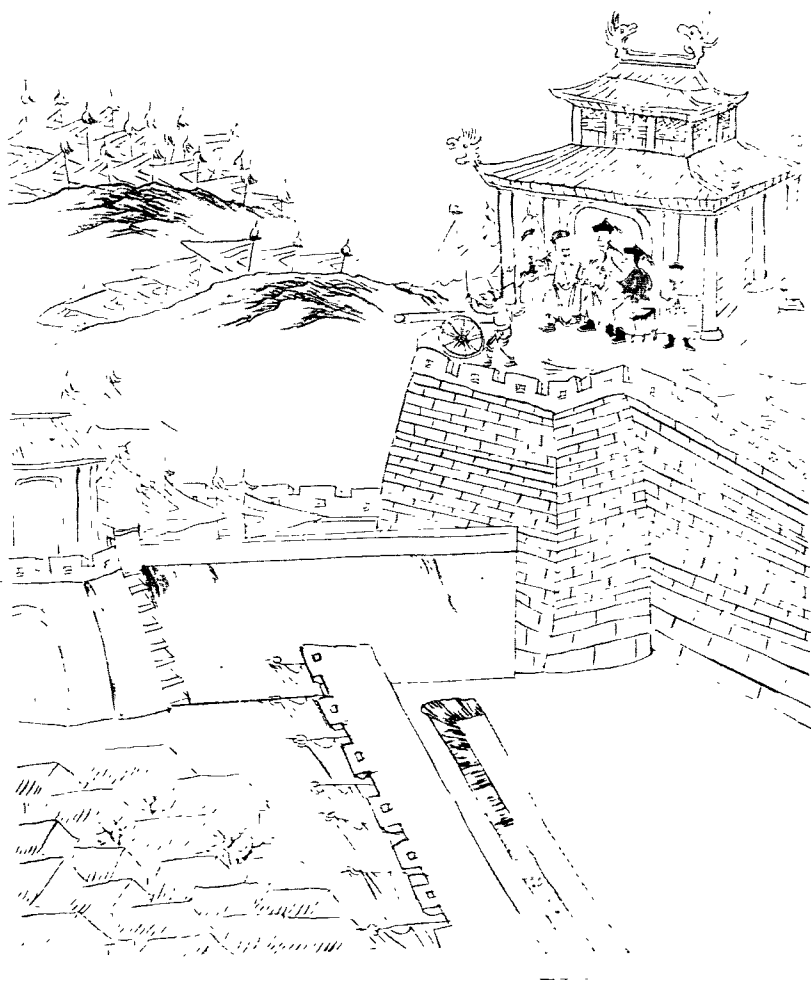
The policy was adopted of quartering huge permanent garrisons in fortified camps behind the Wall. The generals in command could easily plan for detachments to go on guard duty to the forts for a week or two at a time, and for the guards to post sentries along the Wall itself. The homes of the soldiers, however, were not the little forts, but the great camps further back. Then their time was not occupied in mere drill and manœuvres; they were set to reclaim the land and to till it. Inscriptions point to a system of land grants which acted as bounties to induce enlistment. But then again these would not avail to content a recruit long. A pioneer into Alberta or Saskatchewan may be tempted there by the offer of half a square mile, but when he has overcome the first difficulties he wants a home, with wife and children. The Chinese authorities recognised this, and encouraged the soldiers to marry, so that they should not wish to leave the garrisons and return to the older settled parts. And thus there grew up a cordon of married military settlers behind the Wall. Much the same policy was adopted on the Danube against the Turks; Germans were encouraged to settle on the frontiers of Hungary, and to marry, so as to stay for life and breed a hardy warrior race. Indeed the Romans had adopted the same plan on their frontier garrisons; not barracks of bachelors, but cities of martial married men, were found facing the barbarians.

The modern policy of Europe is far different. Year by year thousands of young men are called out from home and quartered in enormous lodging-houses for

some three years ; then they go back to civil life, where first they settle down. In those celibate dormitories is nothing of home comfort, and much of vice. The Chinese had a nobler plan, and encouraged a race of warlike farmers, who laboured with plough and sickle, but took their turn at shouldering the spear and standing ready to light the beacon. They needed little pay, but supported themselves by their own labour ; they lived no long time in unnatural separation from the society of women, but had homes of their own to humanise them and to give them their stake in the land.

There was one material resource they had, unknown to their foes—Gunpowder. This they had indeed used for centuries before in fire-crackers, but had only lately learned to employ for projecting missiles. Gunpowder, invented by the Chinese, was used by them for the harmless pursuits of peace, and only after Christendom had turned the blessing into a curse did the inventors adopt it for purposes of war. The artillery of previous ages had been on the Bow principle, when springs or weights threw arrows or stones. The Greeks had learned how to use petroleum from Baku, and the terrors of the Greek Fire were widely spread. Under the Mings the Chinese employed gunpowder to throw stones or lumps of metal—in a word they had guns and bullets, and thus had a great advantage over the wild tribes of the North. Let us now explore the official Chinese History to see how this native dynasty defended its fatherland.

The descendants of the Yüan dynasty, after being driven out of China, constantly endeavoured to regain their lost dominion. When the capital was removed to the north by Yung Lo, the Great Wall was near to it on three sides, and from that time the enemy



不說武藝不高還說大教場歪着哩、

PUH SHOH WU I PUH KAO, HUAN SHOH TA KIAO CHANG TAI CHOH LI

"The bad marksman blames the drill-ground!" Or, as in this case, blames the gun. The cannoner contrived to hit about two miles beyond the rebels he aimed at; and lest he should be beaten, administered a ceremonious flogging to the Kipp cannon, with imprecations on its ancestors, in presence of the Governor.

became day by day more troublesome. Therefore, to the end of the Ming dynasty, the defence of the Great Wall became a leading object. Beginning on the east at the Yalu River and extending westward to the Kiayükwán, in length 3,500 miles, this long line was subdivided between numerous garrisons. The first was on the borders of Korea at Liaotung. . . . Four others were successively established, extending to Ninghia in Kansu. This Emperor, Yung Lo, was especially attentive to the defences from Süenhwafu and westward to Shansi; this reach extends over high hills and deep defiles, where he established watch-towers and guard-houses connected together.

At each transit pass capable of admitting carts and horsemen, guard posts of one hundred men each were established. At the smaller passes for carriers of fuel and herdsmen with their flocks, ten men. The instructions given to the General ran thus: "At each signal station let the towers be built higher and stronger; within must be laid up food, fuel, medicine, and weapons for four moons. Beside the tower let a wall be opened, enclosed by a wall as high as the tower itself, presenting the appearance of a double gateway, inner and outer. Be on your guard at all times with anxious care." Such were the commands of the Emperor.

Tongking being subdued in the South, the Chinese acquired cannon and small arms, and the Emperor established an army corps called the Shên Ti, equipped with the *Weapons of the Gods*. The cannon were made of hard and soft copper mixed,¹ others of soft iron, the latter preferred. Some were mounted on wheels, others rested on tripods; but, on the whole, they were

¹ Does this mean Bronze, "hard copper" being tin from near Tongking?

employed for defensive warfare, and so were specially useful at the Wall. Five cannon were mounted on the tops of certain mountains, and later on were placed at other points on the Wall.

Such great importance was attached to these, that their very existence was long concealed from the enemy, just as modern Powers try to keep secret their submarines or aeroplanes. Thus in the fifth year of Hsüan Tê, the general in command of the North-East Division was cautioned to use great discretion in employing Divine Weapons—"they must not be lightly given out."

Despite the new resources, the defensive works needed renovation about 1436 A.D. under Chên T'ung. The Censor Chu Shun recommended repairs of the Border Defences, and the general in chief command, Tan Kuang, advised that the repairs should begin from the Dragon Gate and extend to the Black Cavern Pass, a stretch of 550 li, in which the work was an undertaking of extreme difficulty, and that reliance should be put on towers and forts rather than on walls and trenches: the Emperor agreed and authorised the building of Purple City, forts, and signal stations, a total of twenty-two new stations on that reach. At Ninghai, General Shih Kao reported that all his guards lay beyond the river, and eastward there were no effective works of defence for some distance. It is not surprising that in the next reign, under Ching T'ai, the border troubles increased, and cries for support multiplied. Tartar chiefs invaded the provinces, and there was not a peaceful year.

In the first year of Ch'êng Hua, the general at Shwei K'ow reported that while to guard 300 miles he had twenty-five regimental camps, yet each contained really only 100 or 200 men. Obviously one man



SHWET K'OW IN NOVEMBER.

cannot protect 100 yards of frontier, night and day. Three years later the pressure became acute at the western end, under a chief named Manchuin. The troops succeeded in deflecting him northwards, but his people occupied what became henceforward known as Manchuria, whence constant attacks were delivered. So Inspector Yü Tzŭ-chuan erected many new forts. By the seventh year, however, the Tartars effected a lodgment within the loop of the river region, and could not be expelled for many years. Ch'êng Hua rose to the occasion, raised a large army on the land-grant principle, and gradually expelled the Tartars from the River Loop, then establishing military-agricultural colonies along the north-western frontier, and protecting it by a new Wall. Further, he threw out a new Hami garrison beyond the end of the Wall, providing it liberally with fields, cows and seed grain. We find, too, that he reformed the old practice of impressing horses for the cavalry, and paid fair prices, thus conciliating the farmers, while the soldiery was constantly drilled, even in wind and rain.

Under Chia Ching a further advance was made, and detached forts were thrown up outside the Wall, while large numbers of cannon were cast: at first these were known as Ta Chiang Chün, Great Generals; but they became known more popularly as Fo Lang Ch'i, Foreign Weapons. This was the time when Europeans first found their way to China by sea, and when their ships introduced to the Chinese the improved Western ordnance.

In the reign of Hung Chih, twenty-fourth year, the Censor Ch'ên Hao reported that the enemy had thrice invaded Shansi, and that a million soldiers had

perished, while 600 millions of taels had been spent, without "one inch of benefit." He advised an enormous levy and a decisive battle to regain the River Loop.

This apparently was the time when the defences along the Great Wall were most fully developed. The frontier must then have been protected by fully 20,000 forts, with some 10,000 signal towers, where solitary sentries watched for the approach of any foe. Such a line of buildings might well amaze the wild horsemen of the plains.

In the reign of Wan Li, troubles became acute again. The Tartar chief An-hua pierced the Wall at Kupeikou and invaded Chihli, the generals not daring to give battle, and his ravages were repeated in successive years. Fresh artillery was cast, and the arrival of Portuguese ships gave them cannon of unusual size, which were called after the foreigners, Red Heads. These were twenty feet long, weighing three thousand catties, the balls being able to batter down city walls. So much valued were these that a later Emperor gazetted them as Great Generals, and sent officers to pay them divine honours.

These were supplemented by more handy weapons, all with quaint titles: Flying Thunder, Fiery Wild Beast, Divine Mortar, Horse Killers, Invincible Hand Guns, Goose Bills, Seven Eyes—was this a revolver or Hotchkiss? 1000-li guns, Double-headed, Quick-firers, Fire-wheels, Nine Dragons, etc. These are nearly as curious as Drakes, Culverins, and other Western names.

With the arrival of the Jesuits, the Emperor obtained men of culture and science; he therefore employed them to found cannon, and Western artillery was soon mounted along the Wall. Yet the Chinese had no trained artillery-men, and the results were not

very successful. More to the point was a very old device: the iron chariots, long employed for transport, were now converted into military machines, and driven against the foe with terrible success.¹

Nevertheless the pressure from without was constant, and the generals gradually neglected the line of the Wall, professedly concentrating on protecting the Imperial Tombs and the gates of the capital. That the Wall was held was due, the History says, rather to good luck than to valour. When the Chinese themselves rose in rebellion in many parts, a Manchu chief easily established himself within the Empire. One band of rebels sacked the capital, whereupon the Emperor slew his daughter and himself. After a period of chaos, the Manchus declared themselves Emperors, and made good their claim. From that moment little reason remained for defending the Wall; the Northern invaders ruled on both sides; and it became a relic of the past for most of its length. Only at the west, where the wild Turcomans of the desert ranged abroad, regardless of kin with their brethren who had conquered the Land of Promise, was it needful to keep up garrisons and maintain the Barrier in good repair. But since the might of Russia has restrained these nomads, the whole problem of defence has been utterly altered; and China at present is preparing first to assert her supremacy in the East by a Mongol-Monroe doctrine, then, perhaps, to terrify Europe into erecting a Great Wall to shut off the menacing myriads of the Yellow Race.

Here, then, we have had a glance at the military

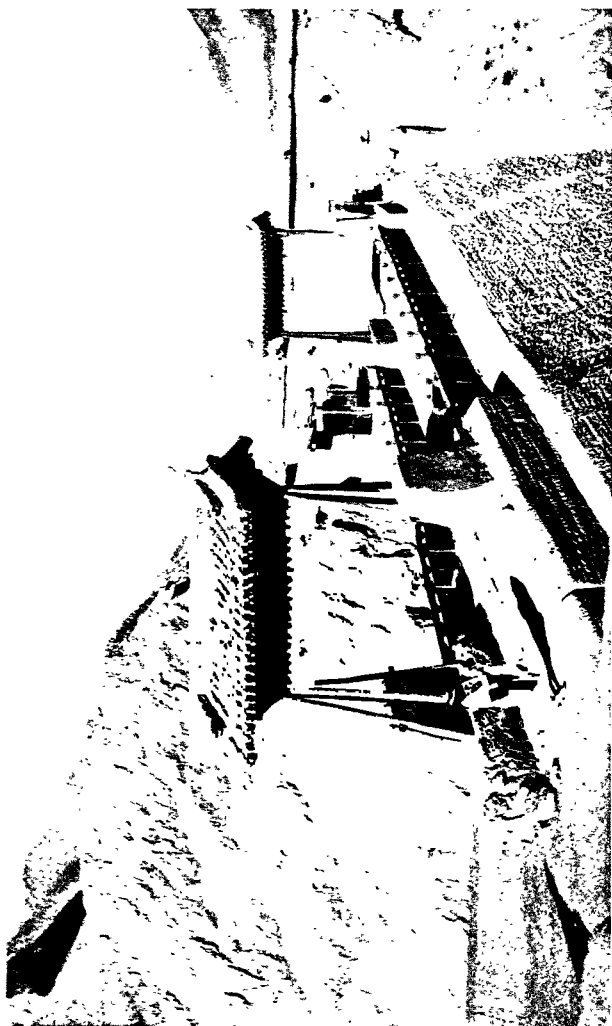
¹ Fighting chariots had been commonly used under the Chou dynasty, long before Chin Shih Huang's time. But they suddenly went out of use.

efficiency of the Great Wall in its last and palmiest days. Though it may have fallen into disuse of late, there is here one of the oldest stretches along the line of the original feudal state of Chin, the Savoy whence grew up the united Italy of China. Let us now traverse this section : the Loess Loop in the Midlands.



OX TAIL, RABBIT FACE,

Barks like dog, will eat any man who comes along, lives in Floating Jade Mountains.



IN THE LOESS COUNTRY, SHOWING A NEW BRIDGE CONSTRUCTED AFTER AN ANCIENT DESIGN OF
TIED LOESS.

螳螂捕蟬不知黃雀在後

WHEN THE MANTIS CATCHES THE CICADA HE DOES NOT KNOW
THAT THE ORIOLE IS JUST BEHIND

CHAPTER VIII

THE LOESS OR RIVER LOOP, IN OLDEST CHINA :
LAND OF DRY FOG : BLACK DOG'S DIARY

THE Hwang-ho is the second most important river in the land, and is popularly styled "China's Sorrow"; the reason for which soon developed itself. Hardly were we across its uncertain flow before we found the landscape obscured by a Dry Fog,¹ enveloping the whole region. When this settles, it does not coat hedges and herbage with refreshing moisture, such as makes Ireland an Emerald Isle, but with a "ginger powder," as the Chinese call the yellow dust, ground to the tiniest particles by the wind. So fine is it that it will sift through the veriest cracks, even into the protected portion of cameras, dry-fogging the plates, or also into the delicate adjustments of the scientific instruments. The Dry Fog produces a dull twilight, like the light on the planet Neptune: a dim and dreary world. This dust has created the fertility of Northern China, and has converted the Hwang-ho into its scourge.

Transportation of dust by the wind is no specially Chinese method. When Vesuvius first burst again into

¹ Chang Kai, who lived about A.D. 100, studied magic and managed to raise a Fog 7 li in diameter, for which uncanny performance the Emperor threw him into prison.

activity, the dust transported by the wind sufficed to bury Pompeii. On the uplands of the Andes there are large mounds of sand which are being slowly but steadily blown across country by the prevailing winds, and which assume the form of crescents. On a far smaller scale, every resident near a low sandy coast knows how the dunes are formed by the sea-breeze blowing the sand inland. Now the centre of Asia has inexhaustible supplies of sand and dry earth, where there is no moisture to cement it into a hard surface. It also has a large supply of wind, which appears to come down in the middle of the continent like a colossal down-draught in the middle of a big public hall. It was some of this dust-laden wind that greeted us on the right bank of the Hwang-ho; water acts on Dry Fog as on witches, and stops it going further. But as the wind drops, so does some of the dust it conveys, and so the rocky soil gets coated over with dust from afar. This process has gone on for a few millenniums, and the result is that the yellow dust is occasionally a thousand feet deep. It has embedded all sorts of decaying vegetation, and common sense would suggest that it must have embedded villages and even men, now and again, in a raging dust-storm.¹ But while the Sahara, also swept by dust-laden winds, gets no rain and remains sandy, Northern China gets plenty, and the rain not only lays the Dry Fog, but hardens it into earth again. Thus the whole of Northern China, as far as the Hwang-ho, is covered deep with yellow earth, or Huang-t'u, as the natives call it, though the Germans have taught the Western

¹ "I saw a dust-storm at Kueichow which lasted for seven hours, burying some hovels and much agricultural country, and even producing a metamorphosis of the rocky bed of the Yangtze."—Bird Bishop in "The Yangtze Valley and Beyond," John Murray, London.

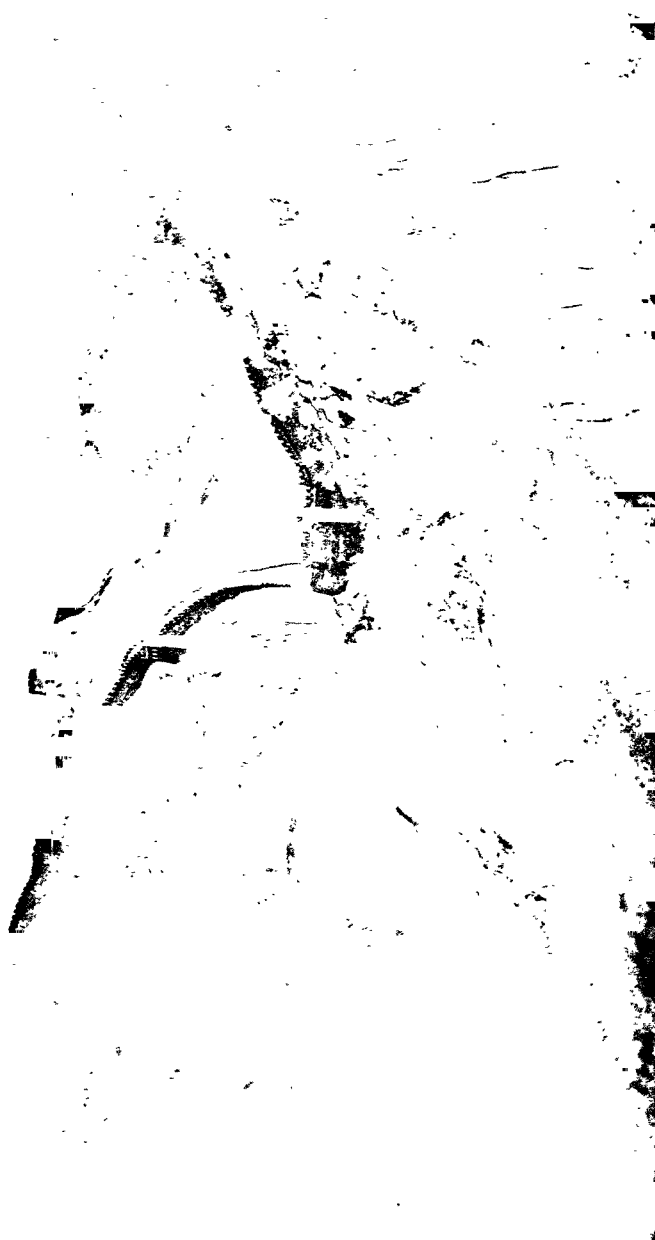
world to call it Loess. The canyon-like sunken roads, which appear to have been washed out, have in reality been blown out. We walked in one such in dust a foot deep, and a brush of wind dispelled any doubt as to how the roadway was deepened.

Now, for agricultural processes, three things are needed by the farmer—seed, fertile soil, water. The soil spreads thickly over the surface, is fertile, and, as it is being constantly renewed by a top-dressing brought by the wind, is constantly fertile. The water question is entirely separate in China, whereas in Egypt the annual top-dressing is brought from Abyssinia by the Nile water, and is spread in fluid form with very little trouble to the farmer. In China the water is furnished by another department of Nature, the clouds. When these work regularly, the soil is moistened, and the crops are amazingly prolific. So much is this the case that this district was settled early, and is the very oldest part of China. Indeed, because its prince was the lord of the Yellow Earth, he took the title Ruler of the Yellow, Huang Ti. And this remains one of the Imperial titles to the present day.

Now comes in the Hwang-ho. This river, having started from the Sea of Stars and wandered about in the north, comes on to a soil of this mere dusty formation. Of course it cuts through it easily, and leaves the banks nearly vertical, as often happens in sandy formations. But it takes up an enormous amount of the soil it displaces, and flows on charged with yellow mud, like the Nile, the Mississippi, the Po. As the slope to the ocean is very slight, this mud always tends to settle and raise the bed. In much of the lower course the bottom of the bed is above the level of the country

around, and the banks have to be built up with millet-stalks to confine the water. This is a difficulty with all this kind of river; but the floods caused by the Po, or even by the levées of the Mississippi bursting, pale into insignificance alongside those caused by the Hwang-ho. To say nothing of frequent minor floods, it has changed its course ten times within the period of history, and debouched into the ocean at many points separated by three hundred miles. Even to the end of its course it retains enough mud to discolour the ocean, which on the coast is therefore called the Yellow Sea. As it is silting up the Gulf of Chihli, and has a bar of mud across it some eight miles up, another huge burst is quite imminent. A few Dutch engineers, familiar with the problem of rivers flowing much above the land-level, might manage to avert the calamity, but the native engineers prefer to pocket the appropriations—not to dredge, nor pump from without, but merely tinker with the banks.

Since beginning the third section of the journey along the Wall, the mountains have yielded the landscape to a great elevated plain, where for miles and miles the Boundary may be seen stretching off in graceful curves towards the west. The plateau is intersected by numerous canyons with vertical sides, cleft down by rivulets or rivers. On a small scale the same phenomenon is seen in the Blue Mountains of Australia. For scores of years these barred all access to the interior, though low-level canyons wound in, and then terminated abruptly where streams plunge head-long down hundreds of feet. But the Australian mountains are of hard rock, while the Chinese plateau is simply compressed dust. Occasionally the sides of the canyons are in long terraces, corresponding to various heights of the watercourses. Into the faces of



LOFTY HWANG HO LU PASS.

these the villagers dig, and get excellent cave-dwellings, while stairs are easily carved from one level to another.

An instance of the water difficulty we found at a hamlet called the Wolf Sleeping Ravine. This is on the side of a hill four miles from Chingpien Hsien. The villagers depend on a well more than five hundred feet deep, and are not too fond of drawing water from its cool recesses. "Mr. Vermilion," for all people here belong to the Chu or Vermilion family, "will your honour be so gracious as to deign to bestow a drop of water on your insignificant visitor?" In a general way this would gain a quick response, but here it depends which way the request is proffered. The villagers will hand out food readily, but the water is only drawn every three or five days, and if supplies on the surface are running low, they will not anticipate the regular day for a chance traveller.

In districts of this kind, where water is scarce and sand or loess is plentiful, the builders of the Great Wall had quite new problems to encounter. Where should they build, what sort of foundation could they secure, what sort of rampart should they erect? The engineers traced a line from the river to the river again, like an inverted bow. And strangely enough, unlike the engineers east of the Yellow River, these made the Wall follow the line of the least natural resistance. Finding that the dust drifted against it and sloped up on the desert side, they laid out a second wall behind, and in very wind-swept stretches even a third.¹ Not only so, but they sunk

¹ These three ramparts are not to be confused with the walls built by the three dynasties Chin, Sung, and Ming. The walls built by the First Emperor and in the time of the Sung have disappeared. The remains now visible are the work of Yu Su Min.

a moat, its width and depth being equal to the height and width of the Wall, walling it on sides and bottom to try to make it water-tight. Having thus settled their direction, they built sometimes on the style prevalent in the East, but more often by scarping the natural formation. The fabric was either erected or cut out. For long stretches the natural state of the loess formation admitted of its being simply hewn down in the shape of a wall. They split the soil down vertically, and then veneered over with brick or stone. If the levels were not convenient for this, a wooden framework was erected, soil excavated from the moat, watered and rammed into the casing, which was presently removed and set up further on for another filling, while the rammed earth was cased with brick to protect it from the weather. This style of building houses is still practical in these parts. It has been sneeringly said that the Wall in Shensi and Kansu is only a heap of hard mud ; but if mud will do to keep people out, why not use it ? Earthworks were often good enough for the Romans, and are often good enough for European and American fortresses. Even now, after long neglect, when our men measured the ruins, the remains were found in many places over 15 ft. high, nearly 15 ft. thick, with towers 35 ft. square at the base, and rising 30 ft. This would be awkward to climb over at any time, but when men are waiting on them with something humorous like boiling oil for a welcome, they would seem to furnish a good defence.

The action of the rain had been rather exciting just before our arrival. Two days before we reached Ning-tiao-Liang, enough fell to sweep away a large flock of sheep, with the shepherds. Just west of the Level Village of the Li family the innkeeper tried to detain us with tales of the sudden rises ; but we took these to be



A SUPERB VIEW OF THE GREAT WALL ASCENDING FROM THE
LOFTY HWANG-HO LU PASS.

of the Lie family. When we reached the brink of the flood, the usually quiet stream was a wild, tempestuous rush of whirls. On the shore we tarried to await the subsidence of the waters, and after half an hour a native waded over. Him we at once engaged to lead our mountain mules over the ford, and in a few minutes the whole caravan was safely over. Not too soon: swirling down the narrow channel between the steep rocks came a fresh volume of water quite four feet high, sweeping everything before it. To note that despite such torrents the line of the Great Wall lies high and distinct, is to conceive great admiration for the engineers who planned and built so well.

Here the top-dressing of dust was thin, and we saw the bare rock, but south-east of Ching Hsien we found a mountain called the Wutai Ae, the Five-terraced Rambling Hill. Only a few families inhabit it, for the loess is here a thousand feet thick, and will not retain water. Going down the hill to fetch a pail of water does not commend itself to Chinese Jacks and Jills when the distance is some miles; so they prepare water-vaults. On the hardest parts of the slope they dig pits scores of feet wide and deep, and ram the exposed surface to try to make it water-tight. Trenches are arranged to lead as much water as possible into the cisterns. But they have a prejudice against mere surface-water, and to clarify it they collect all the manure of cattle, sheep and pigs, which they blend with the contents. When well brewed it is used for drinking, and has a smooth, oily flavour, as of a decoction of hemp.

Here and there we found rock underlying the soil. The bedrock is mostly sand, sometimes a grey shale

that is black when newly fractured. Hard sand, varying to soft sandstone, is found. Conglomerate occurs. The wild vegetation is not plentiful nor varied. The Willow-tree is the only common one. Indeed, Yulinfu literally means "Elm-wood Prefecture"; but elms are certainly not the commonest trees. That name must have been given when the country was different, *i.e.* before the Ordos Desert had covered so much of the land. Willows alone can stand the sand well. Grass grows, with bushy Juniper and scrub-like American Sage brush; the natives can get fuel out of this, but no timber. Yet the Ordos plant gardens, and find that when tended they will yield. No afforestation is done, though it might be thought the deep roots of trees would get nutriment when the surface is bare, while the foliage might attract more rain and keep it from dashing away in devastating torrents.

With the flora thus scanty, the fauna are not numerous. Rodents are well represented; the Kangaroo-rat, or Jerboa, suggests by its appearance that it is an evolution due to the appearance of the Wall—a high obstacle demands high jumping powers, and only those rats which developed kangaroo-like legs could survive. Our scientific friend Mr. Arthur de C. Sowerby possesses several specimens of these "compensated rats"; indeed he is the discoverer of the *Dipus sowerbyi*. Another local curiosity is the dwarf Desert Hamster. This has not long legs, and so has to ascend the Wall by degrees; as the Wall is not well stocked with vegetables, the thrifty Hamster has developed two pouches in his cheeks to carry his lunch for the expedition, usually in the form of millet or small seeds. The "sage-brush" found among the sandhills is very valuable, for the seeds from this plant form the staple diet of our little four-footed friends Desert



THE JERBOA (KANGAROO RAT).



THE DESERT HAMSTER.

Drawn by Arthur de C. Southerby.

Hamster, Meriones and Jerboa. Birds belonging to the Finch family also depend upon these seeds for their daily food.

In this region are to be found five other animals which carry lunch in their cheeks, whether in imitation of the Desert Hamster, or to compete with it in climbing the Great Wall, these curious and most interesting little creatures, mammalites, are silent. Their names deserve advertisement in a book on the mammoth masonry of Chin: Striped Hamster, Common Hamster, David's Squirrel (*Sciurus Davidi*), Chipmunk and *Micromys speciosus*, which has very small pouches.

The natives here in Oldest China speak of wild pigs, but these did not present themselves to us. Antelopes by the score were often seen pasturing on the ramps of the Wall. As for birds, they abounded, the magpie being peculiarly in evidence. Among the birds seen may be mentioned the red-tailed thrush, crested lark, plovers, geese, ducks, cranes, doves, swallows, wagtails, fly-catchers, wild pigeons and sacred cranes.

As for snakes, the traveller meets at Yulin two kinds: a brown one, the other a vivid green with a row of bright red patches on either side of the neck getting smaller and smaller until they disappear near the tail. There are also two species of lizards, one of which is found pretty generally over the whole of North China. The other is found only in the Ordos, and is purely a sand-inhabiting reptile. There is a species of toad prettily marked which inhabits the sandhills, while at least two species of frog are to be found in the streams near Yulin, in which water are also at least four species of fish.

Insects are plentiful, especially beetles. We have

often observed their antics with interest. There are four black varieties which infest the sand. Their nightly wanderings leave a network of pretty chains, their tracks, all over the sand-hills. These beetles form the sole diet of the hedgehog, and this prickly fellow seems to thrive on the hard-shelled creatures, for he is laden with fat and is most unpleasant to skin.

The most remarkable product of this district in this line is the Chinese Pigmies, or hairy wildmen. We heard rumours of a wild and uncivilised people living to the south in mountain forests; a sort of forgotten people who in turn had forgotten the ways of the civilised. Unable to investigate in person these dwarfs, hairy and naked, as the story ran, we wrote to Philip Nelson, Esq., and received this reply: "When living north-east of Pinchow, 450 li, bird's way, I heard much about this wild people, who are as wild as wild can be. They have been uncivilised since the building of the Great Wall. They were badly treated, and being unable or unwilling to do the work set for them each day, numbers were thrown into the wall and beaten down like earth. Unable to stand this treatment, some escaped to the woods, where they have ever since been. Only a few are left. I am told they do not wear clothes and are grown over the whole body with hair like wolves. Smaller than the common run of people, they are shy and run when anybody approaches them. There are also dwarfs living near here. I saw a married woman three feet tall." Having seen the pure pigmies in our explorations in the Forest of the Eternal Twilight in the heart of Africa, we had a great desire to visit the Yellow Pigmies, and hope to later.¹

¹ See "A Yankee in Pigmy Land," by Dr. William Edgar Geil.

While forced labour did not wreck the reason of the labourers who piled up the Pyramids, or the Hebrews who worked for Pharaoh, or of the Israelites who slaved for Nebuchadnezzar, or of the Jews who toiled at the Colosseum, doubtless there was terrible suffering when these vast fabrics were erected; the indignant workmen must have revolted under the lash, some may have lost their reason, others have broken away into the forest or into the desert. We have no doubt that men fled from the hard, harassing labour on the Rampart that grew like a rampired rock; and caught where they dare not emerge, there was this left: to live the life of vultures and night-nurtured vipers that eat in ambush. That habit still holds them.¹

The following from the *Manchester Evening News* seems too good to omit:

A LESSON TO WORK-SHYS.—An instructive moral may be drawn from the discovery of a pigmy race in Central China by Dr. William Edgar Geil. The ancestors of the pigmies, Dr. Geil declares, fled to the mountains to escape the curse of labour in the shape of assisting in the task of building the Great Wall of China. Whether or not they were justified in acting thus does not concern us now, but the fact remains that the present representatives of the race have degenerated into hairy pigmies living in a state of savagery. This Awful Example should be a warning to those people in civilised communities who, blindly refusing to recognise the blessings of labour, pine for a life of ease and idleness!”

¹ “Sang Wei Han, who lived 946 A.D., was a great minister but very short of stature. He was a dwarf. On one occasion he stood in front of a mirror and said, ‘One foot of face is worth seven of body.’ . . . He had a long beard, and was so fiercely ugly that the ‘sight of him made people sweat even in midwinter!’”

Revenons à nos moutons, to first-hand observation. As a sample village let into the perpendicular loess, take Wanyin Chien. Our party contains not only Pale Faces but some yellow servants, a girl-faced boy, and a "Black Dog." The last mentioned kept a diary, and an extract may be welcome :

"After passing through a town there was the Yellow River. We went ahead to cross the river. When on a high bank we could see a dead man lying in the water. The corpse faced upward, and stopped in a cleft of the rock, where it bobbed up and down with the motion of the water. The body looked as if it had been blown up with the wind. Truly, truly hard to look at also. . . .

"We went forward to every hamlet and village just at the time the wheat was ripe and in full ear, until we came to Wanyin Chien and stopped; and directly it was the Sabbath. Before we arrived here it was one piece of sandhill land. If the wind rose big, the roads were hard to find. The original men of the place plant a tree for a sign. Wanyin Chien is near the Long Wall. The towers, although ruined somewhat, are not much destroyed. Every li they are arranged one seat after one seat. We had worship on the side of the hill. The name of the inn was the 'Ten Thousand Flourishing Inn.' The men-mouths of the Inn-Lord were very many and the place fiercely dirty, so we all slept on the roof of the mule-house. When the Sabbath was past on the next day, we arose on our journey. . . . I asked the governor of the Inn about the Long Wall. He made answer, 'Chin Shi Huang without doctrine compelled the people to build it. He walked his horse and examined the boundary. Afterwards there was the husband of the Meng Chiang woman. Because he was building the Wall, he was compelled to die in it. The Meng Chiang woman, weeping for her husband, moved heaven and earth. The Ten-Thousand-Li-Long-Wall, with one cry, was wept down. These words are without evidence.'"



BLACK DOG AND THE GIRL-FACED QUIN.



DR. WILLIAM EDGAR GEIL'S CARAVAN BETWEEN SUCHOW AND KIAYÜKWAN.

BRINGING UP A SON WITHOUT TEACHING IS JUST LIKE BRINGING UP
A MULE

This final comment of the Black Dog will win approval.

In this village, untouched by civilisation, ignorant of camera, where a photograph of a beautiful young lady affrighted the beholders, many interesting legends about the Wall were gathered, *e.g.* Chin, borne triumphantly across the Empire on his horse of cloud, stamped thrice every li, and on each crushed spot sprang up a tower; and to this day, instead of the expression "Do it quickly," one hears "Do it on horseback." Chin was a broken, bad, rotten man. The Wall was erected in one day, being 80,000 li long. It was ruined when one woman gave a scream, and it collapsed from the sea to Tibet. There were eighteen Suns when Chin built; the men were kept working so long that grass had time to grow in the dust which lodged on their heads. The men worked so long that they fell asleep and were buried; when they awoke they were ancestors. Chin had mammoth shovels that threw up a li of wall at a scoop; the men were twelve feet tall and broad in proportion; nowadays men are small and could not build the Wall.

John Gwadey, Esq., furnished us the popular version of the ancient legend of The Wonderful Whip of Chin, or, as he calls it, "The Magic Whip." We will quote John Gwadey's words:

A certain god up in heaven looked down and saw the people were being killed by the King and thrown into the Wall, because they could not get the work done. So he pitied the people and came down from heaven with a Magic Thread, which he gave the workmen to put about their wrists. It gave them great

strength, so that when the King came along he was surprised how fast and well the work was done. Inquiring the cause, he found the workmen wearing the Magic Thread. So he took all these Magic Threads and out of them made a lash for his whip, which thereupon became more wonderful still. With the woven Magic Threads it had great virtue. With it he could remove mountains or make the Yellow River stand back for his men to build the Wall. Indeed, when he wanted to run the Wall into the sea he simply swung his whip and a mountain tumbled into the sea and the Wall was built on it.

Gwadey went on to say that Chin's horse was white, and could fly with its legs as well as if it had wings.

We asked a birth-native, "Was Chin a good man?" He replied, "He was a King. Look into the books; if the books say he was a good man, then he was a good man."

Not far away is Yulin, to the north-east. Yulin, we might point out, is the great mule mart of the North. About the town and surrounding country cling many legends. Indeed, the folk-lore in the section between the Yellow River and the Christian city of Siaochoa is as prolific as in charming Shetland—of a vastly different sort, of course. Seventy li west of Yulin is a natural stone bridge spanning a branch of the Wuting-ho. The water, after passing under the arch, plunges down to the river-bed below, forming a very pretty waterfall. The natives say that in this bridge was a mysterious room where the hermit of the Wuting-ho hid valuable treasure. From the secret chamber ran an eyelet to the top of the bridge. And into this wee opening the people of the district continually poured oil which fed a magic lamp and kept it burning perpetually.



GRANARY AND SCHOOL IN SIAOCHAO—THE CHRISTIAN CITY.



THE ONLY GATE IN THE CHRISTIAN CITY.

Many attempts had been made to find a secret door, which was said to furnish entrance to the heaps of gold stored in the room of the hermit. It had long been prophesied that some magic word would open the way to the treasure. A vagrant fellow bethought himself to practise on the room. He tried various words, and one evening, to his amazement, the bolts slowly released themselves and the stone door mysteriously opened. Now he had taken the precaution to take a grain-bag with him. When the light of the lamp fell upon untold treasure he leaped in with a muttered shout of joy, filled the bag and descended the stairs to the door, only to find it closed in his face. Doomed to die of starvation, he fell to serious thinking, and, concluding that covetousness had closed the door, he emptied half the gold and gems. But no, the word failed to work. Then more gold was flung out of the sack, and still the magic was not in the word. At last he took one shoe of silver, and the word was with power ; the door opened and let him pass, and as mysteriously closed again, never more to be opened, for the gods carted off the treasure to prevent men destroying themselves. Moral, beware of covetousness !

To Oldest China, local legends say, came Fu Su, the eldest son of the First Emperor, who, because he refused to acquiesce in the burning of the books, was banished to the North, where he aided in directing the building of the Great Wall. He was murdered immediately after his father's death by command of Li, the Chancellor, that his younger brother might succeed to the throne. The building of the Wall was as good as a jail for the punishment of offenders. On not a few occasions the Only First deported dishonest judges to the North,

condemned to labour on the Rampart as an expiation for their sins.

Far away towards the west we stopped at a hamlet of four houses, known as the Water Cave Ravine. Here we patronised the Inn of Increasing Righteousness, kept by a boniface called Happy Son of Movement. This mine of folk-lore produced corroborative statements as to the giants of Chin's day. "Oh yes, I know the men were over ten feet high; the old men say so, and I have seen the bones in the wall, four feet long below the knee." The truth of this guaranteed, for Happy Son is clean, cheap, a widower, a goat-herd, he does not shave, and he worships seven ancestral tablets.

These bone stories awakened in us an interest in the Anaks of history. As a result, we fell upon the Chinese historical records, and found mention of men of height and might, concerning which narratives we have no doubt, save only that a few additional inches may have been added in some instances to their stature to intensify the native imagination.

Shih Tien Tse, high minister of Kublai Khan, with a voice like a bell, stood 8 ft. high! In 297 A.D. lived the famous Mu-jung Huang, 7 ft. 8 in. . . . Mu-jung Hui, 268 A.D., 8 ft. high. . . . 336 A.D., Mu-jung Tse, 8 ft. 3 in. . . . 319 A.D., Mu-jung Tsun, fond of books, 8 ft. high. . . .

The History often speaks of strong men. One such was the giant Chu Hai, a man of prodigious strength, who was sent as an envoy to the Court of Chin. The Emperor threw him into a den of tigers, whereupon Chu's hair stood on end and he took on such a hideous aspect and glared so fearfully at the tigers that they did not venture to attack him. We also read of huge humans not only over seven feet high, but other-



p.104]



IN THE ORDOS COUNTRY NEAR THE HWAMACHU, IN OLDEST CHINA.

wise developed in proportion. Goliath of Gath had progeny here. Then there was the old man Huang Mei Weng of the second century B.C., who is spoken of as follows: "An old man with yellow eyebrows, who told Tung-fang So that he lived on air, changed his bones and washed his marrow, cast his skin, and cut his hair once in every three thousand years, and that he had done these things three times already!"

These abnormally large men were provided with correspondingly liberal appetites, for they ate a bushel at a meal. We offer the legends this corroborative testimony. If the men who built the Great Wall were not giants, they, when seen at a distance and on the skyline, appeared to be of unusual size. We saw men on mountain ridges, who, by some atmospheric illusion, had every appearance of being a dozen feet tall. Often we remarked this strange phenomenon. Horses were also abnormally increased in size by some mirage-like contrivance of nature. Opinions may differ as to there being giants in the days of Chin. We are convinced that more men of exceptional size existed then than now. The appearance of many of enormous stature as we passed along, due to some freak of nature, leads us to willingly credit the ancients with the human virtue of honesty in these semi-historical legends of the giants who built the Great Wall.

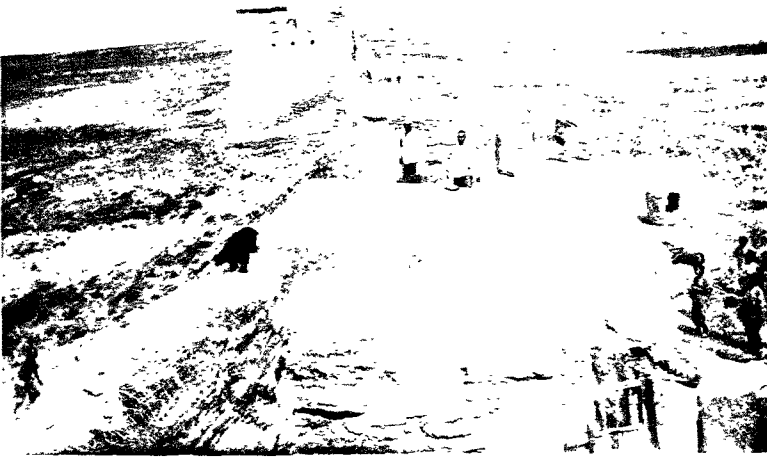
In Oldest China we gathered a choice selection of local legends, showing many variants on a few themes of cruelty, love and magic. The line of the Wall was marked out not by Chin, but by Chin's white magic horse. A saddle was tied to its tail, and it was allowed to wander freely; where it strayed, the architect followed, and pegged out the line for the builders. John Gwadey

improved on this by adding that at one point the workmen could not keep up with the horse, so stopped to drink tea. A dry fog blew meantime, so that they could see neither the horse nor its footprints; so after tea they continued in the same line as before for ten miles. But not seeing the horse yet, they became suspicious, and sent one up a hill to look out. He found the horse far away to the north-west, heading in quite a different direction. So they abandoned the last stretch, returned to the tea-camp, and built a new Wall after the horse. And to this day stands the abandoned forty li of wall to prove the story.

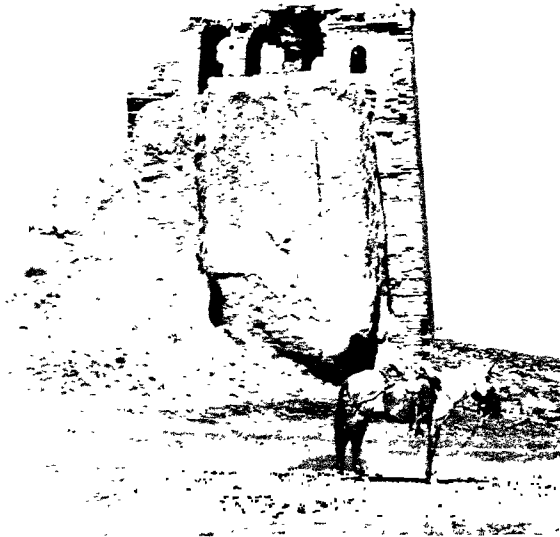
Hear another. Hsüan Tung was a man employed on the Wall; but because he was not active enough, Chin had him thrown into it. His widow heard of the difficulty, and came a long way to find the body. Weeping as she went along the line, her grief caused the Wall to open and show many corpses. To identify her husband, she bit her middle finger and let fall a drop of blood on each till one moved. This she drew out and gave proper burial, sorrowing for him the rest of her life.

Once again. Chin planned to build this Wall a hundred yards high, so as to intercept all the gracious influences from the south, and reflect them back on to his realm. So well did he succeed that for ten miles to the north nought but evil and terror reigned; no desert herdsman dared bring his cattle within thirty li of the Wall.

Having thus arrived into the ancestral territory of Chin and all his family, it behoves us to winnow out the facts from the multitudinous legends.



THE RUINS OF THE GREAT WALL AT SHICHING, 20 LI FROM YING PIEN, IN THE ORDOS COUNTRY. A HOUSE BUILT INTO THE WALL.



WEST OF SHICHING TSI, IN THE ORDOS COUNTRY.

咬人的狗不露齒

A BITING DOG DOES NOT SHOW HIS TEETH ✓

CHAPTER IX

THE RISE OF CHIN: THE SEVEN GREAT CHANCELLORS

ALTHOUGH the Great Wall is the hugest of the works of men, it did not prevent the Tartars—whom some think it was meant to exclude—from getting possession of the Empire and holding it for 264 years. And other branches of the race have held it in whole or in part for periods amounting to three or four centuries. Still, it may be affirmed that there is no relic of antiquity more deserving of study than *the Great Wall of China*. And Huang Ti, the title of the autocratic Sovereign, appears to be as changeless as the granite stones of the Wall.

Historians are accustomed to speak of the rise of Chin as due to the influence of six great Chancellors. We, on the other hand, are inclined to say that seven great Chancellors were responsible for the fall of six kingdoms and the establishment of a vast and stable Empire of China. In addition to the six to be mentioned in this chapter, mention must be made of another, Wei Jan, who lived in the third century B.C. He “played a leading part in the aggressive policy which culminated later on in the triumph of the First Emperor.” Under the regency of the Dowager Hsüan, Jan accepted the position of Commander-in-Chief of

the armies of Chin. As a military leader he was successful. After destroying multitudes of men and seizing seventy-six cities, he handed over the command to General Po Ch'i and himself accepted the portfolio of the Chancellorship. For upwards of forty years Jan exercised almost absolute power in the feudal State of Chin. During his term of office a hundred and thirty cities were permanently added to the realm of his master, besides hundreds of li of territory—making altogether a vast accession to the prestige, power, wealth, and aggrandisement of the State of Chin. He deserves mention among the Great Chancellors who wrought the ascent of Chin the King into Chin the Emperor.

While the guest of Dr. Martin in the Western Hills before leaving for Tibet, we asked the Wizard of Pearl Grotto, "Who made the rise of Chin possible?" The great scholar at once launched out on the rise of Chin: the Six Great Chancellors: the Power behind the Great Wall, and its political significance.

Impressed by the wonderfully informing conversation of the brilliant author of "A Cycle of Cathay," and not caring to risk a reproduction from memory, we were fortunate enough to procure from him the following sketch:—

The Problem.—Who was the builder of this monster fabric? Who the originator of the political system of which it stands as the appropriate symbol? Were they both achievements of one master mind? Or were they the result of ages of preparation?

The Answer in General Terms.—In answering these questions we must distinguish between achievement and preparation—between those triumphs in war and peace which make the builder one of the greatest figures in human history, and, on the other hand, the



THE DRAGON WALL. WEST OF THE EASTERN "Y."

occult processes which made possible the existence of such a revolutionary autocrat !

This extraordinary personage, is he not a myth, like Hercules with his twelve labours ? So far from being veiled in obscurity, like the heroes of the classic West, he stands before us in such light as the Chinese historians afford. They have supplied us with a mass of material from which it remains for us to extract a sketch of his life and character. Four imperishable monuments he has left behind him, each amply sufficient to keep his memory alive :—the Wall, which stretches from the sea to the desert ; the island of Chin Wang Tao, that bears his name and is visible from the eastern end of the Wall ; the Empire which he moulded into a compact body ; lastly, the name China, which, in spite of the objections drawn from Japanese and Indian sources, I take to be the name of Chin—his native State—which, after absorbing all rivals, stood alone between the mountains and the sea.

To vindicate his title to these notable distinctions we shall have to allow him a pretty long space in the following pages, although our special object is to point out the conditions and agencies which brought his career within the range of possibility ; for it was the gradual rise of an obscure principality that prepared the way for Chin Chêng the “Tyrant of Chin.” Would any one think of giving an account of Napoleon without referring to the French Revolution ? The arena which tempted the ambitions of Chin Chêng was as large as half of Europe, filled with jarring elements seething and exploding like the crater of a volcano. He it was who enforced peace, making them at least comparatively quiescent.

The third great dynasty, that of Chou, had occupied the throne for six centuries when the ancestors of Chin Chêng began to make a figure in history. Already were its vassals yielding to centrifugal forces which eventually brought them into terrific collision with each other and precipitated the fall of the decaying house. In their combinations and conflicts they consulted their suzerain as little as the papal Powers of Europe do the wishes of the Pope of Rome. Heir to a venerable name, he had little territory and no army. Yet as a sort of high priest and the recognised fountain of honours, he was held in reverence long after the disappearance of his military force. The first seat of the Chous was on the upper waters of the Yellow River at or near Sianfu. Their dominions extended to the borders of the other great river, the Yangtze, but not a foot of what is at present the southern half of China proper acknowledged their sway, and the whole of the territory swarmed with hostile tribes. Within this area their book of history opens auspiciously with a fair degree of good order. But the Court was in one corner of the Empire, and wisdom dictated a more central location; perhaps prudence, too, suggested removal to a greater distance from the frontier. Following the river, they established their headquarters not far from Kaifeng in Honan. This was their eastern capital. The other capital was not taken by the Tartars but quietly appropriated by the growing State of Chin.

A sparsely peopled and semi-savage region on the north-west border was the domain of the Chins. There the ancestors of the first Huang Ti hardened themselves in conflict with still more savage foes, their people making equal use of spear and pruning-hook, or following their plough armed with sword and crossbow. Of the five ranks of nobility, theirs was the lowest ;



TWO MEMORIAL ARCHES NEAR STANFU.

Erected by Governor Lai, one in honour of his mother and the other in memory of his wife, ten miles from the Mound of Chun.

Photo by G. J. Anderson

that of baronet or little baron. Nor were they regarded merely with disdain by those who wore the insignia of highest rank, their people were despised by those of the more cultivated States. So deep were these sentiments that princes and people objected to admitting the Chins to a seat in their national conventions. Scorned and despised as they were, who could detect in those border ruffians the founders of an Imperial House? The story of their transformation, of which we shall not give more than an outline, reads like a fairy tale. Aschenputtel, Cinderella of the ash-heap, was to be the coming princess.

Yes, history in retrospect discovers in them marvellous though gradual development. It is something like a law of nature; given a border State with adequate area for expansion, claiming kinship with people of higher culture and engaged in repelling the incursions of barbarous tribes, and you have the conditions out of which have sprung more than one of the Great Powers of the world! What was Macedon but such a border State, claiming affinity with Greece, yet serving as a buffer between the Greeks and the wild tribes of Scythia? Disowned by the Greeks and compelled by Xerxes to assist in his invasion, could it be doubted that the forefathers of Alexander cherished, even before the time of Philip, the dream of compelling the homage of Athens and of crossing into Asia at the very point where the Persians crossed into Europe? Had they not before their eyes Xenophon's story of the "Ten Thousand," and had not the youthful hero the greatest philosophers of Greece to train his expanding intellect?

Keep this parallel in mind, and it will help us to

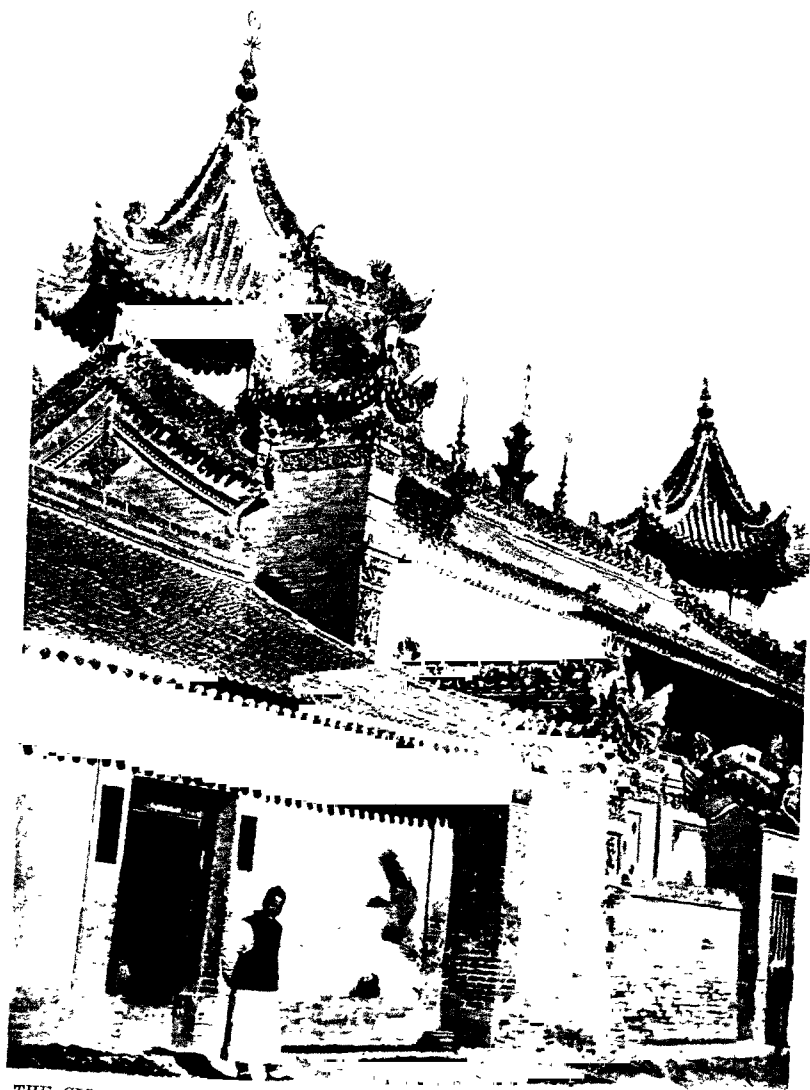
estimate the merit of a conqueror who led larger armies than those of Alexander, who vanquished as many kingdoms, and whose grandest exploit was the founding of an Empire which did not break up at its founder's death, but endures after 2,100 years.

The Agencies of Foreigners.—In Europe there was a time when soldiers of fortune roved from State to State and placed their swords at the service of those who paid best : but Europe furnishes no instance of an ambitious Power taking its leading statesmen from abroad, shaping its policy by their advice. Yet this is what the Chiefs of Chin persistently did through a period of more than two centuries.

The Tzar Peter did something of the kind, under the influence of the same motives, when he put himself under the guidance of the Genovese Le Fort, and when he became an apprentice in the workshops of Holland. But Peter the Great stands among the Romanoffs as a solitary example, whereas, among the Chiefs of Chin, there was a long line of Peters, and half a dozen Le Forts clothed with the fullest powers.

The Six Chancellors of Chin.—The most noted of those foreigners who contributed to the upbuilding of the rising Power will now claim our attention. They were Po-li Hsi, Shang Yang (more commonly known as Wei Yang, though his real name was Kung-sun Yang), Chang I, Fan Chü, Lü Pu-wei, and Li Ssü.¹ Names strange to Europe, but in the part which they played they answer to the Mazarins and Cavours.

¹ Besides Wei Jan, mentioned on the first page of this chapter, there has been omitted Su Chin. Po-li Hsi, on the other hand, who lived in the seventh century B.C., is not usually included in this list. Even thus we get seven Chancellors, namely : (1) Wei Yang, (2) Su Chin, (3) Chang I, (4) Wei Jan, (5) Fan Chü, (6) Lü Pu-wei, (7) Li Ssü. The last named, however, was not made Chancellor until 214 B.C., and might therefore be omitted from the list of those who contributed to the *rise* of Chin.



THE CLUB HOUSE AND STOCK EXCHANGE IN SIANFU. WHERE THE EXCHANGE
OF SILVER IS FIXED EVERY DAY.

(1) *Po-li Hsi*.—To remedy the disadvantage of a sparse population, the Chiefs of Chin had been wise enough to open their gates to immigrants from the neighbouring principalities. Of these many were employed in grazing on the confines of Mongolia, the Land of Grass. "For safety they had to band together: and with them existence was one unceasing conflict—their principal enemy being the Tartar, always on the alert to swoop on an unprotected flock. By chance the name of *Po-li Hsi* came to the ears of *Mu Kung*, *i.e.* Baron *Mu* (of Chin). His merits were recognised alike by the settled people and the wandering strangers. A cowboy, like those of Colorado or Dakota, like David he had by courage, probity and talent, made himself a king of men, wanting nothing but the insignia of power. Finding him to be a man of real culture, ready wit and inexhaustible resource, the Baron, after a brief trial, invested him with the full honours of the Premiership.

Here is the eulogy, pronounced a generation later, in reply to one who was jealous of his fame.

Po-li Hsi, a stranger from *Hupei*,¹ was lifted from a herdsman's booth. So poor was he when he entered the country that he sold (hired) himself for five sheepskins as his monthly wage. At the height of power he never forgot his primitive simplicity. To the rich he was a master; to the poor a friend; and when death snatched him away after a tenure of six or seven years, the whole people wept from sincere sorrow. Shops were closed, there was silence in the streets, and the whole State mourned for the man who was the first to make it conscious of its strength.

¹ This name is an anachronism.

(2) *Shang Yang*.—With this example before his eyes, Hsiao Kung, the next Chief of Chin, made public proclamation that any man, native or foreign, who had a wise scheme for augmenting the power of Chin, would be listened to and rewarded, and if his plans were adopted, the highest honours would be heaped on him.

Borne on the winds—without telegraph or newspaper—this appeal reached the ears of a young man from Honan,¹ who, as the Chinese say, was “wagging his tail” before the door of a neighbouring prince. A minister, who had received him into his family and knew his worth, was on his death-bed, and being asked by the prince whom he would recommend to succeed to his portfolio, he replied, “Here is Shang Yang; either make him your premier or kill him before he enters the service of your northern rival.” The advice was not heeded, and the prince had occasion to regret that he had put a powerful weapon into the hands of his enemy.

The Chief of Chin was delighted with Yang’s scheme for the aggrandisement of his country. “You,” said he, “are the man to carry it out,” and in a short time Yang found himself clothed with authority from which there was no appeal, except to the veto of the Chief. For twenty-three years the Chief stood by him while he was pushing forward the most drastic and unpopular reforms.

He readjusted the tenure of land, rectified the monetary system in which the currency had become debased, and did the same for the weights and measures, placing fair standards in every market and making them accessible to all. His most heroic performance was compelling certain privileged classes to bow to the

¹ This name is an anachronism.

majesty of the law. Like Achilles of old, they "denied that laws were made for them." And two members of the Chief's family undertook to trample on the new regulations. One of them was branded on the face as a warning, and the other subjected to long imprisonment. So thorough was the reformation that violence and robbery were nowhere heard of, and it is added that "valuables might be left in the street, and no one would venture to pick them up,"—a phrase used to describe the security of the Golden Age.

Yet the people were not satisfied with a Draconian legislation which, though it was so severe as to look like oppression, gave safety to the toiling multitudes. The privileged classes fomented discontent, and on the death of his patron it broke forth, and *Shang Yang, bound between two chariots, was literally torn to pieces.*¹

By this time it had become apparent that nothing short of Imperial Power could satisfy the ambitions of Chin. Shang Yang was the first to perceive this, and in a sketch of the situation fanned the flame, while he adroitly put forward his own merit. Had his Chief, with whom his own star had such a fatal connection, but enjoyed a longer lease of life, no doubt the bold minister would have attempted to win for him the rank of dictator, if not that of Emperor. But other eyes were equally alert to discern the trend of Chin's policy, which looked to the South instead of confining his attention to the Tartars.

Su Chin and Chang I were fellow students in a

¹ He first fled to the Wei State, but owing to his previous treachery was refused asylum. He then took refuge in his own fief of Shang and offered armed resistance, but was speedily overpowered and killed at the head of his troops, his body subsequently being torn to pieces.

political school, the existence of which was a sign of the times. It was located in a mountain gorge called Weiku, the Devil's Hollow, and its head masters were careful never to disclose their real names—though eager to attract students. They were not committed to any party, and drew aspiring youth from all the States. They were no doubt men who had filled high posts in cabinet or field, and who found consolation for vanished glory in training the youth for service ; which could hardly be called patriotic, for their policy was Machiavellian, and the test of success personal advancement.

Su was the first to emerge from the academic shade, and like Shang Yang he proceeded to the Court of Chin. Finding the new prince not so ready to adopt new methods as his predecessor had been, he left the Court resolved to devote his energies to check-mating and defeating his schemes of aggrandisement. On the East, says the Chronicle, were Six Strong States ; and on the South more than half a score of smaller ones. These Strong States he proposed to form into a league for mutual defence, and by dint of superhuman effort and matchless skill he succeeded in forming a phalanx that seemed impregnable.

Receiving a separate commission from each State, Su Chin brought all their chiefs together in one grand rally, where, under his directions, the league was ratified by solemn rites, an ox being offered and each chief laying his hand on the head of the victim.

(3) *Chang I*.—A greater master of statecraft now appeared on the field, seeking to associate himself with Su in the honours and emoluments of the league. But Su treated him with such insolence that he betook himself to the Court of Chin and pledged himself to undo the formidable confederation. Themistocles

was not more subtle nor more unscrupulous. Commissioned to form a counter-league, he soon had the Six States at loggerheads, and Su had the mortification of seeing his proud structure collapse like a house of cards.

(4) *Fan Chü*.—A native of the same region, and probably a student in the same "devilish school," was the next to win the Chancellor's seal. He might have said of himself, like the younger Cyrus, that no one should be more terrible in punishing his enemies, or more generous in rewarding his friends.

Sent by his own prince as secretary of legation to Shantung, he had been accused by the envoy of accepting a bribe, and on his return was condemned to be beaten to death. Seemingly dead, he survived to exact a terrible vengeance. Betaking himself to Chin, he acquired such an ascendancy in the councils of the State that he made war on his own country, and reduced it to such extremity that it was glad to make peace by sending him the head of his enemy.

The chief service which *Fan Chü* rendered to his master was the inauguration of a policy of encroachment on near neighbours in lieu of doubtful expeditions against remote rivals.

(5) The fifth Chancellor was *Lü Pu-wei*, a merchant of Hantan in South Chihli. Meeting at a foreign court with I-jên, a grandson of the Prince of Chin, he ingratiated himself to such an extent that he was invited to the capital of Chin. There he pulled the wires so cleverly that he got his patron I-jên raised to the throne on the death of the old prince. The son of the new king was Ch'in Chêng, the builder of the Great Wall, then a youth of thirteen, and his

mother, the Princess Regent, appointed Lü Pu-wei guardian of her son with the title of Chungfu—Second Father.

(6) The sixth Chancellor was *Li Ssü*. Chosen directly by the young prince, who thereby declared his own independence, Li Ssü surpassed the other five in radical reforms, as much as his young master eclipsed his forefathers in the splendour of his achievements. He, like his master, built on the solid foundation slowly laid by those who had gone before. Some of the five had nursed a feeble State into a formidable power, others had prevented its overthrow and enlarged its borders at the expense of its neighbours. Nothing remained but to sweep the chess-board, and to adopt measures for securing what was regarded as universal dominion.

The house of Chou was stripped of its shadow of supremacy, and its last scion pensioned off as a dependency of Chin. Five of the greater States now laid down their arms and begged to be allowed to retain their lands as vassals of a new sovereign. To their surprise their petition was rejected because king and minister were bent on obliterating all the old landmarks and remaking the map of the Empire.

Here we have in a word the secret of the burning of the Confucian classics and the slaughter of Confucian scholars—two things which have led the official historians—all Confucians—to blacken the character of the greatest of China's Emperors, by making him a bastard and a fool. The books were burnt (they say) that Ch'in Châng (or Lü Chêng, as they call him¹) might stand alone in his fancied glory as the First Emperor, wilfully ignoring the fact that he was the

¹ So called on account of Lü Pu-wei's alleged paternity.

first to wear the title of Huang Ti, which has continued to be worn by twenty-two dynasties. The scholars, they say, were put to death to ensure that the books should not be reproduced, whereas the books were burnt by way of suppressing a feudal system which was enshrined in their pages, and the scholars were slain because they plotted the overthrow of the New Power.

The Building of the Wall.—The last of his rivals reduced to submission, the first Huang Ti, as we may now call him, turned his attention to the Tartars of the North. It was vain to think of subjugating them by force of arms. The best expedient would be to erect a barrier between them and China, which would enable a well-organised force to hold them at bay. This grand scheme, if not the suggestion of Li Ssü, met with his unqualified approval; otherwise how could he have continued to retain the seals, as he did, to the very end of his master's long reign? The building of the Wall was the chief work of the monarch's last twelve years. And his Prime Minister must have had much to do with it. The oversight of the construction was, however, entrusted to Mêng T'ien, one of his military officers, known for energy and success on the battle-field. It is curious that his name survives only in connection with the hair pencil, of which he was the inventor. In a revolutionary age, few of its reforms were more important than that which substituted the pencil for the stylus and paper for cumbersome strips of bamboo. *T'ien pi Lun chih*: "Mêng Tien invented the pencil and Ts'ai Lun invented paper," is a line daily recited by boys in primary schools—preserving the memory of two inventions which have had much to do with the course of events in modern China.

Chin Huangti's Travels. — Mu Wang, one of the Chous, was a great traveller, but poetry has had quite as much to do with the record of his journeys as with the creation of a marvellous whip beneath the lash of which the broad earth grew small. Chin's travels were often in connection with his military expeditions. His last journey was to the Shantung promontory, from which he looked out on the Eastern Ocean. Though he dispatched a fleet to obtain tidings of those Isles of the Rising Sun (the literal meaning of Japan), of which he had only heard vague rumours, was he, like Alexander, longing for more worlds to conquer, or, as others than Chinese had done, foolishly seeking the Elixir of Life?

對病下藥

ADAPT THE REMEDY TO THE DISEASE

CHAPTER X

LETTERS FROM NINGHIAFU¹

NINGHIAFU,²
HIGH ASIA,
June.

“Attend! for we must hold a long confabulation!”

DEAR MISS X.,

Thy fleet commands, even though not urged by “The Golden Scourge”; hasten our anxious quill. The dazzling prize of thy sweet smile allures tales of templed gods, of tall pagodas, of lofty ramparts, and other legends which, in these parts, submerge the common mind. Thy request to know what Black Dog thinks of things shall be oppressive until, with inverted commas, it mitigates “the stings of woe,” and from thy meagre measure of enjoyment drives corrosive grief. In morsels shalt thou have the Diary of the Dog; later be introduced to an old-school Chinese doctor. Remember that the Celestials have a thousand drugs and give queer prescriptions. Indeed, they remind us of the skipper of a sailing ship, who was supplied with medicines numbered to correspond with

¹ The letters in this chapter were addressed to a young lady.

² A legend says that one Huang Ti, a leader of a band of immigrants, came in a remote age out of the West, died, and was buried here. This site seems to have had a dense local population away back in the misty cycles of antiquity.

a book of explanations. When he ran out of medicine No. 12 and sickness No. 12 developed itself in one of his crew, he simply united medicines 9 and 3 or 10 and 2, and gave the compound to his patient! This is truly Chinese. In China, too, certain diseases are looked upon as inevitable.¹ It is said that a Chinese mother does not count her children until they have had smallpox.

The Arabs call the desert "The Land of Fear." It needs some such strong descriptive term. So we felt when at last we passed the barren wastes of scorching sand. Mandeville deposes thus concerning it:

"The see that men slepen, the gravely see, that is all gravelle and sond withouten ony drope of watre."

The desert is suggestive to all men. Mark the Hindi saying: *Banda na ko panjo gaun parko banjo*, "If women manage a village it will become a desert." Does this explain the presence of buried cities beneath the wave-like sands of Gobi?

The horror of the desert lies in its nakedness, emptiness, aridity, in its deceitfulness and death-dealing power. But it has, too, its charms. It is not only the territory of Death, it is also the realm of the "No-door Life." Out-of-door life is good, but no-door life is better. A door speaks of limitations, ill-ventilation, a place wherein to cower from the outer world. But the no-door life we live on this vast re-discovered plateau—what could be more free? With the silent stars above, and below the noiseless dust and breezes as bodiless as drifting cold,—here is life! Here, too, is health, away from cramped quarters, with flickering candles and the horror of newly breathed germs from the diseased bodies of other men, and out in the midst

¹ Cf. the proverb: "The doctor may cure disease, but he cannot cure Fate."

of a great arched chamber, indescribably magnificent, illuminated by the steady lights of Heaven and filled with air as pure as the spotless snow. We are inclined to exclaim, "Give us the no-door life and its serene advantages, revealed to savages and to a few others among men!"

This is the fair side of the desert. Nevertheless, we must confess that our weary caravan most gladly entered the fruitful fields surrounding the first city of importance along the Red Fort, as its builder called the Great Wall of China. Historical interest is now awakened, for at this pass Genghis Khan entered the oasis and seized Ninghia. If you are curious, read the life of Genghis Khan. It is more informing than Mr. Toole's account of the Great Wall: "The most important building in China is the Great Wall, built to keep the Tartars out. It was built at such enormous expense that the Chinese never got over it. But the Tartars did, and the way they accomplished the feat was as follows: one went first and t'others went arter."

Whatever opportunities for humour the Great Wall offers, it must not be forgotten that it is a stupendous monument to China's past greatness, and a huge index-finger pointing to a greatness still to come. We cannot believe that the long lethargy of the Mongolians is due to any decay of their vital forces. Are they truly a nation of Rip Van Winkles? There may yet be need for our Western workers, too, to lie dormant for centuries, in order to recuperate the nervous energies of the pale-pink race. Here there is before our eyes work enough produced by these wonderful Mongolians to defy comparison with anything done by any people now living on our planet.

Ninghia is a walled city. In the Chinese Empire walled and bastioned cities number 1,700; some put it at 2,000.¹ The Taipings captured 600, and had just fairly begun their work. As for the total number of cities in China, that is an uncertain point. Nobody knows when a fish drinks water, and no one can tell when a Chinaman speaks the whole truth. The saying is funny but a fact, that no foreigner can tell the truth about China without lying.

But however the cities lie, densely or sparsely, throughout the country, in following the Long Wall we visit five important centres of population. In a triangle of land made fertile by the magic of man stands the "City of Quiet Summer"—Ninghia on the maps. About this wondrous tract of ground, turned into an oasis by grace of the Yellow River, the sturdy farmer might, if he knew how, misquote the Odyssey:

"... I stretched my toil

Through regions fattened with the flow of Hwang-ho."

When our caravan had crossed the yellow sand and the yellow soil, it crossed the Yellow River. Soon after two tall pagodas appeared on the green plain. One was originally erected at Chên Chow, according to the legends, but one night it forsook that site and moved over to here, a distance of one thousand li. A rather rapid transit for a pagoda—over three hundred miles between two days. A competing legend declares that thirteen years were occupied in building the thirteen stories of the pagoda

¹ "There are over 2,000 walled cities in the Eighteen Provinces, but not one-fourth of them have resident missionaries. To the 2,000 walled cities another 3,000 unwalled cities or towns must be added, and to these cities and towns almost numberless villages and hamlets. Among the teeming multitudes of these cities, towns and villages there is but one Christian to every 2,500 non-Christians. Yet it may be said that every place is now open to the messengers of the Gospel."—*British and Foreign Bible Society*.



THE SOUTH PAGODA OF NINGHIA: CITY OF THE QUIET
SUMMER.

Natural skill and artistic design united to produce this strictly Oriental structure. Its size and decorations compel the admiration of the beholder. Like all pagodas it has an odd number of stories.

and that a notorious spider then made its way to the pinnacle, a spider possessing the uncanny power of turning the shadow of the pile *towards* the sun!

The small North Gate of Ninghiau was closed forty years ago and never opened because the keeper for three hundred taels opened it and admitted Moslems, who destroyed one half of the city, took the Taotai out of his yamen, tied him to a horse's tail and dragged him through the city.

And now for an extract from Black Dog's Diary :

The city of Ninghia is not complete. There is the "Water-Fire Pagoda." . . . At night we stayed in the Happy Righteousness Inn. The Inn-Governor, by name Wang, belongs to the temperance society. He explained the honourable doctrine of the temperance society . . . how it should be carried out. . . . He bore witness that the proceedings of the society could be seen by all men, and they know the root of the temperance door. When a man talks you want to see his deeds. From his deeds you may see his heart. Thus you distinguish the straight bottom of the doctrine, *the is and the not is!*

(Ah! *the is and the not is!* How long and often have we sought in vain to discover the "is and not is." Black Dog is a philosopher.)

The Christians also have a temperance organisation called the "Abstain from Three Poisons Society." The three poisons are wine, opium and tobacco. A temple to piety bears this wholesome inscription: "Temperance and Long Life—both high." Wu Wang the ancient issued an announcement as to wine: "When small and great States come to ruin, it is also invariably wine that is the cause of the evil." The Emperor

threatened with death all prominent persons who failed to reform their conduct. The curse of drink is of ancient origin, and numerous examples of its disastrous effects are to be found in all literature.

A native Medicine Man now made a seasonable appearance. But my distemper is one which yields not to lotions or potions ; it demands notions. So he told me tales. His tongue is intimate with stories. The conquests of love find in him an auspicious chronicler. You shall hear about him. But first we must away—to send two telegrams. Yes, even on the Gobi Desert there are telegraph stations. The wise words of Max Muller, said of India, are even more emphatically true of China. “You will find yourself between an immense past and an immense future.” At half-past seven a clerk ushered us into a “reception room,” and would have filled the water-pipes with tobacco had not Black Dog prevented him. Two “wires” cost 4.99 taels. The operator occupied twenty minutes figuring out the cost of the messages and weighing the money. It is but fair we should give the Chinese the telegraph, since they gave us the compass that made the discovery of America possible. For gunpowder and printing thank the Celestials, and for the bad division of an hour into sixty minutes vilify the Babylonians !

North-east of Ninghia are three jutments of the Great Wall towards the Yellow River. The main line here takes an angle of almost 90 degrees and passes on the south-west. The city is at a corner of the Wall.¹ We wonder, shall the Great Wall have

¹ “How lovely is the retiring girl !

She was to await me at a corner of the wall,

Loving her and not seeing her,

I scratch my head and am in perplexity.”

From the “Shih Ching” (Book of Poetry).

an ignoble end? Other walls, once the pride of capitals, have fallen into the itching hands of vandals, and been made made to serve purposes remote from the original. Witness the Turkish stonecutters at ancient Laodicea carving marble pillars into tombstones, and fluted columns, once the glory of temples, into troughs for donkeys!

These Turks of Laodicea are descendants of the Tartars walled out of China. This leads us to inquire what is the future of the Great Wall? We suggest, and the idea will meet with thy approval, thou disciple of Linnæus, that the Flowery Empire make of it a huge hanging garden of sunflowers! An artificial rampart of blossoms, excelling the lofty flowerbeds of Babylon! This may be achieved by a people whose ancestors made the Chentu sand-plain blossom in the west, and whose neighbours the Japanese in the east planted whole mountain ranges with trees. Let us hope one day to ascend in a balloon and view a flower-bed twelve hundred miles long!

Here another idea strikes us. The hanging gardens of Babylon (which, you know, were built by Nebuchadnezzar for his Median bride Amytis) were the first skyscrapers of history—skyscrapers of an agricultural brand, the farmer for once being on top! Why not extend the plan in modern life? One day we may find the world so densely populated as to require hanging or many-storied farms. Can you not see the picture of our gigantic office buildings with their sides knocked out and the floors fields of grain? And every roof yielding corn and every side-wall growing food-creepers?

This city of Ninghia is 4,000 ft. above the tide, and

the climate is good. But the fish for which it is famous are bad. We ate some, because we followed the highly recommended but dangerous plan of Thoreau, who, when asked at a dinner which dish he preferred, replied, "The nearest!" Well, we ate some, and then fell ill for several days. The trouble with people always is that they do not take proper precautions, and then they blame probably the climate. You know the Irishman's saying: "They eat, they drink, they die, and then they write home and say the climate killed them!"

We look forward to a pleasant summer, riding on these high plateaus towards the home of the Tibetans.

To-morrow the quill shall write again.

P.S.—The Great Wall has just reminded me of a strange custom somewhere in India, told in these words: "When my husband is pleased with me, he throws a brick at me." Here is a fine use for the unnumbered bricks in the Great Wall! If you like statistics, I have worked out a sum. The city walls of China somewhat resemble the Great Wall; 1,700 cities, with an average of four miles of wall, would aggregate 6,800 miles; add to this the 2,500 miles of the Great Wall, and we have 9,300 miles of wall, or more than the diameter of the earth!

NINGHIA, *To-morrow, A.M.*

GREETINGS FROM THE DESERT!

The Medicine Man is still with us. About him lingers "The Breath of the Desert." He is sad and portentous. His eyes are like those of a discouraged frog. It is lucky for him his father was born first. This is not our vagrant fancy. He reminds us of the desert sunshine on dusty days—illuminated darkness. He comes from the silent sands. (But the sands are

not silent; theirs is the active stillness of a summer's day.) He belongs to solitudes.

Here is one of the legends which the mysterious man told us in the City of the Quiet Summer:

"Chin's famous horse was coal black, with a red mane and tail of flame, eyes resembling bright lamps, and flashing forth terrible light; mouth large as a winnowing-fan, teeth 'fiercely' big, ears only an inch long! He ran 1,000 li a day. The small ears made this speed convenient. The pagoda made equal time, but travelled at night."

(It is not at all surprising that the superstitious generations have invested the Great Barrier and its remote builder with all sorts of powers and companions.)

"The horse was a Dry Dragon, and his hair pointed forward. When Chin engaged in battle, he rode the horse between the opposing lines, whereupon the animal gave a horrible screech, leaped into the air *towards* the enemy, then dropped *on* the enemy, stamping until the earth and the heavens shook and a Fire Wind sprang up and swallowed the stupefied warriors. Chin thus conquered six kingdoms and the others submitted."

This is what an Ordos scholar called "Long Wall Wild Talk." Watch the mail for another tale to-morrow.

NINGHIA, *Day after To-morrow.*

THE DOLEFUL TRAVELLER SALUTES THEE!

Attend! The Medicine Man tells of grain in a secret granary in the Great Wall. It was good to eat and plant when 800 years old!

Times of peace and anarchy ordained by heaven are not constant. Great victories are not continual. Exceeding good things will certainly perish. From of old this is a general principle. However, in the reign of T'ung Chih, Ninghia was confused. The Moham-medans rebelled twice. The second rebellion was under the intrepid, fearless leader Tang Mên, who, travelling by Lanchow and Liangchow, caused the people to eat bitterness. He fired the temples, destroyed the gods, seized the silver, drove off the cattle, burned the houses and robbed the inhabitants of their sons and daughters. For three years the fields were not cultivated, the aged died in the ditches, men ate men, dogs ate dogs, and there were no travellers !

Now, in the tenth year of the reign, a Star of Salvation appeared. It was a strange incident. In a gorge of the mountains lived Liu Chi, who, having no elder or younger brothers, was the only son. His mother was sixty, his wife was thirty, and his daughter was younger than either of the parents ! The famine became worse and worse, and the rebels more and more active. The people fled to the cities. Liu Chi, weakened by hunger and unable to carry his three women, with their little bound feet, thought over the situation, but could not fix his mind. Just then a black dog came into the courtyard. He killed it, cooked it, ate it, and said : "To-day we have eaten the black dog. To-morrow ?"

Perplexed, he determined to kill his wife and daughter and carry his mother to the city. Now, near the Great Wall was a dried-up well. He told his wife and daughter that in the well was a sheep. They went with him, and while they were looking into the well he put forth all his strength and threw them in. He then took portions of the earthen core of the Long

Wall and proceeded to bury them. As the earth fell away a great surprise awaited him—a door, on which was an inscription: “In the 3rd Year of Tang Tsao,¹ the 9th Moon, a lucky day.” . . . Then Liu Chi saw the golden grain, stored eight hundred years before by a wealthy man, who purchased it for only three cash a bushel. Then Liu Chi, remembering the ancient saying, “The grain of Liangchow is good for a thousand years,” held the mouth-to-mouth saying true. The reason for hiding the grain was this. A tribe of barbarians outside the Long Wall were dangerous, and the wise, wealthy man was providing against a surprise.

In the spring Liu Chi distributed the grain. It was planted and yielded heavily, and the famine was over.

All because Liu Chi liked his ma! The thread follows the needle.

NINGHIA.
Second Day after To-morrow.

MY DEAR YOUNG LADY OF THE WEST,

The salutation is admirable. Once upon a time there lived a Chinese “Royal Lady of the West” (we are in the “West” now). She grew peaches in her garden that ripened once in three thousand years, and conferred immortality upon those who ate them. Please raise peaches!

This letter finds itself growing in the Lucky Public Inn. Which is lucky—the Inn or the Public—who do not stop there? As early as the fifth century B.C.

¹ We can't find this name among the Emperors or their year titles. The 10th year of T'ing Chih is 1871. Eight hundred years before this takes us to the reign of Shên Tsung of the Sung dynasty.

an innkeeper, by name Ch'in, received a communication from an old customer, who presented him with a mysterious drug, of which he was to take a dose every day for thirty days. After that he would know "*the nature of things*"! By experience we have learned the "nature of things" that crawl and walk and run and bite particularly at night. We would like to supply this innkeeper with the drug so that he might know the "nature of *things*." We will away from insignificant matters to a subject of profound and permanent moment.

"The Yellow River protects Ninghia!" It certainly protects nothing else. This then is a distinction. There are pagodas here, tall ones, square ones, brick ones. Rugs are manufactured in Ninghia, rugs of design and colour. Sixty thousand lambs' skins are exported each year, 1,200 tons of licorice root, produced in the surrounding country, is collected in numerous oxcarts and sent eastward to the sea. This one-time capital of the province contains fact and fiction to fit the fancy of historian and novelist. West is the Ala Shan range, and beyond are the wide wastes of Tartary, where the Gobi stretches out its embalming sands over cities once alive with human activity, in the days when patient irrigation kept droughts at bay. Is it not curious to reflect that the countries which have harboured most of the ancient civilisations are regions of deficient rainfall and compulsory irrigation? Witness Egypt, Persia, Arabia and China, all contiguous to deserts.

On the fringe of this desolate desert dwells the notorious Prince Tuan who led the bad "Boxer" business. Here he is expiating his crimes. But from such thoughts the traveller gladly turns to contemplate better things.

In the City of the Quiet Summer lives a lone "white" lady. Her brother, his wife and child, were foully murdered on the plains of Mongolia. Her husband's brother, his wife and children, also met an untimely fate, as did other friends. By this time a gloom envelops your kindly mind. But the Lone Lady of Ninghia is the opposite of gloomy. She laughs easily, heartily, frequently, and is full of fun. She plays and sings for the Mohammedans, doctors the families of mandarins, drinks tea with the cultured Chinese, and preaches the Gospel to everybody. Ah! We have failed to say she belongs to the Sacred Order of Missionaries.

The unconscious devotion of this Lone Lady to the needs of humanity and to the teaching of her Master, whom she reverently calls "Christ," is worthy of all praise and beyond it. Devotion without advertisement! This modern Tabitha does not know that she is heroic, devoted, sublime!

Here is a queen who deserves a palace for herself and her work. Three thousand pounds of "the assistant god" (as money is called in Hindi), invested here by those who believe in Christian mission work, would be a good investment. Thirty thousand people live in Ninghia, and thousands more round about, but this is the only mission station at the apex of this fertile triangle. Let some munificent person erect a memorial building here and support it until it becomes self-supporting. The work now being done is admirable,¹ and the Lone Lady is waiting for companions to assist her.

¹ The following figures of the total distribution of the Bible in China, which have been collected with great care, may be given here :—Total circulation of Scriptures to the end of 1907, 35,799,672.

We met a big rug manufacturer, who was a poor man when he came to the Lone Lady for medicine to kill the desire for "foreign smoke." He was cured, and ever since has prospered, until now he employs many persons in the making of beautiful rugs. A sugar-loaf is sweet on all sides, and Christianity benefits the whole man in his relations.

Before continuing our journey we called to bid the Lone Lady good-bye. As always, so then, her old people were with her. We urged her away for a rest. She replied, "The Lord will lead!" She believes it. We lifted our hats and said: "Lone Lady of the Quiet Summer, fare thee well!"

And now, Young Lady of the Noisy Winter,
Fare thee well!

殺人可恕情理難容

MURDER MAY BE CONDONED, BUT DISCOURTESY NEVER

CHAPTER XI

GENGHIS KHAN, THE RED RAIDER: HE PASSED THROUGH THE GREAT WALL AT NINGHIA

Soon at the head of myriads, blind and fierce
As hooded falcons, through the universe
I'll sweep my darkening, desolating way,
Weak man my instrument, curst man my prey.

AMONG the mighty Mongol-men bloody Temujin, Genghis Khan, was first but-not last. After Genghis the Marauder came Kublai the Civiliser. These two complicated, convulsive characters were to the Mongols what Pike's Peak and Long's Peak are to the Rocky Mountain lovers, most distinctly seen and longest on the receding landscape. In the whole range and plain of Mongol history there are not another two such cragful, strong and bloody¹ leaders of the men of Mongolia as Genghis and Kublai; great Khans of the East. But Kublai, however interesting and important in himself, with the Great Wall had little to do: we pay our respects and bow him out. Genghis, forward!

At times regarded by friend and foe as supernatural, the words of Genghis Khan wrought like magic, and

¹ Kublai was, comparatively speaking, a mild and temperate ruler—wonderfully so for a grandson of Genghis.

his presence was as potent as a legion of loyal bowmen. He shed a lake of human blood—crimson lake. He had what Horace called “gigantic boldness”—and what evil tendency did he not possess? This Mongol monster massacred millions of men, and stands to-day the greatest slayer or wholesale murderer of human history.

A man of elemental fury, violent and savage beyond the sweep of twentieth-century imagination, he let slip such dogs of war as never before or since have barked to battle. His thought by day and dream by night was personal power. He massed his mounted headmen, and with terrible impetuosity and irresistible charge destroyed any tribes or peoples who dared resist him.

His bloody career did not end until he had ruthlessly slain as many people as now live in all New England, New York and Pennsylvania. Of human blood he shed twenty-three million gallons—enough, if pumped into the mains and pipes of New Orleans, to supply that city for twenty-four hours; if poured into the channel of Niagara it would require fifteen seconds, as a crimson cataract, to pass the Falls. He let enough human gore to float the largest modern battleship. And while he did not spill sufficient blood to paint the planet red, he approached that feat more nearly than any other one of the sons of men.

Genghis Khan was a masterful man whose sagacity concentrated into a supreme selfishness. Nothing found in the course of his progress was too sacred for vigorous and even violent demolition. In comparison with Genghis Khan the faithless, bloody Napoleon was a saint.

But Genghis was more than a human revolver, he was an epoch! To get the date of Genghis Khan,



KUI REC IH MING TO HOH SHIH NIEU.

"Who saves another's life adds ten years to his own." In the rebellion, the Chinese suffered terribly from the Mohammedians. A temple of Confucius was converted into a hospital, and the Protestant Missionaries doctored the wounded, thereby obtaining their first access to the confidence of the people.

set back the time-lock to 1162. As you swing the globe around to reach his place, catch a glimpse of hapless Henry of Anjou in England engaged in his fitful fight with the Church, in which the leading popular incidents are the murder of Archbishop Thomas à Becket and the scourging of the King by the Canterbury monks. Over on the mainland is the keen Kaiser, Frederick Redbeard, also occupied fighting the Pope's authority. Across the Baltic the Norsemen are reluctantly settling down to their new faith, changing the hammer of Thor for the cross of Christ, and drinking Wassail to the Lord. The great military orders are busy offering baptism or death in Prussia. A new city has just arisen at Moscow, destined to supersede the old Russian capital of Kieff, but, unlike the latter, Christian from the start, with all the gorgeousness of Byzantine worship.

In northern latitudes, Moscow is the last outpost of anything that could be called civilisation. But a southerly sweep down the Volga past the Caspian Sea encounters another great empire, founded on the debris of ruined States which had occupied the valleys of the Euphrates and Tigris. This fertile soil, once tilled by Assyrians and Babylonians with their documents of brick, overrun by the wandering Medes, graced by Persian art, leavened with Greek versatility, held down by Parthian cavalry, rejuvenated by a Persian renaissance, is now in the power of the Muslims. At Baghdad the Caliphs hold their court, made famous once by Aaron the Just, immortalised in "The Arabian Nights." Here Omar Khayyam is writing his wonderful poems with their gloomy views of life, only brightened by the influence

of wine and women. One of his stanzas is unconsciously prophetic of Genghis Khan :

“Ah, Love, could you and I with Fate conspire
To grasp this sorry scheme of things entire,
Would we not shatter it to bits, and then
Remould it nearer to the heart's desire ? ”

To the north-east lies a great empire of the Khorassians with such mighty cities as Bokhara and Samarcand. This, too, is ruled by Muslims, one king bearing the picturesque name of Aladdin, though this has been softened and Gallicised from his religious title of Allah-ed-din Muhammed. The “Faithful Servant of God” has extended his power from the borders of Syria to the Indus, and from the Persian Gulf northwards to the Jaxartes, flowing into the Aral Sea.

Further to the east is Hindostan, where also the Muslims are rooting themselves under Mahmud of Ghazni. Here the beliefs of the people are being moulded anew by the teachings of Ramanand, bringing from the Christians of Cochin a doctrine of faith destined to raise the religion of the natives and teach them not to fear their gods, but to love and heartily obey. Up the Himalayan slopes in the mysterious mountain land of Tibet, the Buddhist monks are taking over the externals of worship from the Christian Church of Saint Thomas, which has outposts all through mid-Asia. And within the Flowery Land of the Central Kingdom of China the Taoists are manufacturing pills for immortality.

In the great sweep of Asia between China, India, Persia and Russia, of civilisation there is little. Here rove hordes of hardy horsemen, called indifferently

Tatars or Mongols. Of these "Tahtars" the Chinese stand in fear.¹

Fortunately for the Mongols the devitalising comforts met in Cathay—as China was called after the Khitai—were not transported out into the wilds. There the herds of horses constitute all wealth; food, fuel, clothes, and homes all come from the animals. The milk of the mares is fermented into kumiss, the staple beverage; the dung of the herds provides warmth; the hides and hair are turned into leather and felt for clothes and tents.

Just a thousand years earlier the rich Roman Empire attracted the hunger and greed of the tempestuous Teutons, who rushed at the Roman walls and tried to burst into the fertile fields behind; so the wild, warlike Tatars are always ready to follow any great leader and precipitate themselves with terrific fury on the nearest prey.

The Christian Patriarch of Babylon, in his uneasy seat at Baghdad, had not been forgetful of these wanderers. Frequent embassies had gone forth from Persia into the Mongol wilds. One visited the Uigurs, and reduced their uncouth language to writing. The Keraits had been won to the Gospel, and their picturesque prince was of sufficient force for his fame to

¹ Central Asia was the home of two great allied races, the Turks and the Mongols. Distant cousins, the Finns, Lapps and Hungarians, had migrated to Europe already, where they still remain as undigested morsels. The Turks were pressing westward by a more southerly route. The Mongols had not yet risen to great eminence, though the Chinese had experienced the ravages of a particular tribe, which they called Ta-ta or Tahtar. The Chinese name for the Mongols is Měng-Ku. "Tartar" became the general name for all the nomadic tribes, embracing on the one hand the Huns, Turks, Uigurs and Mongols, and on the other the Tunguse Khitans, Nü-Chéns, from whom the Manchus are descended.

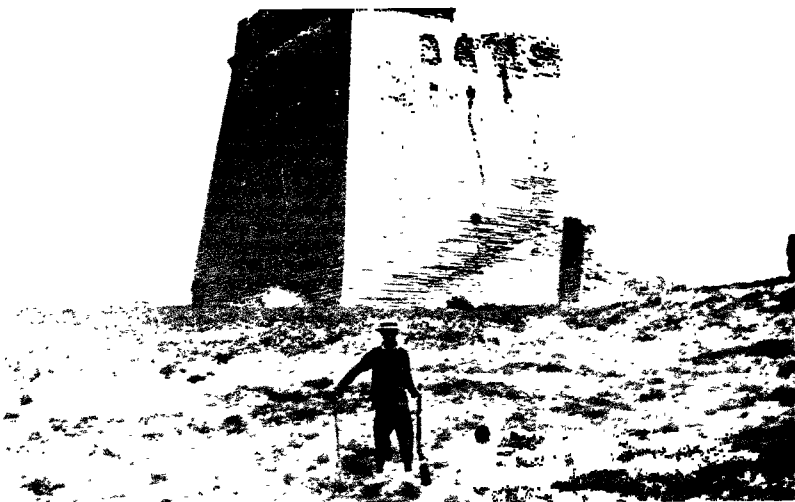
filter into Europe, where he gave rise to the myth of Prester John. All the savage Tatar tribes had a vague belief in one god, but many worshipped with idols made, like much else, of felted hair.

Such is the scene of our story. Now for the *dramatis personæ*. The metropolis of Mongolia was Karakoram, about 250 miles south of the modern Irkutsk. Here dwelt the real Prester John, known locally as Vang Khan, ruling over the Black Tatars, Kara Khitai. These included a clan of some forty thousand families, infesting the district between the Amur and the Great Wall of China, governed by a chief called Yezonkai Behadr, "The Ninth Hero."

The ancestry of Yezonkai is vague, but there are two notable touches of genius in the pedigree prepared by their royal College of Heraldry for his descendants; apparently in Asia long ago, just as in London to-day, a genealogy can be faked for any one with sufficient dollars. According to these George Washingtons, a certain Budantar, eight generations back, was the offspring of a widow unassisted by any male. And the poets, who are always licensed to draw on their imagination, make the ultimate father of the tribe a great blue wolf; this beats Romulus and Remus fairly out of court.

It is not necessary to swear an affidavit that these stories are believed before the reader may proceed farther. But he is entitled and requested to accept the statement that in 1162 Yezonkai became the happy father of baby Temujin.¹ He was born on the shore

¹ Temujin, or the Emperor Genghis Khan, had four sons of importance: Yughai, who rode in a pie (whose son Baku ravaged half Europe), Jagatai, Agotai, the second emperor (whose son Kuyuk became third emperor), and Tuli. Tuli had three sons to be reckoned with, Mangu the fourth emperor, Kublai the fifth emperor, who transmitted the power to his children, and Hulaku the conqueror of Baghdad. The five emperors ruled during the thirteenth century.



TWO VIEWS OF THE SAME TOWER AT SHICHING TSI, PROVINCE OF KANSU.

The pictures show how the Wall was joined on to the Towers.

of the river Amur, immediately after a bloody battle, and with clotted blood in his hand, the son of a stolen woman.

It is customary in out-of-the-way parts for fairies to come to a birth-festival, and the nearest that could be done here was to produce an astrologer, who called himself Son of Heaven, and won the heart of the happy sire by predicting that the new arrival should become a great warrior and have a wonderful career. This was a safe sort of promise, for the most sanguine would not prophesy beauty for a Tatar, and academic distinctions were not valued in those parts; besides, some twenty years might reasonably elapse before any fulfilment could be demanded, and in a score of years there was ample time to hedge, or to escape. As a matter of fact, the magician-priest soon died, and his son was appointed to train the lad, and did it on the most approved lines of physical exercise and athletics. Marvellous tales are related of his boyhood days. The future Genghis Khan by nine years of age was a daring, dashing youngster, who could ride a rapid horse without using the reins and shoot arrows before, behind, to the right, and to the left. He also had visions. "Temujin dreamed one night that his arms grew out to a prodigious length, and that he took a sword in each of them, and stretched them out to see how far they would reach, pointing one Eastward, the other Westward. In the morning he related this dream to his ambitious mother. She interpreted it to him that he was to become a great conqueror, whose exploits history would record."

So precocious was he, that at the age of thirteen the future "King of Kings" took a wife, and in two years

accumulated a pair of children. Heavier responsibilities were soon thrust upon him. His father quarrelled with neighbouring tribes behind the Great Wall, and was captured. He escaped, but soon died. He died of poison, and a civil war followed. Confronted by a condition rather than a theory, the likely lad of fourteen proved himself a wise general, defeated the rebels and was acclaimed supreme chief. On the strength of this promotion, bloody Temujin invested in a second wife. While he was absent asserting his authority, the beautiful bride was carried off to Karakoram and handed over to Wang Khan. The young chief, Temujin, returning from his furious foray, sent for his new wife, who was promptly expressed to him. On the way she gave birth to a wee laddie, and, as cradles were scarce, they made a mass of dough and embedded the little morsel, so that he should be saved from the jolts of the journey in the cart. The chief welcomed the youngster in the pie, and decided that, being thus early invested with the dough, he must be well bred.

It was perhaps on this occasion that the poet laureate produced the following effusion, of which a distorted version is current in Western lands :

Sing a song of sixpence,
A pocket full of rye,
A fat little Tatar boy
Made up into a pie.
When the pie was opened,
The boy began to sing ;
Was not that a funny dish
To bring to Temujin ?

But though he illustrated his manly prowess, bloody Temujin's youth proved still a difficulty, and he at last

handed over the management of the tribe to his uncle and his mother, starting off himself with an escort of six thousand warriors and desperadoes for the court of his suzerain. With him the bonds of friendship were tightened by adding to his wives a daughter of Wang Khan, to the great annoyance of another chief who wanted her. The disappointed suitor hatched a conspiracy to get rid of the upstart and of the ungrateful king. In the true Oriental fashion, of which we get a glimpse in Abraham's proceedings, the plotters slew a horse, an ox and a dog, and imprecated on themselves a death of like fashion should they be untrue to their engagements.

At first the scheme succeeded, the capital was taken, and the king put to flight. But the genius of the bloody chief Temujin cast a spell over his followers, and little by little the cunning conspirators were overcome in battle and outmanœuvred in counsel.

When the lad had reached the age of twenty-two, danger seemed over. To celebrate the peace, a pair of marriages was arranged: a boy of the chief wedded a daughter of the king, and a girl of the chief wedded a son of the king. The boy and the girl could not be more than nine years old, while the daughter and the son were older than their father-in-law.

It would appear also that the rules of the Church were neglected on this occasion. Wife number three became sister-in-law to her stepson and her stepdaughter; the young hero became brother-in-law to his son-in-law and his daughter-in-law, his daughter and his son; and various other interesting consequences follow which can be worked out at leisure by the inquiring mind.

Family jars are notorious, and it was after these complicated matrimonial alliances and a gift of jars of mare's milk that the two fathers fell out. Wang Khan decided to crush the rising chief, but his plans were betrayed. Temujin fiercely fought two great battles, smote down all his enemies and made himself undisputed ruler in the North-East. Temujin marked the victory by mounting the skull of Wang Khan in silver and using it as a drinking-cup.

At Karakoram bloody Temujin now proceeded to organise his government and his army. Such discipline as he introduced was new to the Tatars, with companies, regiments and brigades, all subjected to regular drill, which gave the legions terrible efficiency; military forts and roads were constructed by forced labour; army supplies were stored up. It was decreed that the people should labour one day a week on public works such as roads, fortifications, canals, etc. Then came codes of law, division into provinces, establishment of a postal service and the machinery of civil government. And when all the new constitution had been outlined, a great Constitutional Convention was summoned to ratify and to elect the first king. No American ring could better hocus-pocus the people into thinking that they were free to elect, and that no machine would dictate to them.

Of course, there was only one nomination, and by acclamation bloody Temujin was installed. Out stepped a hoary old priest, claiming to be inspired, and declared that he was commissioned by Allah to predict that the new ruler should quickly conquer the world and found an everlasting Empire. In token of this he hailed Temujin by the Chinese title of Ch'êng-shih, Perfect Warrior, while all the princes came and paid homage. His Mongol title from now on was

Genghis (Mighty) Khan, signifying King of Kings. This "great merger of interests" occurred about 1206, a few years before the English barons made John sign the Charter. The hero was now in the prime of life, some forty-four years old. At the height of his wisdom he issued an edict commanding all to believe in one supreme God.

As Genghis entered on active life at the age of thirteen, his school days had been short; and it will not be surprising under the circumstances that spelling was not a strong point with him. So if any reference is found to Genghis, Gengis, Zengis or Jinghiz Khan, it will be understood that the same gentleman is intended. After all, did not Shakespeare pass under various aliases, to say nothing of epithets such as the Bard of Avon and Divine William.

Speaking of spelling: the Uigur Tatars had been converted to Christianity and had their own version of the Bible. Such civilisation in the way of letters as Genghis ever acquired, came to him from them.

In the midst of the lake of blood he was fast forming, Genghis Khan had time for else. The "King of Kings," a genius in both war and religion, established a custom later adopted by the Mormons, that of marrying for the dead, or even marrying the dead. Two families having no living offspring but desiring to be made legally one, could do so by marrying the dead son of one family to the dead daughter of the other; Genghis Khan, who claimed to exercise authority in both worlds, declared the wedding ceremony solemnised by the parents binding in the Lands of the Spirits!

First bloody Genghis investigated Cathay, and this

proved, as ever, an inviting prey to human vulture. He overcame all difficulties, passed the Great Wall, and overran China. But even Napoleon at Moscow found it easier to defeat armies and capture cities than to hold the people permanently in subjection, or even to secure an honourable peace. If the European Powers learned this early in the century at Peking, Genghis Khan had some experience at the same place.

Three great hordes swept in over the Tatar half of China, crushing all resistance, nor did Genghis himself stop till he had crossed Shantung past Wei-hai-wei, and halted where in after-days the German archangel should withdraw his mailed fist from the beehive of Kiao-chao. Twice was this operation repeated, and on the second occasion the few cities which held out at first were captured. But gory Genghis had no thought of establishing himself within the Great Wall, nor even of placing a vassal king to pay him tribute. Instead of a yearly dish of golden eggs, he preferred one gorging meal on roast goose, and so ravaged without discrimination. Then he withdrew to his own elevated plains away in the heart of the continent, with a pair of Chinese princesses and a few hundred girls for himself, besides abundant plunder for his army.

Flowing back, obedient to the call "Westward ho!" he dealt with some mutinous tribes near the headwaters of the Yenisei, and looked around for additional adventures. In those days there was no Captain Mahan to point out the advantage of sea power, but the rulers of Siberia have often felt instinctively the need of an outlet to the south and its warmer climes. Now, after many revolutions, the chief potentate in these parts was Sultan Aladdin. He had quarrelled with the Muslim Pope, Nasir the Caliph of Baghdad, and set up an opposition candidate. The

Caliphs were both spiritual and temporal dignitaries, like the famous Prince-Bishop immortalised in the "Ingoldsby Legends"; and cursing having failed, they tried ordinary negotiations. These were contemptuously rejected, and then the Caliph sent an invitation to Genghis Khan to come and deliver him.

Nothing could have suited better than a request to rush a State which reached right down to the warm shores of the Persian Gulf. A pretext was not hard to find; the families of some Mongol merchants, who were murdered across the border, were pleasantly surprised to find how earnestly their grievance was taken up.

An embassy was dispatched to seek redress, but Sultan Aladdin in an unlucky hour had read about David and Hanun the son of Nahash without drawing the correct moral. He clipped the head off the chief ambassador and the beards off the rest, and sent them back in this undignified plight. Did not the Roman envoys at Tarentum declare that the filth cast on their robes should be washed out in the best of Greek blood? So, too, did Genghis arise in wrath with his Tatar chivalry.

"As their coursers charged the wind
And the white ox-tails streamed behind,
They looked as if the steeds they rode
Were winged, and every chief a god."

Yughi, who rode in a pie, was put at the head of seven hundred thousand men, and sent to punish the Sultan. The first great city he met was Bokhara, a famous Muhammadan centre, where students flocked from all mid-Asia. It was girt around with a strong

wall, and even the suburbs were defended by an outer rampart, the whole ten miles across. It took the Mongols nine months to force the outer defences ; and as no relief from without could rescue the doomed city, the garrison lost heart, and most stole away, receiving the natural result of cowardice by being cut to pieces in the open. The citizens were ready to surrender, but found a harsh conqueror. First by torture they were compelled to bring forth all their treasure, then they were driven out and the city burned.

Genghis Khan was a dazzling, dashing, fearless leader, and merciless in the treatment of enemies.

On one occasion he captured a horde of foes and disposed of them by placing huge cauldrons over fires, boiling the water and throwing in the chiefs of the vanquished army. As Nero fiddled while Rome burned, so, while the victims scalded to death, the mighty masterful Mongol looked on, superior of the Roman in this that he made no glee, and Yughi, who rode in a pie, was a chip off the old block.

So the onward march experienced no dull uniformity, except in the uniform success.

A stubborn resistance was met at Kojend on the Sur, which empties into the Aral Sea. King Timur had torn up the roads and wrecked the bridges, after filling the town with eatables. On the river he had a fleet of flat-bottomed boats armed with the best artillery. The general detached to assail the city repaired roads and bridges, and then brought stones and timbers twelve miles to dam the river and hinder naval operations. Timur sent fireboats down and burned the dam, and with his garrison embarked on a new flotilla protected with clay against a counter-attack by fire. Despite a check in some shallows, he escaped with his family ; but the wretched town

suffered the usual horrors. The temper of the savage victor may be pictured by Feramorz:

“He sits in savage loneliness to brood
Upon the coming night of blood,
With that keen second scent of death
By which the vulture snuffs his food
In the still warm and living breath.”

While such were the successes of the army detached under son Yughi, who rode in a pie, Genghis himself marched on Samarcand and the Sultan. In the “Arabian Nights” the famous Aladdin was comparatively helpless and worthless, apart from the Jinns of the Ring and of the Lamp. His namesake the Sultan was no more eminent by himself, and though this city was a gem of the realm, he was content to send an army of a hundred thousand to defend it, but did not go forth to head his troops and in person oppose his assailant. Genghis found that the town was Sebastopolised—defended by extemporised earthworks; but dissensions within the city led to the citizens surrendering, whereon he massacred all the garrison except a few who cut their way out with the governor.

At one of these sieges the people pleaded for a raising of the blockade, and Genghis Khan’s general, with grim humour, promised to do so if they would send him ten thousand swallows and a thousand cats. They were not well versed in the story of Samson and his foxes, and sent out the creatures required. To their tails bunches of blazing tow were attached, and soon the town was in flames.

There is not much variety in the other sieges. Balkh, Merv, Nishapur all fell to the Tatar lot; the new

Sultan Jalaluddin retreated, and great battles were fought at Ghazni and on the Indus.

When the Sultan saw that he was losing this latter fight, he mounted a fresh horse, leaped twenty feet off an embankment into the river, and swam to the other bank, to the admiration of Genghis Khan. Realising, however, that "however magnificent it was not war," he sent his best horseman in pursuit. But the mad rider's galloping through the night failed to capture the fugitive. Exhausted by the heat of the plains, he gave all the North-West of India to be looted by the Mongols, and returned to Ghazni. This had been the capital of a great Turkish kingdom for many centuries, so Genghis was residuary legatee of many monarchs. He may have passed through the famous gates to which the legend attached that, when they were removed, the power of the State would collapse. But, unlike Lord Ellenborough, he destroyed the State first, and left the gates alone. While resting, he heard that Herat, which had quickly surrendered, had now revolted. He sent an army, which besieged it half a year; then was inaugurated a week of horror, when 1,600,000 people were massacred within its walls.

A detached army was climbing the Caucasus, striking terror into the heart of Europe. "Who are these new enemies?" "Tatars," was the reply. And when Europe heard of their deviltry, they declared that they were well named "Tartars," from Tartarus, the ancient hell. And this jesting perversion has set the fashion for our spelling of their name.

It were wearisome to recount more horrors; an estimate of eighteen and a half millions of people has been made, put to death by this human centipede in his carnival of carnage. The crimson lake of Genghis Khan was nearly full of human blood!

The days drew near that Genghis, too, must die. Like Herod of old, he decided that there ought to be mourning at his death, if not for it. And so, as the procession moved to his ancestral home, every one met was killed. The time and manner of his death are unknown, but the tomb has lately been discovered. An oblong court encloses two circular felt tents, still guarded by his descendants. Here they kept three festivals yearly, the greatest being on the twenty-first day of the third lunar month. Then a man of a family which once insulted Genghis was buried up to the arm-pits for three days, and left without food or drink.

His power did not die with him. The sons agreed to act in concert, and North China soon fell into their power. Thus the Mongols ruled from the Pacific to the Danube. And if their power in China has since shrunk, the family of Genghis still retains the peculiar privilege of riding into the Chinese Imperial palace and claiming a princess as wife.

The red reign of Genghis was destructive. He was a cold, ambitious, venomous, human monster. But two great results followed: the transplanting the civilisation of China to the barbarians of Europe, and the spread of Christianity from Baghdad over all the Mongol dominions. It was during the thirteenth century that, through the Mongols, Europe learned the use of the mariner's compass, of gunpowder, of paper money, of playing cards, of block printing, all of them of ancient use in China. And, on the other hand, the "Patriarch of Babylon," head of the Christians of Saint Thomas, sent forth his missionaries throughout the new Empire, and planted churches everywhere. At one

time it seemed as if the Golden Horde, and other divisions of the Tatars, would join with Louis of France and Edward of England in crushing Islam. But then arose another ravager, Timur, who repeated the awful tale of devastation. And when the storm died, it was Islam that remained, and Christianity had been uprooted. And for Asiatic civilisation in general—

“Where the Tatar hoof hath trod,
The verdure flies the bloody sod.”



BALD-HEADED NATION.

Face of man, wings of bird, he is able to fly, pecks like bird.

每一根草有一棵露水珠兒

EACH BLADE OF GRASS HAS ITS OWN DEWDROP

CHAPTER XII

THE DESERT LOOP

IN our journey from the sea to the mountains of Tibet we have followed various loops or inverted bows of the Great Wall. Looking at the map, one is struck by the resemblance of the line of the Wall to three stupendous festoons. First in the *Mountains*, second in the *Loess*, and now in the *Desert*. This interesting portion of the Great Wall reaches from Ninghia via Ta Pa Ying to Liangchow. It is a curious instance of the strong local feeling here that the people do not speak of the Ten-thousand-li Wall, but call it only the Eight-hundred-li Wall.

While muleing along on a level road, following the ruined Boundary Line, a sturdy blacksmith fell in with us. We lost no time in plying him with questions. "Chin," said he, "did not finish the Great Wall; the reason was that he lost his whip, his magic whip; the great misfortune fell in this wise: the Emperor treated the common people with great cruelty. This worked upon the mind of a charming young daughter of a master workman. Chin took a fancy to the beautiful girl, and wanted to marry her, to which she objected, because she sympathised with the poor overburdened workmen on the Wall; she avoided matrimony by committing suicide. On arrival in the lower regions,

the Dragon King inquired how the Great Wall was getting on, when she up and told him how the mighty monarch with his wonderful whip was erecting the masonry. Nor did she stop with furnishing the news, but fell upon her knees and begged the Lord of Perdition to pity her people, and to send up some spirit who should prevent further cruelty. The Dragon King ordered his own wife, a crafty and charming woman, to make her way to the earth, win the Emperor's affections, and marry him. She was to wait an auspicious moment, and then make off with the wonderful whip. The female devil played her part well, stole the whip, and that is the reason Chin never finished the Wall." The honest smith ceased his tale.

In coming from Ninghiau to Ta Pa Ying, the road is level and good enough for a bicycle. A wire which parallels the Wall speaks of the present, as the masonry of the past. The modern will quickly pronounce which of the two may best be relied on to protect the Empire. The wire was being used, not only for messages but also for birds. Never have we seen so many birds in a straight line. The feathered folk rested on the wire for several li so closely together that the metal took a deep sag.

As numerous as the birds above were the frogs below. Millions of frogs—the number is purely an estimate, but there were a sufficient number of them to cover the face of the land. They were of one size, as if hatched out on a lucky day by some mammoth frog incubator. We do not say that the hatching was by artificial means, and conducted by the great frog medicine concern that has made Liangchow famous. The mystery remains unexplained, but my friend John Gwadey, Esquire, who curiously enough popped up away out here in the desert, just when he



"JOHN GWADEY, ESQ." (CHANG KUEI-TI).
As he appeared when the Expedition reached Kiayukwan.



"JOHN GWADEY, ESQ."

The one who "controlled the Counter."
p 154

was wanted, repeats an ancient legend which declares that Chin had a Huge Frog, obtained when he visited America. It was a rain-making frog. Evidently the forerunner of the Yankee rain-making machinery. The Kangaroo-rat which grew long hindlegs, so it could jump the Wall, is called by the natives "The Son of a Jump." We wonder what the frog is called. Gwadey goes on to say that all the people hereabouts believe the Moon Story about Chin the First. Chin was sleeping on a costly rug. It was when the darkness of the night was densest that he had a soul-stirring dream. His soul made a journey to the Moon while his body remained on the Earth. While on that lunar orb the bodyless Chin looked about him and then down on the far-off planet where he had left his body. From that distance his kingdom was as small as a dot. Then and there it was that Chin took on the idea of building the Great Wall, and in the midst of the moonshine he decided to construct a Boundary Line round his kingdom, that it might become as one family. The soul of Chin travelled from the Moon to the Earth, took on again its body, drafted men, put them to work, and intended to construct the Big Barrier so as to enclose an area vastly larger than the kingdom, that it might be encouraged to grow.

The Moon Legend suggests the reason why Chin built the wall. There are other reasons. The Great Wall is the southern boundary of the Gobi Desert—the soul-appalling Desert. We asked the question, "Why is the Gobi desert?" The answer more properly belongs to the geologist than to the geographer. And yet, as we look at the sands of Mongolia the problem of aridity presents itself, and we wonder if

they were deposited by the wind action or precipitated by water. The evaporation here is very much in excess of the precipitation, so that the limit of the desert has been much extended during this present geological age, *i.e.* the post-glacial period. In historic times lakes have become in Central Asia terrible deserts.

Desiccation continues. The most depressed sheet of water in the world is the Dead Sea. But here is lofty Dead Land. This region is in process of being dried. When a shovel goes down below the yellow, level, moistless surface, it is soon wet. There is a wet desert under the dry desert. Shave off the top of the plateau and you will have a lofty plain containing a damp desert. But it is not our purpose to discuss scientifically the origin and development of the Gobi. We should like to write the biography of a grain of sand, and tell how a bit of rock requires a journey of thirty-five hundred miles in order to be rounded into a grain of sand. We should like to speak of the hardness of sand, and its ability to liberate oxygen and make sparks; of its weight; that gold-bearing sand is the heaviest, and gold is the only precious metal found in sand. Silver and copper are never found in sand; hence the ancients at Sardis had the River of the Golden Sand. There are as many different colours of sand as of rice. White sand, like that covering the graves of the Friendly Islanders under the Southern Cross; Black Sand, into which metal is cast; Yellow Sand and Red Sand, and the sand in human character. It would be interesting to speak about the uses of sand: to measure time; to make glass and sandpaper; to furnish resistance either to a locomotive or a cannon ball; to mix in mortar or in sugar.

A canary requires an ounce of sand per month in order to sing sweetly. Sand produces the feathered

songster's ability to issue liquid notes on the desert air. The desert also seems to make men mad. Why is it that people go crazy on the great waste places of the earth? Many desert dwellers descend into madness and become violent; solitude is more than many can endure. Here is the reason for people in civilisation huddling together in tenement houses, flats and fashionable mansions being unable to control their mental movements. While it is true that on the vast sand-plain there are no sky-scrapers, no trams or other earth-scrapers, no scramble to reach the top and annex it, and one is in a free land, which nobody owns and nobody wants to, and there is no sign "Keep off the sand," the very freedom endangers the sanity of the mind. If the Gobi is bad enough to give a camel two humps, it is not surprising that the desert is considered the birthplace of demons. Witness a bit of Gibbon:—

A fabulous origin was assigned, worthy of their form and manners, that the Witches of Scythia, who, for their foul and deadly practices, had been driven from society, had copulated in the Desert with the Infernal Spirit, and that the Huns were the offspring of this execrable conjunction. The tale, so full of horror and absurdity, was greedily embraced by the credulous hatred of the Goths.

Chin had an astute mind, and may it not be that the Great Wall was constructed for the purpose of preventing the devils of the desert entering the Central Kingdom? The English traveller Atkinson called these steppes "the cradle of invasion." The longer we follow this Great Barrier the more are we led to

believe that it was intended to be a Materialised Dragon stretched along the entire northern boundary of the Empire to protect it from demons and devilised human beings. This stupendous structure may be considered the incarnation of the supreme religious idea controlling the motives of Chin.

At Ta Pa Ying is the first wet engineering feat, conspicuous and important on the line of the Long Wall. During the day and a half of our investigations we copied a large house-tablet telling of the repairing of the canals, locks and bridges of the system. We recollect that the engineering feats of the sons of Chin, omitting roads and bridges, are classified under three heads, and the most conspicuous representatives of these three heads are the Great Wall, the "River of Flood Gates" (the Grand Canal) and the Irrigating Plant. The Yankee Department of Commerce and Labour, a prompt and useful bureau, issued recently a pamphlet from "The Summary of Commerce and Finance for January 1905," under the title of "The Great Canals of the World." We sent for a copy of this pamphlet, expecting to find considerable reference to the Grand Canal of China. Imagine our surprise to find the world's greatest canal not even mentioned, except briefly at the tail-end.

"The Great Canals of the World" mentions such pigmy affairs as the Suez, the Kaiser Wilhelm, and some Canadian Cut Creeks, and a few Yankee Ditches like the Erie Canal. Shade of George Washington! —the Great Canals of the World!

Look at the Grand Canal of the Chinese, built by the Tartars and constructed on the *two* fundamental principles of political economy—the easy production of wealth and its easy distribution. Here we find both ends attained by the same construction. Even



Photo by Henry J. Bostwick.

GATE IN THE GREAT WALL AT KALGAN.

On the Kalgan Mountains, where the rock is trachytic porphyry, which breaks only into most irregular shapes, the Wall is of solid masonry, the stones being laid in cement. Its section is here an isosceles triangle, as the crest is brought to a sharp edge.
p. 158.

apart from the transportation, the Chinese have been remarkably clever in appreciating the importance of irrigation. In the third century B.C. the Plain of Shengtu, once a mere stretch of boulders, was changed over nearly 3,000 square miles into splendid agricultural land, now producing five crops a year. Here at Ta Pa Ying, next to the Shengtu Plain, is the best place for studying their irrigating system.

Here follows a translation of an inscription on the large slab-monument at Ta Pa Ying, province of Kansu, dealing with irrigation near the Great Wall of China :

I, the Emperor, since ascending the Imperial Throne, have spared no pains in seeking the welfare of my poor people, even putting on my clothes in the evening, and eating my food at night. Because the source of food and clothing is convenient water, in the fourth year of Yung Chêng, the sixth moon, I definitely commanded my Councillor, along with the statesman Shan Chou-shu, holding office at Ninghia, to examine the territory of Han Touhu for the purpose of reopening the two irrigating schemes Hui Nung and Chang Yün, and to dig a new canal to enrich the two counties, that Doors and Mouths (families) may be induced to settle and cultivate the land.

This great work was completed in the eighth year of Yung Chêng, in the fifth moon. We have received the holy favour in thus remembering the three irrigations of the Ta Ch'ing, Han and T'ang dynasties, from which comes the food supply of Ninghiafu. The locks and branches of these rivers have fallen into ruin, and if not repaired would ere long be past remedy. We take advantage of the statesman who has already constructed

canals at Ninghia. He will naturally understand every detail. A meeting of officials was called to investigate and consult about the undertaking. With the Imperial sanction they made careful investigations, and it was seen that the work of repairing all three rivers at one time was too great to be accomplished.

They reported this to the Emperor and requested that the Canal of the T'ang be first repaired. Having received the Imperial decree and in accordance with their own decision, they prosecuted the work of opening the T'ang Canal. The Canal divided from the river and entered the mouth of the stream below the One Hundred and Eighth Pagoda Monastery at Ching Tung Chia, and from Ta Pa it flowed round Ninghia, past Pinglo, and entered the West River, in length 308 li. It touches the He Lan Mountains, and impartially waters all the adjoining land.

By examining the Book of Records we find that the name of this irrigating river is Lai ["Come"]. During the Yüan Dynasty, Chung Tung-wên sought to carry out this labour-saving plan of irrigating rivers. The work of deepening the bed of the stream was completed, but the locks and their foundations were still made of timber. In the reign of Lung Ch'ing of the Ming Dynasty the wood was replaced with stone. One hundred and sixty years afterwards, although there was a law that every year these works should be repaired, the overseeing official neglected his duty, and the locks and foundations fell into a ruined condition, while the bottom of the river filled with mud. The great statesman, having received the command of the Emperor, again repaired it. In the reign of Yung Chêng, ninth year and second moon, 20th sun, forty efficient military and civil officials, together with all the officials of Ninghia, including the Taotai, Prefect Magistrates, organised themselves

A DRAGON FLOUNDERING IN SHALLOW WATERS INCURS THE
RIDICULE OF SHRIMPS

and divided the work between them. Starting from the mouth where the water entered the river, they simultaneously began operations.

The tablet goes on to relate that the breakwater erected where the irrigation river branched off from the Yellow River was repaired, and that an aqueduct 300 ft. long, to carry off the overflow, was enlarged, and thus reduced the rapid current in the main stream. Locks were repaired, stone walls reconstructed. The inscription continues:

From the entrance of the water into the irrigation canal to the Main Lock, a distance of 9 li three divisions and 80 ft., all stopped up with rock and sand, was counted one contract.

The names of the various termini of the contracts are interesting: Moon Tooth Lake, Gemmy Fountain Bridge, Great Ferry Mouth, Harmonius Eminent Tower, Three Canal Bend, Opening Light Bridge. As the body of the canal was narrow, and the lips much silted up, it was divided into three contracts. There seems to have been a great deal of difficulty with the Tail of the Canal, but this was remedied by the engineers. There were seventeen bridges in all, and at the new tail of the canal two new bridges were constructed for the passage of the comers and goers. The places tending to silt up were examined, and twelve pieces of stone buried at the bottom caused the water to flow more swiftly.

On the 14th sun of the fourth moon the work of completing the channel was finished. All are

deeply touched as they look up at the Immeasurably Loving Intentions of The Emperor on behalf of his people, and at his using his utmost strength in carrying them out. There was not one who was not pleased with all the officials, large and small, at Ninghia. They beat drums and danced without end. Ninghia contributed materials costing 18,000 oz. of gold. From the opening of the work to the setting free of the water there were fifty-three days, and the people did not feel the work heavy. After the great work was finished, the irrigation system presented a new aspect. The water flowed smoothly, and the lands, whether high or low, all felt the benefit of abundant moisture.

Ten thousand names rise up in their joy
And the multitude sing songs!

DATE.—Ninth year of Yung Chêng, being the year Hsin Hai, in the Fifth Moon on a Lucky Day, this stone was erected.

On the walls were various sentences inscribed by travellers. As a sample there was this:

“The suns and the moons change and depart,
Men are born for a few dots of time,
They meet with wealth and forget justice,
What will their future be?
When their evil is strung together to the full,
They will transmigrate and become monkeys.”

Another traveller, who may have had an experience with an innkeeper, wrote:

“The men on this earth are no good.”

The Great Wall is in ruins, but, large and conspicuous, even where the decrepitude of old age appears, the

circumvallation of China excites admiration. Immediately we passed beyond the influence of the irrigating system, the desert was entered. At Chunwei the Great Wall branches, one line crossing the Yellow River and passing southward to Lanchow, while the other, along which our caravan proceeded, ran a westward course towards the ultimate gate of China.

Had we elected to follow the Rampart as it wound on towards the south, the caravan must have passed the valley in which is nestled the small village of Ts'in-huang Chüan, which name means "King Chin's Stream." Named in honour of the First Emperor, the locals say some of his descendants have for generations lived there—indeed, the natives claim that Chin's ancestors dwelt where they now live. This we cannot accept as more than legend.

Aside from its association, at least by name, with the Great Wall Builder, the place is interesting because of the depth of the wells, which are said to be over 400 ft. deep. The water buckets are drawn up by donkeys. From the name one could expect to find a stream near by, but at the present there are no signs of it.

Our caravan met many well-mounted but wild-looking men, and a sand-storm which overtook us obliterated the track and we lost our way. These two incidents suggested that if the engineers who constructed the Great Wall surmounted difficulties in the mountains and on the Loess Plateau, they also had need to exercise their engineering skill in this Land of Sand. Probably for the two purposes of protecting against drifting sand and foraging barbarians, the Great Barrier was constructed. This Wall suggests that the

population of the world has not merely increased, but that the centre of population has shifted. During Chin's lifetime, north of the Wall were cities—important centres of population. These lie beneath the sands of Gobi—a much denser population inhabited the “outside” then than at present.

Our caravan now entered bad lands, dry stretches where in the day the sun scorches with an arid atmosphere, while after a brief, ghostly twilight there gathers a darkness that fills the caverns of the sky. To do justice to the dreariness of the journey, Black Dog's diary may be drawn upon again :

“From this, going up the sand-mountain truly was not easy. Going up just at the middle of the hill's waist, was a mat tent. In front of the tent was a large water-jar, one piece; in this was water. Passers-by when tired and thirsty might use it. I asked what place possessed the man that put it there. It was answered that from below the sandhill ten li away, he comes here to carry out this meritorious deed. One said, ‘As he has no son he does this to store up secret merit that he may ask for a son. But the man, although his deed is perfectly right—his prayer is one-sided. What he does, though it is good, it does not come from orthodox doctrine.’”

Poor Black Dog! How comforted he would be to know that many Westerners, too, prefer orthodox doctrine to charitable deeds.

It was his relaxation in this forsaken road to jot down his impressions. “We went round a hill and then looked for some one, that we might strike an inquiry. Alas! there was not even half a man!” Was he thinking of the dwarfish Chinese vizier who was heard to reflect, as he stood before a mirror, that

a foot of face was worth seven feet of body? At Ta Ching he noted how—

We stayed the night in the Inn of Increasing Justice. The name of the controller was Chin. In the midst of the city was a Lama Temple. In the temple was the dead corpse of a lama. On the outside was fashioned a mud village. The word was this: the lama, seeking to become a living genius, sat in the midst of the temple, where he hoped to change. Afterwards came here a great official named T'ien Kung, who entered the temple to worship. The lama paid him no attention, so the enraged official took his sword and cut off the lama's head, which fell to the ground. But the priest picked up his head and put it on again. When T'ien Kung again cut off his head, from the lama's neck came forth white breath which went up to heaven. Now the people dare not open the north gate lest the dead lama destroy the city with fire.

These saffron-vested monks are quite an ingredient in the population here. Some people think that the Chinese encourage Buddhism among the dwellers in this desert land; for if the people largely turn lamas, and remain bachelors, the population must be kept down below danger-point.

Despite the optimist views of Black Dog, we pushed on past forsaken villages and deserted towns, one of which testified in its name to the progressive decivilisation in these parts, the "Dry Son of a Dyke." It was a relief when we sighted the city of Liangchow and entered its gateway.

In a period of rest after this toilsome march came an opportunity for clarifying ideas on the topic of the walls we had passed. On the map the Wall looks

indeed like three great festoons, but there are some odd tassels as well ; about these we made diligent inquiry. While our concern is chiefly with the original Wall of Chin, and with the final defences of the Mings, yet we gathered up many fragments of story as to other Walls, a trifle earlier or in between. From the official records we glean these translations :

The beginnings of the Long Rampart were about the time of the Contending States¹ when the well-and-fields method of dividing land had fallen into disuse : and when chariots were abolished and cavalry substituted. Ch'i Ming-wang constructed a defence in the form of a Long Rampart from north of the Tsi River (Kwoh Lu) to the Eastern Sea.

Also the records of Mount T'ai state that from Mount T'ai west there was a long embankment along the Yellow River past Mount T'ai to Lang Ya (T'sinchow Fu). This is the Long Rampart of Tsi.

The State of Wei also built a long rampart from the Chên to the Loh, because of the large city on the north. Therefore Su Ch'in said to Wei Hsiang Wang, "On the west is the boundary of a long rampart." This is the Long Rampart of Wei.

The annals of Han (continued) state that in Chuen Hsien, Honan, there was a long rampart passing Wu Yang to Mih. This is the Long Rampart of Han.

The "Water Classic" says that from the Sheh East Boundary there was an ancient rampart on the south and north several hundred li, called by some the Square Rampart, by others, the Long Rampart. The annals of the Prefectural State also say that Sheh Hsien has

¹ The period of the Contending States is variously given as 403 or 481-255 B.C. By others it is limited to the years immediately following, 255-221 B.C.



LO MA GATE, A FAMOUS OPENING IN THE GREAT WALL.

The fracture in the otherwise well-preserved masonry is a relic of an earthquake.

a long rampart and a square rampart. This is the Long Rampart of Ts'u.

In the sixth year of Chao Chên Hou the people of Chung San constructed a long rampart. Shu Hou in the seventh year also did the same. These are the Long Ramparts of Chao and Chung San. From this it may be seen that the long ramparts of China were not confined to the northern frontier.

That on the north from Tsao Yang to Hsiang Ping was the Long Rampart of Yen. Hsüan, Dowager of Ch'in, commanded I Chu to seize Lung Hsi (Kansu), Shang Chiün and other places, and built a long rampart to keep out the Hu (Mongols). This is the beginning of the Long Rampart of Chin. Afterwards The Only First (Chin) united the Six States and sent Mêng T'ien with a hundred thousand men to fight the Northern Mongols; he took the country south of the Yellow River, making the river a boundary. Through more than forty Hsien (magistracies) from Kiu Yüen to Yün Yang was this rampart constructed by cutting through the streams and following along the hills from Ling Tiao to Liao Tun "ten thousand li and a remnant." This is the Long Rampart of Chin, who united All under Heaven (China).

Afterwards Han Wu-ti (140 B.C.) sent Wei Ch'ing and others to fight the Hsiung-nu or Huns. He built on the north and put in repair the old-time Boundary of Chin along the river for security. Others there were, like Wei Yüan-ti, who built a long rampart from Chang Chuen south to Chih Chên, east to Wu Yüen, more than 5,000 li. Ch'i Hsüan-ti (550 A.D.) began to build a long rampart from Hwang Lu Pass north to Sie Ping, more than 400 li.

Chou Hsüan (578 A.D.) sent people from all the Chow cities of Shantung to repair the Long Rampart, and erected towers west to Yen Men (Wild Goose Gate), east to Hsieh Shih.

Sui Wên-ti sent Tsui Chung-fang with 30,000 men to the north.

Ling Wu ordered the Board of Farmers to make a long rampart east to the Yellow River, west to Sui Chow, south to Po Chu Pass, winding 700 li, built by ten times 10,000-and-a-remnant men.

Then under the Ming dynasty the process was repeated. In the ninth year of Chang Wa, Yü, governor of Yen Sui, built an addition from Ts'ingshui Ying westward to Hwame Chih, 1,770 li, called the *East Long Wall*. In the seventh year of Chia Ching, Governor Wang Chiung of the Three Borders built a new Wall from Hwama Chih westward to Hêng Chên to the river border, establishing custom-houses to regulate the trade inside and outside; this was the *New Long Wall*. Twelve years later the Governor of Tinghsia built a wall from Hasan Shan to Ninwei Hsin, westward 40 li; this was the *West Long Wall*. Another section to the north of P'inglo Hsien, 10 li to the mountain, to Sand Lake 50 li; called the *North Long Wall*.

There is also the Rampart, now mostly in ruins, which leaves the southern arm north-east of the Wutai Shan and stretches southward on the boundary line between Chihli and Shansi.

While, however, we gladly gather up and record all these fragments of information as to the repairs and the variations of line, we adhere to our determination to learn about the Great Wall of Chin, and to follow the Barrier Rampart of the Mings.

So, then, it will be seen that every dynasty had

its Long Rampart, broadening out in the time of Chin, and added to by Han and others. At present in Kansu may be seen the old ruins of a frontier wall (the Chinese character here differs from the one translated "rampart" in the original text). At Kaolan Pin, Fanku Long Boundary, they use it as a protection against the Sung Shan (Pine Hill people). In Kansu, Ninghia, it is for a defence against the Ho T'áo. It all was repaired in the Ming dynasty. Some building and repairs were completed in the beginning of this dynasty (Ch'ing). The Rampart separates the Mongol *barbaroi* from the sons of Han (Chinese).

If one considers this to be the Long Rampart of Chin he is very much mistaken, because the Long Rampart of Chin begins at Ling Tiao, now Ming Chow. Said an old man, "Many of these foundations bequeathed to us cannot now be identified (or distinguished)."

We may safely say that the Chinese people have built, during the last twenty-two centuries, more than a dozen Great Walls! And that the masonry exhibited almost as many varieties of construction.

CHAPTER XIII

CHIN SHIH HUANG TI, FIRST UNIVERSAL EMPEROR OF
CHINA. HISTORICO-ECONOMIC STUDY OF CHINA'S
GREATEST RULER.

“A COLOSSAL soul: he lies vast abroad on his times, uncomprehended by them, and requires a long focal distance to be seen; suggests, as Aristotle, Bacon, Selden, Humboldt, that a certain vastness of learning or quasi-omnipresence of the human soul and in nature are possible.” This estimate, if drawn up for another man, aptly describes our hero. He created an Empire, he protected it with a Wall, he destroyed the Classics. Let these achievements be looked at separately.

His great-grandfather was a chief with Imperial blood in his veins a thousand years old. He fought his way to the head of a State which roughly covered the basin of the Yellow River, and established himself there in 255 B.C., dethroning the last Chou ruler and dissolving his empire into seven independent States. Chin's grandfather became a “guest in heaven” after a reign of three days, and was joined by his father in three years. Our hero came to the throne at the age of thirteen in the year 246 B.C. Alexander of Macedon had been dead about eighty years, and the Asiatic part of his empire was now ruled from Antioch. Parthia was just establishing her independence; Asoka was

patronising Buddhism in India; far to the west the Romans and Carthaginians were in their first grapple. That may help us to understand the time, but for all the influence they had on Chin we might as well quote what the man in the moon was doing.

Chin's career was much like that of William the Norman, on a larger theatre. He found himself in youth at the head of a rebellious feudal State, and his first care was to consolidate it. He did away with all the dukes, marquises, counts and barons, so far as their titles implied any territorial jurisdiction, and reduced the whole of his inheritance to an absolute dependence on himself. Indeed he was even more thorough than William, for the latter could not avoid vassals in some form or other, but Chin made an end of the whole system. He divided up the whole unified State into prefectures, and sent a royal commissioner to take charge of each, for a term of years or at his own pleasure, with no right either to be promoted to a different prefecture or to hand on the prefecture to his son. It is worth noticing that in Persia the same thing had been done three centuries before, with the same effect, breaking the power of too formidable vassals and concentrating the power into the royal hands. But Chin's areas were much larger, for while Ahasuerus or Xerxes "reigned from India even unto Ethiopia, over one hundred and twenty-seven provinces," Chin, when his dominions had grown to their full extent, only had thirty-six prefectures, and each would compare with a European State of the second rank.

For he not only reorganised his hereditary domain, he looked southward, and warred on one petty State

after another till about a score had been annexed. What happened to their rulers is not always known; perhaps some ran away, some were killed, some accepted honorary titles and cash and rank in the Civil Service. But Chin's realm grew like Louis XIV's, swallowing up everything to the south until he reached the ocean; from being a ruler only of one river basin, like the Chous before his great-grandfather, he became lord of all the east of Asia. The China of to-day is the creation of Chin, and most deservedly has his name been given to it. He was thoroughly conscious of the novelty of his proceedings, and in the spirit of the man who had no ancestors, but intended to be an ancestor, he assumed the title of Shih Huang Ti. The old title of King seemed too feeble now that he had dethroned all kings he could hear of, and abolished all duchies, marquises, etc.: he assumed a new title. The principles of his rule were not those of the obsolete Chous, and he expressly repudiated their titles. This new departure may be dated 221 B.C. To mark his scorn for the Chous, who had, like their predecessors, revered Fire, Seven, Violet, he chose as his emblems Water, Six, and Black. He was not their successor, but a new beginning.

To unify the Empire he proceeded to abolish many local customs: thus one system of weights and measures was introduced over the whole area. Even to-day the traveller by the Oriental Express across Europe finds these varying most perplexingly; but Chin did away with the old standards. To ascertain the resources of his dominions, he had an elaborate inventory made, a Domesday Book. Then, to make trade easier, he caused great roads to be built with smooth stones laid parallel at fixed distances apart—a series of railways except that there were no flanges to the rails or to the wheels.



Photo by G. J. Anderson.

HISTORICAL BRIDGE NEAR HSIEN YANG, 10 LI FROM THE ANCIENT CAPITAL OF CHINA.

The pillars are made of round stones similar to those used on threshing floors.

The greatest of these radiated out for 600 miles, a colossal enterprise even to-day. Canals were laid out across country, and everything was done to make the new provinces realise that they were benefiting by the loss of their independence.

Such an Empire demanded a new capital. Hebron was good enough for David, vassal of the Philistines over Judah ; but when he governed all Israel he took Jerusalem and converted it into a federal capital. Chin chose what had been a petty capital of one of the northern States before his great-grandfather had founded his dynasty, and laid out a new capital, known to-day as Hsienyang, in the Province of Shansi. It was in the hereditary dominions, but well to the south, was on a river, but not on the capricious Hwang-ho itself. Many miles long did he build it, with magnificent fortifications. Nothing like it had been seen in those parts, and it is very doubtful if he had heard of Nebuchadnezzar's plans for Babylon, which alone in Asia could compare. From the capital roads led out in every direction to link the most distant provinces direct with the Emperor. Soon the palaces within the walls numbered over 200, while 400 villas were in the suburbs. For such a capital a magnificent Palace was inevitable, and it arose by the labour of half a million eunuchs. The entrance hall was 500 paces by 50, and the upper story held 10,000 people and a remnant. This is clearly a round number. About the palace was a park, the gate of which was miles away on a mountain peak. Quite on the plan of Ahasuerus, he sent out for all the most beautiful women of the Empire, and as they came, provided each with a suite of rooms. These annexes were erected to form a map of the

skies between the North Star, Aquila, and the Milky Way.

It is regrettable to say that Chin could not make up his mind to choose one Esther and keep to her; he never let it be known where he intended to spend the night, and so frustrated all plots that might build upon his hours of ease to take advantage of his being off guard.

Put all these things together, and we can tell what an outstanding man was Chin. If nothing else stood to his credit, we see that he welded a group of vassal States into one realm, that he conquered others and trebled the size of his dominions, that he so organised the whole as to create one Empire, which has for two thousand years been acknowledged as a unity. What other man in the world has done as much? But there are two special points about his doings, constructive and destructive; he built a Wall, he burned the Classics.

For five hundred years before Chin, the wild tribes of the desert had been a terror to the more settled people of the Yellow River basin. They were the Bedawin of the east, fierce and untamed, preying on the labours of the peaceable agriculturists. Such people are the despair of all civilised rulers abutting on deserts. They have compelled one ruler after another to embark on wars of self-defence which involved seeking out the marauders and punishing them in their own wide steppes, and which have led too often to annexation in spite of all wishes and promises to the contrary. The bounds of the Roman Empire thus widened, though ruler after ruler saw the risk of stretching too far; the Indian Empire has grown on every side in order to control the border tribes who would raid, and could only be controlled by being annexed and disarmed; Egyptian rulers have

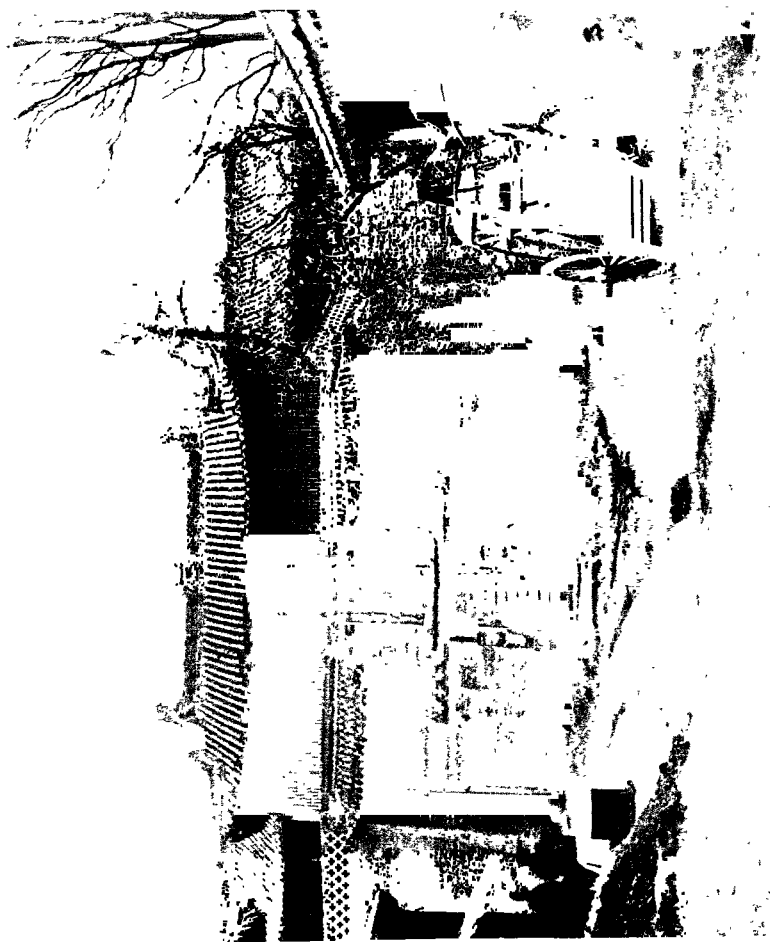


Photo by C. J. Anderson.

PENG-HUAN-TAI IN USIEN YANG, ONE OF THE OLDEST BUILDINGS IN THE CITY.

It was erected in honor of a Lady of the State of Ching, B.C., 897, who could blow the musical instrument called Suo. She was not to be given in marriage to any man who could not play the same kind of instrument. Finally, a poor man came who could play the Suo. He was set to play three days and three nights, when the King of the Wind came and took them both away, and no one knows where to this day. The father of the Lady became very sorry and erected this Peng-huan-tai to her honor.

been obliged to go into the Sudan and administer it; Russia has been compelled to flow steadily on into Asia; the United States have absorbed the Indian lands to keep the Indians quiet; it is the same story wherever civilisation and thievery adjoin. Now the peculiarity of Chin is that he struck out a different line. Rather than flow out over all Asia, he decided how far he would go, and decided that the Tartars should not come this side of his line. On his line he built a Wall, and along the Wall he quartered an army in permanent garrison. He defined a clear and explicit Monroe doctrine for Eastern Asia, and marked the boundaries with a visible token that the most dull of visitors could not fail to understand; nor did he rest his case on a reserve of moral force, but backed it with a grand display of available physical force: To say: "Thus far and no farther," is easy, but Canute found the sea paid no heed; to build masonry to dam out the tide shows that the fiat is no empty boast; but in the last resort it is the men behind the masonry that will tell.

A Wall across half a continent! A Wall from Philadelphia to Kansas City! A Wall from Constantinople to Marseilles! Talk about the "long walls" of Athens, talk about the Thermopylæ,—there is no comparison! Thermopylæ was a narrow pass with every advantage for its defenders, yet they were beaten in three days. Chin had to deal with a vast plain for hundreds of miles, yet he undertook to wall in a section and defend it; and his work was effectual for centuries, so long as there were men who felt the importance of making a stand.

Nothing daunted Chin in carrying out this project:

were the mountains a mile high, his engineers crowned them with his rampart; was the plain a mere dust-heap, then a series of ha-has made an effectual barrier. Disappointment generally awaits the mortal who has heard much about some celebrated object, and dares visit it; so seldom does the reality come up to expectation. But the Great Wall is not overrated. Behold it by starlight or moonlight, gaze on it in twilight or in sunlight; view it through the haze of a dust-fog or the spindrift of a rain-shower or between the flakes of a snowstorm; ever is the Wall one great grey gaunt, still spectre of the past, cresting the mountain peak or reposing in the shady valley. So vast is it, that perhaps alone of all man's handiwork it could be discerned from the moon. So vast is it, that were its materials disposed around the world at the Equator, they would provide a wall eight feet high and three feet thick. When we reflect on the labour needed to erect it, we slowly divine the toil exacted from countless thousands, the sweat and tears and blood that must have been shed; and we are prepared to hear that after two millenniums the name of Chin is cursed all along the Wall by the descendants of those who were driven to the hateful task, who laboured in deathly fear lest when flesh and blood failed to respond to the taskmaster's scourge, that flesh and blood should be hurled into the mass of concrete to provide more material for the all-devouring monster. It is a Wall of Blood!

Chin burnt the books! What possessed him to do it? Did he object to penny dreadfuls corrupting the minds of the boys, and halfpenny yellow papers debauching his subjects? Was he a Henry VIII, afraid of the heretical notions of some Tyndale and Luther? Quite the contrary: he was very progressive, and the

books were too conservative. Three centuries before Chin, Confucius had undertaken to sift over all the literature that was extant, and to produce classic editions of what was worth having. This generation has seen big syndicates at work on the same sort of selection: the Best Hundred Books, "The Historians' History of the World," etc., etc. Now ever since Confucius put out a closed canon of classic literature, all production had been cramped. Boys were obliged to learn it by heart, and to compose essays in the same style. Men were obliged to behave in a certain way because a Duke of Chou a thousand years earlier had recommended this way; and his Book of Rites prescribes what every person ought to do in every conceivable situation. Chin saw that his kingdom was stereotyped on a pattern already three hundred years old, and he wanted men to think for themselves and adapt their lives to the ever-changing problems of life. Of course he failed to convince the scholars of this; reverence for the past was ingrained too deeply.

Now Chin had already fallen foul of the scholars on a personal matter. At the age of twenty-two he found that his mother had forgotten her royal rank and had contracted a marriage with a commoner, whom she had loved before his own birth. This aspiring husband was slain; the erring mother was banished. This was so against the ideas of filial duty inculcated by Confucius, that several scholars expostulated. An edict forbade the matter to be referred to again, and when some of them ventured to plead for her, twenty-seven were executed for disobedience. Such is the story that their friends tell, but we may imagine that Chin could add a few highly relevant facts.

Chin decided to have the question of policy openly settled, and he did it in a characteristic fashion. To a great feast he invited all the chief officers of his Empire, and all the leading scholars. After dinner he requested general criticism of his doings, and three typical speeches are reported. A Civil Servant gave his opinion, which was of unbounded satisfaction with the results of the new régime. A scholar took a very different view, contrasting the methods with those of earlier days; this was highly impolitic when Chin's pride in his originality and his antagonism to earlier methods were so notorious; Chin therefore interrupted him and called upon his Chancellor Li-Ssü. This man had been trained not by the scholars but in a sort of seminary for ministers of state, conducted on novel principles by a private man; he had presented himself to Chin when an edict was issued for the expulsion of foreigners, professedly to take his leave; but in that interview persuaded Chin that the project was suicidal. He was requested to stay and soon became Chin's Bismarck, inspiring the policy of conquest now so successful. The speech he now delivered was a tremendous philippic against scholars. Here are its chief points:

Beware these idling scholars. Bred on the past with senseless veneration of everything that is old, they cannot appreciate anything fresh. If you issue an edict, they criticise its language; if you order a new project, they declare it is unprecedented. Their one test is, has it been done before? They go about sowing unrest and sedition among your subjects. Their influence must be broken if the Empire is to prosper. It is founded on books; destroy, then, the books. Their occupation will be gone, and none can arise to succeed this generation of them. Some books of course there

are which are of value. Preserve all that relates to medicine, husbandry and divination; preserve also the records of this illustrious reign. Let all else be destroyed; break with the past. Especially let search be made for all books on manners, and for all the annals of history, that deaden the mind to present needs; let them utterly perish. Law, too, there must be, but let it not be the dead hand of the past; gather the edicts of this reign, and cause them to be codified as a guide for the future. Then with Natural Science, Religion, Medicine and Law, be content; and let the mere literary classics cease to curse the land!

The speech of the Chancellor fell upon willing ears, and the edict went forth as he advised. Drastic as the policy was, it well-nigh met with success. Printing was not yet invented, nor was till 600 A.D. Nor yet was writing in our sense; the literature was carved on bamboo tablets, and this was evidently a slow process, while the result was very combustible and very bulky. "Books," if we may call them so, were slow to produce, hard to conceal, easy to destroy. And he ordered a wholesale destruction. Thirty days of grace were given, and then any one owning a book should be branded and sent to work at the Wall for four years.

In the thirty days great were the perturbations. A few copies were buried or hidden among rafters or sunk in rivers; the scholars feared personal violence, and a descendant of Confucius was advised to flee into concealment. With the bravery of innocence he replied that he should live a quiet and loyal life, awaiting a summons when Chin found out his mistake. His counsel did not persuade his brethren, and when

Chin found that there was an organised resistance to his edict he buried alive more than four hundred of the scholars as a warning that he intended to break with the past and to begin anew. He was the "Only First," and woe betide those who tried to go behind him and fetter his people with the dead hand.

Out of all the classic literature he permitted only the medical, agricultural and divination books to be saved. Of course "religion" had been a very curious thing in China, especially since the agnostic reforms of Confucius; Buddhism had not penetrated round the Himalayas as yet, and the religion was little better than magic and divination. But compare what Chin condemned and what he saved! The paralysing Book of Rites was to go; the Book of Changes, which is an incomprehensible system of philosophy supplemented with some inexplicable chapters by Confucius; the Book of History, which professes to begin 2,200 years before Chin, but details chiefly imaginary conversations between kings and their viziers; the Book of Odes, which indeed are rather harmless and beautiful folk-songs; and the dreariest Book of Annals conceivable, where every petty incident that happened to a miniature Court for two hundred and fifty years is set down without comment. Add to these Five Classics the Four Books, whose refrain is "Walk in the trodden paths," and you see that Chin was not badly advised when he decided to warm up his people with the bundles of bamboos that inculcated such teaching. On the other hand, he recognised the benefits of medicine, he wished to conserve the art of tillage, and he honoured the best that he knew of religion. All praise to Chin for his discrimination.

Unfortunately for the success of his measures, he had planned them rather too late in his career. He

was but fifty years of age, and might have hoped for a time of rest and consolidation ; but he had lived the strenuous life, and weakened his constitution. To the last, however, he was a busy and energetic ruler, and death overtook him as he was on a tour of inspection far from his capital, in the Province of Shantung. His last message was to his eldest son, then at the Great Wall. In the seventh moon of the thirty-seventh year of his reign he joined his ancestors, ascending to the heavens from Sha Kuan, near Shuntehfu.

Thus ended the career of the great hero. How did his project fare of ending the tyranny of the past, and throwing China on its present resources ? Much as it fared with the French Revolution, when, after Napoleon was untrue to its principles, the Bourbons came back, having forgotten nothing and learned nothing. The scholars had been put upon their mettle by Chin, and they circumvented him. Instead of bamboo they used silken fabric, instead of a sharp stylo they used a brush, invented by the very general who superintended the building of the Wall, and they painted copies of the classics on a material not hitherto suspected of connection with literature, and capable of being hidden in small compass. Thus the indirect result of Chin's fires was to make literature far more accessible and much more easily recorded. He very nearly rooted out some of the old rubbish, but one old man was found to have memorised twenty-eight per cent. of the Book of History, and a girl contributed another section, while, when the house of Confucius was being restored a century later, a copy of the whole work came to light. To avert any further destruction, the Five Classics and the Four Books

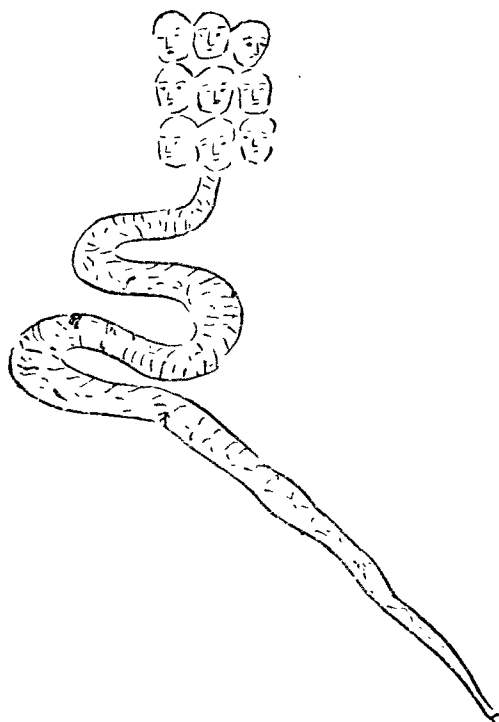
were carved on stone tablets, which yet adorn the court of the Hall of the Classics, Peking. By that time woven silk had been found too expensive, and had been replaced by a paste or thin felt of cheap fibres, made from twine, rags, bark—in a word, by paper. And so to Chin and his fight with the scholars we owe this material which is now used by all the civilised world for literature.

It is bad for a man to quarrel with the students and writers of books. If he can destroy every book and every scholar, he has won; but if he leaves one scholar, that embittered man can slander him to all posterity. The wise man will subsidise the wishes and writers of books; he will endow universities and hope that the professors will wink at his doings; he will build libraries, and give scholarships to students who will be naturally grateful and will honour his memory. The men who have been crushed out of business may curse him, the employees who have been ground down to starvation wage may rise in revolt and be slain outright; but if they have not the means to get into literature, the matter will blow over. Then the scholars will write well of the good points in their benefactor, and the libraries will perpetuate his name. But let a man oppose the students and adopt a progressive policy; the monk-students will distort his deeds in their chronicles, the scribe-students will plot his death, the scholar-students will write down the great Chin as a tyrant!

But the spirit of Chin is awake to-day. The halls of the schools are once more swept of the classical rubbish, and the people are being taught again to face the living present. The defences of the Empire are being set in order against the hordes from Siberia and Russia. Roads are being made of steel to bind to-

BIRTH AND DEATH ARE DECREED, WEALTH AND HONOUR ARE
WITH GOD

gether the provinces and enable the Empire to realise herself. Chin was the man of his age, and if another Chin arises to-day to attract the veneration of his people, China will be the first of nations. Whatever nation shall dash itself against her will stumble ; whatever nation China precipitates herself on, will be ground to powder.



NINE-HEADED SNAKE.

Possesses tremendous strength.

CHAPTER XIV

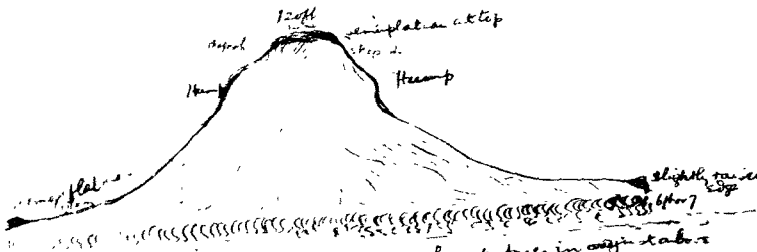
THE MOUND OF CHIN

THE mighty Chin had passed away far from the centre of his realm. But before his death a site had been chosen for his body to rest in, 90 li from his capital, in a Lucky Spot designated by those professors whose magic he had respected. Here great preparations had been made, and it devolved upon his son and heir only to finish the work and celebrate the obsequies in state. How legend has gathered about the tale we have already noted, and from the lips of peasants on the spot shall recount again here. For who in studying the Great Wall of Chin can neglect paying respects at The Great Mound of Chin ?

Feared he may have been rather than revered, slandered by the whole caste of effete students of the classics, unable to comprehend how great a ruler had been in their midst. But at least filial piety reared in his honour this massive Mound, which after two millenniums and more attest the greatness of the man to whose honour is heaped this greatest of all monuments. Heaped of sand-earth as it was, it could not tower at sharp angle like the Egyptian Pyramids ; but each side of its base is half as large again as the largest of these.

The Mound of Chin first becomes visible from high

秦王陵
CH'IN WANG LING
King Ch'ins Mound



Base is all edge all round with rock stones in regular rows
shown by circles, i.e. have sides exactly north-south-east &
west, so 2000 years ago they knew the cardinal points

Same lotus & had as all imperial mounds a palace &
valuable. Did attempt to be a temple, Zoroaster's making of
lotus unsuccessful but on mound the carefully & right.

Ch'ing, powerful emperor... to the Ch'ing monument in Szechuan
monument to the emperor of Ch'ingdoms. His power suggested
by the beauty, his son's is the only one. He was powerful but
the Ch'ing who made Ch'ing is regarded as an utterly immoral
man who has a - not successful
to reach for Ch'ing (Yen-tai) built & the Ch'ing marks condition
Yen-tai Prince

無道之君

THE MOUND OF CHINA.
From a Chinese plan.

ground on the further side of Lint'ung, four miles away. From that distance it looks like a foothill of the Black Horse Mountain, though it is, in reality, about a mile from the mountain range.

The height of the Mound, including its base, which varies from 6 to 12 ft., is estimated at 120 ft. But it is not so much for its height that the Mound is noticeable, as for its size. Each of its four sides measures nearly 350 yards in length, making a square of 350 yards, or something over 25 English acres. This is only the actual Mound, the sides of which follow the four cardinal points.

Surrounding the Mound is a wall called the "Inner Encompassing Wall," which contains about 80 acres. As the country is somewhat terraced, it is difficult to estimate the so-called boundaries (except perhaps the very pronounced hump to the south, which do not enclose a perfect square, as in the case of the Mound proper.

But still we have not viewed the whole area connected with the Imperial Tomb. There was said to have been an "Outer Encompassing Wall" which was supposed to contain over 190 acres. No wonder the farmer, a third of a mile away in the direction of the mountains, can point to a spot just below his house as the Outer Boundary. The legend says that from the Outer Boundary a connected cave runs into the mountain, and that at the end of this cave is a Sea of Quicksilver.

To return to the actual Mound. There is no wall or monument to be seen. The outer edge, however, being slightly raised all around, shows there was once a wall. Then, again, the four "humps" on the lines

from the top to the four corners, suggest that the mound was once terraced, as seen in the surrounding country, and very pronouncedly in the mound of a certain general, Han Hsin, who lived a few tens of years later. There is a distinct elevation line visible across one side, and more or less distinct on the other sides.

It is remarkable that there should be no monument, nor the usual stone tigers and stone men in pairs. The filial Emperor Ch'ien Lung (1736-96 A.D.) had monuments erected, if lacking, in the case of every other Imperial tomb in the district. This absence of a stone is remarkable when we consider that other founders of dynasties, as the T'ang, have several. Eighteen miles away lies the stone in honour of the Han Emperor who actually finished the Wall; prone and split, it yet remains. It is reported among the Chinese that the reputation of the King was so bad that no one would erect a monument to his memory. For the same reason, so it is said, there are no sacrifices offered at set periods in his honour, as is the usual custom.

The Mound has not the regular surface so marked in the mound of the First Han; not only is there the inward dip, or bay, in each side as contrasted with the pronounced rise of the line to the corners, there are also various minor humps. The Mound is constructed of sand brought by soldiers who stood in a line from the River Wei, sixteen miles north of this place, and passed it on from one to the other.

The various grasses and flowering plants found on the Mound have very descriptive and graphic names. As they were plucked, the natives standing by readily called out "Old Woman's Needle," "Ox-Knee," "Sow's Ear," "Blacksmith's Brush," "Scorpion's Sting," "Rice-

flour Jar," "Weasel Grass," "Sheep's-fat Bush," "Parrot Frame," "Horse-hoof," "Tiger's Claws," "Hare Flower," "Cat's Eyes," and so on *ad infinitum*. So even the desolate Mound of Chin, in spite of its short grass and the bits of rock scattered here and there, has its flowers and grasses suggestive of animal life. But the villagers say no animal will eat the grass.

On ascending the Mound, being careful to avoid the burrows which frequently occur, large enough to be the lairs of the fox or the wolf, the summit will be found to be a comparatively level rectangle in size, 28 yards east and west by 14 yards north and south.

SITUATION OF MOUND OF CHIN

Standing on the top the view is rich in historical and legendary associations. On the north flows the Wei River, by which the aborigines, when hard pressed, went south in days of yore; and farther on are the Northern Mountains, with the Camel's Hair Mountain standing out by itself to the north-west. South is the Black Horse Mountain Range, stretching for miles and miles east and west. On the east is the guard station of Hsin Fêng, called the Silver Treasury, six miles off on the Great Road; beyond it the city of Weinan; and at the extreme end the Pass of T'ungkwan, where the Provinces of Shensi, Shansi and Honan meet at the Yellow River, 90 miles from the capital.

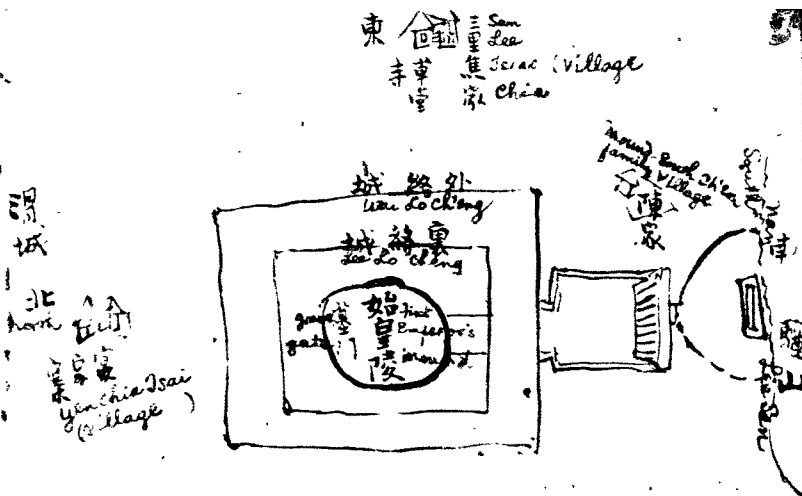
To the west two and a half miles is the city of Lint'ung, noted for its Sulphur Springs over against

the mountains, where the water issues hot to the hand ; and made more famous by the visits of the Emperor and Empress-Dowager when flying from the hated " Outsider " in 1900. These visits meant hope of life to the famine-stricken inhabitants because of the grain distributed.

Fifteen miles west of Lint'ung is famous Sian, said to have been longer the capital than any other city, and even now called the best-governed city in the Empire, with its huge gate-towers, containing forty-eight eyes, or portholes, above fourfold two-leaved gates leading into a broad street three miles long.

South of the Mound are two small temples erected to one of the Chinese Trinities, and so called the Three Kings' Temples. The nearer of these two temples is by a locust-tree, and faces a corner of the Mound at a slight elevation above the general level. Within are the tawdry forms of the three mud-made gods and one or two attendants. These gods are Yo Wang, the Medicine King, who looks after human ills ; Ma Wang, the Horse King, who looks after the ailments of horses, mules and donkeys ; and Niu Wang, the Cattle King, who attends to the diseases of cattle.

Yo Wang was originally a certain Sun Ssūmiao, who was deified for healing the wife of T'ai Tsung, of the T'ang dynasty, under whom Christianity was introduced, as recorded on the Nestorian Tablet in the Forest of Monuments at Sian. Sun, as is recorded on the monument near Yao Chow, forty odd miles away to the north, gave the Empress four doses of medicine, and, to use the Chinese expression, " saved the peril." The Emperor offered him a bushel of gold and silver, which he declined with the request that the Son of Heaven would deify him as Medicine King, in payment for his services. T'ai Tsung consented, and



an village 岳家清 Kow
 岳家清 Kow
 岳家清 Kow

San Lee
 Serac Village
 Chia

Chinese plan of Mound of Chia
 in the book.

THE MOUND OF CHINA.
 From a Chinese plan.

gave him a yellow gown and a winged hat, which Sun, thanking the King, put on, and set off on his return to Yao Chow. But T'ai Tsung had an honoured statesman called Ching Tei, who was very jealous and displeased, and, riding a tiger, he took 5,000 soldiers to pursue Sun and kill him. Sun, seeing from afar the soldiers pursuing him, quickly crushed down the wings of the hat and turned the yellow gown inside out to make it a red gown. When Ching came up and saw this he could say nothing, but simply asked Sun where he was going. Sun answered, to the mountains near Yao Chow to perfect holiness. "If you are entering on holiness," said Ching Tei, "I will stand beside you and serve you."

The name of the Horse King was Huang Wên-Tan. This man in descending from his horse was injured by the goblins possessing the horse. After death his spirit was not dissipated, but saw the Pearl Emperor, who pitied it and gave it a sword with which to behead the goblins, a seal to overturn the heavens, a looking-glass with which to daze the goblins, a map of the Great Extreme, and a fire calabash. Half of the map of the Great Extreme was Yang, the male principle, and the other half was Yin, the female principle. By holding this map face upwards it would conquer the most violent spirits.

The Fire Gourd was full of fire, and would send its light a great distance and destroy evil spirits. The Pig of the Eight Commandments has a sow's head and human form and takes its name from its observance of the eight commandments of the Buddhists. The Pearl Emperor helped Huang Wên-Tan and deified him as Horse King.

As to the Cattle King. At the time of the Feudal Kingdoms there was a man named Yao Hsieh whose master had an enemy named King Ching, upon whom Yao Hsieh wished to wreak vengeance. For this reason he deserted to King Ching, wishing, he averred, to serve him. The king, suspecting treason, refused his services, for he feared he was a spy. Yao Hsieh returned to his master, saying, "Slay my wife, burn the corpse in the road where all may see it, and then cut off my right arm." The second time Yao Hsieh went to deliver himself to King Ching, the king had already heard how his master had slain his wife and cut off his arm, and forthwith received Yao Hsieh to eat and drink with him, wishing to know his master's private affairs. King Ching and Yao seated themselves together in a boat, and when they reached deep water Yao, with one thrust of his spear, pierced King Ching through the heart. This is called "Yao's Piercing of Ching." After Yao died, the Pearl Emperor deified him as Cattle King, to look after the cattle that plough the fields.

South of this temple to the Three Kings are two villages of the Ch'ên Clan, who are as prosperous as their persimmon, apricot and apple-trees. They also have varnish, locust and numerous elm-trees. In the background stretches the Black Horse Mountain Range, on a hump of which is the Old Mother Hall. It is said that in the beginning there was an opening in the heavens, and the Old Mother smelted stone and filled up the gap. She afterwards formed the world.

The natives have a tradition that in the first year of the Ming dynasty (1368-1644 A.D.) there appeared on the Mound of Chin, every night after the third watch (midnight), an earthen lamp, which became by the fifth watch bright beyond measure. And it is held that the golden fowl belonging to the Old Mother of

the Black Horse Mountain flew into this Mound, and every night there was a long-continued Cry.

In the second year of the reign of Chia Ch'ing of this Great Pure Dynasty (1797 A.D.), Yao Chi-Fu, head of the robbers of the White Lily Sect, and a woman, Chi Wang-Hsi, and others created disturbance. Chou Chi-Shan, a member of another sect, hearing of their strange behaviour, first buried a phoenix and two lamps in the Mound of Shih Huang and afterwards entered the robbers' cave and suggested a stratagem. "The Great King wishes to take the capital of Shensi. A teacher says, 'A great jar cannot be broken into without a rent, and celery cannot be cooked without fire.' Now Shensi's old name was 'the Jar Prefecture.' Shensi is also called Chin Chow, and Ch'in [celery]. If you wish to take Shensi's capital, first dig into Shih Huang's Mound from the south-west corner, and find a phoenix and a golden lamp." The soldiers were forthwith bidden to go with Taoist priests, and, on opening the mound, they discovered the phoenix and brass lamp. The Taoist Chi Shan said, "Fêng [a phoenix] is the equivalent of Fêng [a seam]. Lamp signifies 'have a fire.'" Thereupon Yao Chi-Fu and the widow Chi used fire and burned all the villages of Shensi and the two pagodas south of Sianfu.

In the third year of Hsin Fêng, the Chief of the Long-haired Robbers, the small king Yen (a Chinese Pluto), named Chang Tsung-Yu, entered Shensi with 80,000 soldiers. With him was a great general, Lao San-Shun, who inquired for a wonderful man, T'ien Chia Ching, of Chiangwang, a village east of Sian. T'ien said: "I have received Liao Kung's Buddhist dictionary, and am well versed in strange devices, and

can obtain Chin Shih Huang's 'Drive the Mountains Whip,' 'Ascend the Clouds Boots,' and a sword for dividing the ground, which the robber Huang Tsao left in the grave." Lao San-Shun then ordered a powerful general to take all the soldiers under his command and get these important historical articles. Just as they had finished digging a path into the south-east corner of the Mound of Chin, 35 ft. or more in length, a violent storm of wind, rain, hail, thunder and lightning arose. All the frightened robbers quickly fled, seeing as they left only smoke rising like fog from the opening. Arising from this smoke was a yellow dragon, holding in its mouth a string of fifteen large pearl cash. On each cash-face was written, "Thou must obey heaven and leave this place. Those who forcibly open my grave will be visited by heaven-sent calamity." On receiving this command from the yellow dragon, Lao San-Shun thought that this language applied to himself, and became presumptuous, styling himself Shun T'ien Wang—the king who obeys Heaven, and carved in the faces of his soldiers the three characters Shên T'ien Ping—the *Soldiers of Heaven*.

There was a palace in Chin's grave, and behind it and under the mountain a quicksilver river, about 12 ft. in depth and half a mile wide. Floating on this river was Chin's coffin, within an outer case, varnished yellow, and shaped like a little boat. At its side a skilled artificer had made a powerful bow, and as soon as any one reached the spot an arrow sprang out, thus killing many soldiers. The soldiers, desiring to obtain this coffin, thought of the device of putting on iron clothes. But as soon as the coffin was touched it floated eastward, and on iron hooks being used to push it towards the east, it suddenly floated towards the west. As the soldiers were about to seize it there was a mighty noise

of thunder, and the soldiers were frightened away. The robber Huang Tsao, being unable to rifle the grave, gave the command to cover it up again.

It is handed down that a woman, Yang Hu-Hsi by name, who had been a vegetarian for many years, dreamed that the Old Mother of the Black Horse Mountain said to her, "Divest yourself quickly of your body, and you may become a goddess." Early, therefore, in the fifteenth day of the sixth moon, she dashed herself down from the Cliff of Self-devotion, falling in a great "stone manger." Her body was crushed, and her blood dyed the stone crimson. Whenever rain falls in this hollow it becomes red, like blood, for which reason the stone is called Blood-water Basin.

The Basin of Valuables is on the Black Horse Mountain, and is wonderful; for whatever is cast into the basin becomes multiplied indefinitely. The Temple of Human Origin on Black Horse Mountain, some distance west of Chin's Mound, is interesting, as it contains a woman supposed to be the common World Ancestress.

On returning from Black Horse Mountain and going towards the west, one who has lived on the plain cannot but be at once struck by the number of rocks and stones on the road for the first six miles, and by the low stone walls around the fields. On the plains there are few stones or walls, and a mere boundary stone is considered enough to distinguish one piece of land from another. Two and a half miles farther on the traveller comes to Lint'ung, so named from the two streams east and west of the city; which is peculiar in that it has only three gates, instead of four as usual. It is noted for its sulphur springs, although these

springs are not uncommon in China. There is one piece of Westernism introduced here—policemen having as resting-places little boxes, painted red and green, and containing a straw seat. At the top of the box is the name of the city; characters on one side meaning “Patrol and inspect,” and on the other, “Take your turn without idleness.” One also sees an apology for street lamps, which serve only to make the darkness visible.

Near by is a tree worshipped for its curative properties, and on this tree is written, “The Efficacious Pill relieves the World.” On the lower road, every 10 li, is a beacon. About 775 B.C. the Emperor Yu, of the Chou dynasty, lit fires on these beacons along the road because his beautiful concubine, Pao Ssū, would not smile, and he hoped that, by raising an alarm, so many persons would gather together, as if in defence of the Empire, that his favourite, pleased with the excitement of the scene, would smile—as was indeed the case. (There are various versions of this story.) The high nobles, resenting the false alarm, afterwards refused to answer to the beacon when lit on account of a real invasion.

In consequence of this the Emperor, being unaided, was slain, and his selfish wife, Pao Ssū, being taken captive, strangled herself.

A few miles farther on is a prosperous village called Hokow, north of which was a palace on a piece of ground about two acres in size, and containing an octagonal well famous for its curative properties. This palace King Yu built for Pao Ssū. North of Hokow that King Yu was slain, and the spot is called “Kill His Excellency Monastery.” The common saying is that Pao Ssū’s one smile lost the Empire. West of Hokow is the Temple of the Serpent’s Egg. Near this place a

girl picked up a serpent's egg on an old grave. She took it home wrapped up in a warm cloth, and soon two serpents were hatched out. These she fed with hens' eggs until they became large serpents which devoured the village people, so that all complained of the maiden. Getting angry, she tried to cut off the heads of the serpents, but they coiled about her sword and killed her. The Pearl Emperor pitied her, and deified her as the Lady of the Serpent's Egg.

Farther on is the Pa River, over which is a bridge of seventy-two arches nearly a quarter of a mile in length. Passing on through a region full of legends, we find another bridge over which stands a stone monument, set up in honour of the devoted widow, the woman of Hsia, in remembrance of her determination not to marry after her husband's death and preferring to cast herself into his tomb to be buried alive with him. Even mandarins worship at this tomb!

Sian is now entered. The name signifies "Western Peace." It is in the centre of the fertile plain of Sian, which is watered by the rivers Tsan, Pan, Wei and Ching, which are all easy of access. South of Sian is the noted great Pagoda containing two Buddhist monuments of 653-4 A.D., which relate how a Buddhist, Hsüan Tsang, went to the Ganges in India in quest of sacred books. North-west of Sian are two mounds, the larger one being terraced and said to be the resting-place of the general Han Hsin; the smaller one, with its sides embraced by nine roots of a tree that grows out of its top, containing his head. Of Han Hsin, who helped to secure the throne for Liu

Pang, it is written that he went out to fight against Ch'ên Yü of the Kingdom of Chao. Leading 10,000 soldiers across the river, he destroyed all his boats, drew up his soldiers in battle array with their backs to the river, and gave them bread to pass from hand to hand to eat while they were fighting, saying, "When you have destroyed the Kingdom of Chao you may feast to your heart's content."

In Chingchêng K'ow he routed 200,000 of Ch'ên Yü's soldiers, and the same day destroyed Chao Kwei and beheaded Ch'ên Yü. North of the Wei river and near Hsienyang, Chin's capital, are the grave-mounds of Wên and Wu, two of China's sages,¹ who lived about 1200 B.C. Somewhat to the east is the fine massive mound of the first of the Hans, Liu Pang, who did much to put the finishing touches on the Great Wall. Just across the ferry is a monument so valuable that rubbings of it sell at a high price in Peking, as the writing was done by a Chinese calligraphist, Liu Tsung-yüan, who lived a thousand years ago. Thirty miles north of Sian is a plateau containing the mounds of three kings of the T'ang dynasty (618-907), also seventy gravel mounds of the heroes who placed the T'angs on the throne. East of this place is the mound of the father of Liu Pang.

Towards the northern mountains is an exceedingly large natural mound used as the grave of Chung Tsung, a T'ang Emperor, who was imprisoned by the Empress-Dowager of that day! There are other places of note, but we cannot deal with this region fully. Our design is to show the environment of the Great Chin's mound as well as describe it.

As to the villages around the Mound of Chin, in

¹ This hardly describes them sufficiently. They were the founders of the Chou dynasty, father and son: "King Literary" and "King Martial."

the direction of the mountains, there are two villages of the C'hên Clan, C'hên Chia, and C'hên Chia Yao. East of the mound is San Lieh Chiao Chia. From this place, they say, a young woman, called Chiao Chin Hua, went out and built a thatched house in front of the village and sat within it in contemplation for ten years, then died! She was immortalised, and her cottage is called T'sao T'ang Si, or Grass Hall Retreat. Yet another village in this vicinity is Yang Chia Chwang.

West of Yülin-Fu, at Wu Chwang Tsun, there was a scholar, Tu Jang, who helped Chin to build the Great Wall. Chin, seeing that he had but little strength, buried him in the earth. His wife, Mêng Chiang, seeing her husband's pitiful end, wept bitterly until her tears became blood, as she reviled Chin Shih Huang for his cruelty, and struck her head on a stone near the wall, killing herself.

The Western Han Emperor, in whose reign Christ was born, had a statesman, Wang Mang, who poisoned him and became Emperor in his stead, under the name of Hsin Wang. The daughter of Wang Mang was given to Wu Han, a great general, in marriage. Wu Han led 20,000 soldiers to Tungkwan to hold it for Wang Mang. At this time Liu Hsin, Emperor of the Eastern Hans, wished to pass from Honan to Ch'ang-An, planning to slay Wang Mang. When Liu Hsin reached Tungkwan he was seen by Wu Han, who arrested him, intending to take him before Wang Mang to show his own prowess. Wu Han was a dutiful son, and took leave of his mother. She said to him, "Your father's name was Chao, a Censor of P'êng Ti, and was slain by Wang Mang twenty-three

years ago. I rescued you from danger and changed your name to Wu. Wang Mang is the enemy who slew your father. You now capture Liu Hsin, wishing to show your courage to an enemy. Truly you are not the equal of the birds and beasts." So saying she grasped a sword and killed herself. After bewailing his mother Wu Han buried her, and then killed his wife, the king's daughter. He next slew Mang Wang and became a general in the army of Liu Hsin in Honan. The T'ang Empress Wu bore a son with the head of an ass and the body of a man, called the Ass-Headed Heir-Apparent, who was very courageous and could overcome ten thousand men.

Our resolution to interview at least a thousand different persons during the study of the Great Wall has never been suffered to fall into abeyance. As this is one of a half-dozen most important burial mounds on earth, we held it worth the time and effort to discuss the Mound of Chin with some fifteen or twenty natives living near the famous tomb. The original chronology of the conversations is preserved, as well as the abruptness. The fact that for the most part the natives are superstitious when too many questions are asked about graves and precious things accounts for the apparent failure of the interviews to reach a natural climax. For the following interesting items, as well for the measurements of the Mound, we are under great obligation to that brilliant scholar and successful educator, Frank Madeley, Esq., M.A., of Birmingham, England, who, when the author was taken ill with fever, consented to continue the investigations.

The interviewer spent two nights with the farmer who owns the land lying between the Mound of Chin and the Black Horse Mountain. What all sorts of people said when asked about Chin Shih Huang Ti



A TOWER OF THE OLD NORTH WALL, TSUIAT YEH.

(The Great Chin) and his grave, will now find record here.

The Landowner, Ch'ên Ming, who has his hundred "acres" of land, and may be styled a landowner, when asked about the Mound, said, "It is Shih Huang Ti's" (the First Emperor's). "Is his reputation great?" "Yes. Who doesn't know the Mound of Chin Shih Huang? He has a bad reputation. There is no monument." Mr. Ch'ên said the Outer Encompassing Wall of the Mound passed just below his place, and it is said the cave thence into the mountains runs under his farm, and according to the vulgar saying valuables are beneath his house. When Mr. Ch'ên was further enquired of *re* valuables under his house, he skilfully evaded the question, saying, "I can't see." Mr. Ch'ên continued, "The Mound is only the mouth of the grave. Chin is buried in the mountain earth." Another Mr. Ch'ên, a scholar, interposed, "He was buried beneath the Mound. How could he be buried in the Black Horse Mountain?"

A Sweet-seller of "horse-candy," a kind of bread spiral fried in oil and made brittle, said that the Ch'êns of the Mound-South-Ch'ên-Family are descendants of Emperor Chin. Their family name was, like his, Ying, but it was altered to Ch'ên because his reputation was bad. Several persons in the district, when asked their name, replied "Ch'ên."

Women were surprised and highly complimented by being inquired of by the foreigner. One woman, when asked about the Mound, said, "I don't know"; another, eighty years of age, which fact points out that the bad reputation of the mound-owner has not interfered with folks' longevity said, "It's Chin Shih Huang's

Mound; while still another, "It is King Ch'ên's Mound." A man standing by corrected her, saying, "It is not King Ch'ên's but King Chin's Mound," and he added, "women don't read." The old woman went off chuckling. Why? At the very idea of expecting a woman to know anything. Women's life in China reminds the Bible student of John iv. 27, "His disciples marvelled that He talked with *a* [not *the*] woman." But the significant fact about the old lady's reply is that it confirms the saying that the village ancestors changed the family name to Ch'ên, for if the old woman understood herself to be a descendant of the Great King, while remaining in ignorance of the change of name, she would naturally suppose the King's name was Ch'ên.

Farmers almost to a man could not imagine it possible for a man to know anything outside of their usual lives. One, a youth, when questioned, said, "I have not seen him—years many" (*i.e.* since Chin's time). Another youth, "Can't remember, years many." A man said, "It's Chin Shih Huang's Mound. It's a good many thousands of years; I can't guess it." Another, when asked how it was possible for soldiers to fetch enough sand from many miles away to build the huge Mound, replied, "If Chin could get the myriad-mile Wall built, then to bring sand from the Wei River was easy."

A Furrier with ear-caps on, showing he knew how to take advantage of his own trade to keep himself warm in winter, said, "I don't know him [Chin]. It is the First King's Mound. He built the Boundary Wall 10,000 li long running outside the mouth." (The people who live adjoining the Wall at certain points call it the Great Boundary Wall.) When asked, "Was Chin bad or good?" replied, "How can I know? you read

the books and know about the sacred worthies." When asked how old the Mound is, "It's a thousand years up Chin was King of Man and Lord of Land." He compared him unfavourably with the First King of the T'angs.

A Carter said, "It is the First Emperor's Mound"; but the marks of opium on his face furnished the reason why he knew little about the dead or the living except nature compelled him to work to live.

A General Dealer who is a Christian was well informed. Chin lived when the country was divided into thirty-six provinces, at the time he destroyed K'ung the Holy Man, a common designation of Confucius. He burnt all his books, the four books and the five classics. The place where he burnt the books is near the Wooden Pagoda (a well-known spot twenty-five miles from Sian). The earth there is black because he burnt the books. Asked if the soil is now black, he replied that it is. The reputation of Chin is that of one of the very bad men of the Central Kingdom. He burned the books and buried the scholars, leaving their heads projecting, and then yoked animals to a harrow—pointing to a farmer's iron-toothed harrow—and ran it back and fore over them. He also said that the Great Mound is only "the Great Gate" of the grave, that the grave is in the mountains; that it is a Quicksilver Sea, on which the body moves, so that if you want to grasp it you can't. Those that made the Mound were buried alive in it, as were also Chin's wives and concubines.

A Coolie said, "I don't know anything."

A Bread-seller. "It is the true Mound, but what can you know about him? He is in the ground, and the

Mound is on top of him,—what can you know about him?" Another coolie carrying a load let pathos into the conversation. He said the load weighed 120 pounds of cotton. When asked if he'd seen Chin's Mound, replied, "I don't lift my head, I don't see"; and no wonder, poor fellow, his burden was great.

A Cakeshop-man submitted to being interviewed with good grace. He had read in a book that inside the Mound were Great Iron Gates, a north gate and a south gate; the locks are dragons' tongues. Inside the gate you tread on a machine and a knife comes forth and pierces you to death.

A Pawnbroker, when asked about Chin, said, "I can't go, I keep the gate,"—that is an expression often heard in China. "I keep the gate" is important,—“I eat others' bread, I keep the gate, I cannot go.”

A Barber replied only by saying, "I am a Wa Wa, a child."

A Banker declared it is only an earth-pile and some grass. "I've passed it by many times but never gave it a thought. The actors," continued the banker, "say Chin's reputation was bad. He burned books!"

An Old Scholar: He "burn book, bury scholar"—a four-character phrase with much meaning. He further made reference to the Wo Fang Palace, which was some thirty miles long,—that is, the various buildings and yards spread along that distance to enable Chin to sleep in a different room each night, and thereby avoid evil spirits finding him. The old scholar said the Palace stretched from Hsienyang, Chin's capital, to Lint'ung, and from Lint'ung to Chung Nan San, forming a triangle. . . . He also called attention to the hole on top of Chin's Mound where one can drop in a small stone and in a few moments hear it strike the bottom. The position of the Mound, the old scholar

says, was fixed by men of magic as being auspicious. The dragon pulse, meaning the magnetic currents with which the dragon is supposed to be connected, is good. The mountain south is a dragon at rest. The river north is a dragon in motion. Then west is Lint'ung, called the Golden Granary, and east is Hsin Fêng, the Silvery Treasury. So in all four directions the Emperor had something to rest on, and so might hope to go on reigning thousands of years.

The farmers say, says the old scholar, that inside the Mound are buried Chin's "Ascend the Clouds Boots," which enabled him to go up to heaven, his "Move the Mountains Whip," with which he could enchant mountains, also his "Measure the Fields Rod," which when he waved it in the air caused his enemies to suffer defeat. It is said that the soil or sand which composes the mound was all burned before being placed in permanent position. This sets one wondering where cauldrons of sufficient size were obtained, else the work required many years of time.

And so the common people, the business men and the scholars have their folklore about the Man and the Mound Chin. A spot well worth the visiting. What other mound marks the resting-place of a more remarkable character? What other sepulchre holds the remains of a man who moulded the world more completely and for a longer time than this mound of Chin the Builder of the Great Wall and the Maker of the Vastest Empire of Mortals?

Before we quit the Mound of Chin, we think of the splendid tombs we have seen in honour of the Mings, the other builders of the Wall, and in honour of the present Ch'ings. They incorporate mounds,

but the mounds are girt about with walls within which are temples. Was it so with Chin? Here are traces of walls encompassing his mound. Did they enclose gates and furnaces and temples, prototypes of those which the tourist from Peking regularly visits?

Chin was The Only First in death as in life. Before, other kings had died and been laid to rest under mere mounds, but he was the first to prescribe a custom of sacrificing at his tomb, and this fell in so easily with the feeling of reverence for ancestors, that it was taken up by the next dynasty and rooted itself permanently. The importance of this new departure has not been generally recognised, but when we look for earlier royal tombs we find none; when we search the classics for records of temples to preceding kings, there are none. What we do find in the record of the Han dynasty, are these two sentences which pay unwilling tribute to Chin:

“Anciently there was no sacrificing on the tombs, but during the dynasty of Han¹ a park with a temple was added as an appendage to each of the Imperial Mausolea, in imitation of the House of Chin.”

Or, in the Rules for Official Dignitaries:

“Anciently there was no sacrificing on the tombs, but Shih Huangti of the House of Chin erected a temple at the side of his tomb, and this was imitated by the Han Dynasty, and has not since been abolished.”

Thus Chin inaugurated Imperial Tombs with temples annexed. Chin the innovator may not be worshipped to-day, but every succeeding Emperor pays tribute to him in adopting his pattern.

¹ On the Hsienyang plateau there are visible at least seven royal mounds, and among them an enormous one to a Han. A portion of the grave-area is being cultivated, whereas none of Chin's Mound has been wrested away to be cultivated, as if to say, “Such ground is accursed. We will not take any of the unlucky, ill-omened soil of the mound of him who burnt the books and buried the scholars.”

明鎗容易躲暗箭最難防

IT IS EASY TO AVOID A NAKED SPEAR, BUT NOT A HIDDEN SWORD

CHAPTER XV

THE WHY OF THE WALL

To comprehend the scheme and extent of the Great Wall requires no light effort. To realise the lives that were jeopardised, the severity exercised, the demons exorcised, the sorcerers subsidised, in planning and promoting this stupendous enterprise, baffles the imagination. The mysterious mounting of the mountains, the dangerous dives into deep ravines, the twining and winding of the endless edifice, raise insoluble questions as to the Why of the Great Wall.

Consider the sheer mass of the vast construction. Here are Cubic Miles of Material. The weight of this enormous bulk far surpasses any other human construction. Monster battleships are planned to displace twenty thousand tons of water; but what are they beside the uncounted myriads of tons that oppress the earth here? Just to move the stones and bricks into position is a task that appals the imagination—unless, indeed, there were some Chinese Amphion to charm very rocks by his lyre, and make them dance into position. But, if so, it exhausted the national music, for the ordinary Chinaman has not got even a whistle left in him.¹ No, the size of this Great Wall raises a

¹ One of the signs of the times is that Chinese young men are beginning to whistle—something unheard-of in China.

grave problem. Then, too, its marvellous contortions, as it sweeps in daring curves, drops into yawning abysses, leaps across streams, as though the grey masonry were not the work of human hands, but the idle fancy of wilful nature ; these things compel us to ask whether this is fantastic art, or equally fantastic science.

Was the Wall undertaken simply to employ men who might otherwise be dangerous ? Such a simple, purposeless purpose has often operated. Pharaoh was dangerously near this when he put the Children of Israel to forced labour ; plenty of prisons in America and in England have seen men treading a mill or grinding at cranks or breaking stones or teasing oakum, just to keep them busy, without any special object being aimed at as a result of their business. Every now and again when there is some spasmodic cry about the Unemployed, some stupid piece of work is hastily improvised to serve as an excuse for paying men who are set to it. It is but lately that Indian engineer officers have planned out great relief works such as canals and tanks, so that men who are put to excavate these in famine times are thereby doing something to prevent famines in future. The usual relief work too often testifies to the unpreparedness of the authorities, who waste good labour and produce something barely ornamental and barely useful. If the Great Wall were simply a Relief Work, it would be a colossal blunder, but one of a common type.

Was it more than this, a boundary ? From early ages we have heard of landmarks, and know what importance was attached to these, so that the Hebrews imprecated curses on any one who moved them, and the Romans put them under the protection of a special god, Terminus. Was the Wall, then, simply erected to



THE MARVELLOUS CONTORTIONS OF THE WALL.

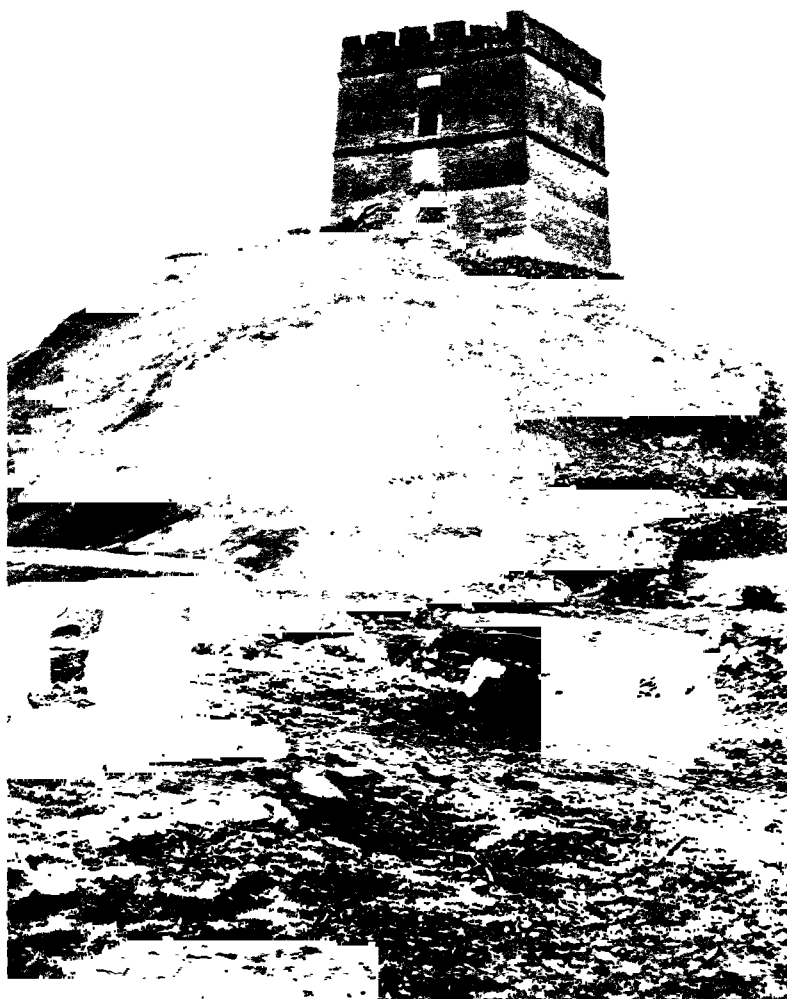
define the Chinese Holy Land, so that all within it should be blossoms of the Flowery Kingdom, while beyond were mere weeds and thistles of the wilderness? It is awkward to have no limit, to see a gradual shading off of town into country, of useful land into desert, of kingdom into kingdom. Perhaps this Wall was just put up as a clear definition where China ended, as Nature gave no hint in this direction. All sorts of curious artificial boundaries have been known for this purpose. Hedges, stone walls, piles of logs, all mark the limits of farms or fields. Children at play will scratch a line on the ground to mark the base; footballers put up lines of flags, baseball teams throw down bags to mark off their diamond. Prisoners of war have seen a boundary of mere wires to show the line beyond which they may not pass, unless they are prepared to risk being shot without further notice. There some moral force came to restrain; the boundary itself was but a slight thing. Was the Wall just to show where the desert was to be left behind, with desert manners, while civilisation was to begin?

That is, viewing it from the north, looking at the hint it gave to the barbarians outside. But walls have two sides, and the Wall may be a boundary to remind the Chinaman of his privileges and to promote his patriotism. "Within this ring is your home, the abode of art and learning; beyond is the outer darkness with which no son of the Flowery Kingdom has aught to do!" Was that the suggestion of the Wall? Japan would not suffer her sons to wander overseas till of late: Britain would not let her scanty population trickle away in the Stuart times; licences were needed before any one might take ship. Possibly, then, the

Wall had the message to those beyond the boundary, "Keep out!" and to those within, "Stay here!"

At least we can see that within this line there has been a growth of character that is unique; southward of the Wall we find one type of civilisation; northward is little but barbarism, till of late other waves have flowed in from west and east. The Wall has served as a clear line of demarcation that all could understand. For the United States, the Atlantic was such an obvious boundary, while westwards the settled land shaded off into the wilds of nature. Beyond the Alleghanies lay other settlements; beyond the western deserts lay yet others. France and Spain had sent in their dribblets of colonists; but from the firm base of the Atlantic, the wave of Anglo-Saxons swelled and surged across, submerging all others as it came. So from the solid background of the Wall, the wave of true Chinese rolled southwards, engulfing others met by the way, till another boundary was found at the ocean, and all from Wall to Water owned the sway of the sons of Chin.

Perhaps from the first the Wall was meant as more than boundary, was meant as Rampart. "Have no fear of the tiger from the South; beware the rooster from the North." How old is that proverb we cannot say, but far older than the Mings. The feeble folk on the Yangtze were no danger to the dwellers by the Hwangho, but the wild riders of the northern steppes were not mere crowing cocks, they were fighting cocks too. Ramparts of this description have often been erected. If a Roman legion halted for the night, it cast up some kind of an earthen bank with a ditch, which may remain after centuries to show what mighty builders were these people. When the limits of the Empire seemed tolerably fixed, permanent traces were



TOWER NO. 41: CHA TỬ AT TUSHAN CHÊNG.

前人撒沙子迷後人的眼

209

WHEN THE MAN AHEAD SCATTERS SAND, HE BLINDS THE MAN
BEHIND

made, and along them arose in a few cases defensive works. Thus in Germany the Emperors of the second century dug a slight ditch and threw a low wall along to indicate the mere boundary of the territory where Roman law held. And the same device was adopted in Britain. Where the Solway suggests a boundary, a ditch was hollowed out, and the clods of earth were piled neatly into a turf wall. But the barbarians of the North did not respect this, and it became necessary to erect a real fortification which should actually bar the passage. The same distinction may be recognised at Gibraltar, where the civil boundary is marked only by a row of sentry boxes, but behind them is a real defensive wall. And so from Wall's End on the Tyne, along the moors to the north, along the edge of the steep cliffs of basalt, not always following the line of the earlier boundary, arose a substantial stone wall protected by a dry ditch in front; behind it ran a good road for the movement of troops, fenced by earthen mounds on either side. About every five miles there was a stone walled fort covering a few acres. From several of these, southern roads concentrated at three or four garrison towns whence reinforcements could be poured to any threatened point.

Now these arrangements are strikingly parallel to those along the Chinese Wall. This also does not follow any line obvious as a mere boundary, nor as a probable route for traders. It has towers along it at frequent intervals, while in the rear are larger camps. The conclusion is obvious, that this present Chinese Wall, like the Wall of Severus in Britain, was intended for actual defence by real soldiers against very genuine invaders or border raiders.

But this is only one point gained : we are sure now that the British Stone Wall of Severus came only after a turf boundary wall. The Chinese Wall during the time of the Mings was undoubtedly a barrier, but does that settle what it was used for at a previous stage ? There is to-day in Peru a splendid monastery of massive stone, where for centuries the Dominicans have dwelt and worshipped ; but for centuries before they went there the Inca priests ministered there in what was then the Temple of the Sun. There is to-day in Paris a fine block of government offices where ministers of state and their clerks manage the business of a department ; but till a few months ago it was the official residence of an archbishop. On a Devon moor is a forbidding ring of granite walls, behind which dwell for definite periods the worst of English criminals ; but the walls were erected to guard safely the prisoners taken in the wars of Napoleon. So when we are certain that the last use of the Great Wall was as a frontier fortification, it still invites inquiry whether we have probed the purpose of its builders. Were they guarding against two-legged invaders or four-legged ? Was this, at first, simply a glorified sheepfold, to keep out bears and wolves that behind its shelter the domestic cattle might browse in peace, and the crops might be safe from the wild cattle in search of succulent pasture ?

Or was the original purpose still less material ? Was it to guard not against seen foes, but against unseen ? not against the creatures of this world, but against the powers of the air ? Was the Wall originally a Spiritual Defence, a religious monument, a landmark of superstition.

Such a thought may seem amazing till we reflect a little on the great buildings that rise in other lands

in the name of religion, till we recollect that the Chinese had practically no temples till Buddhism made its footing good, till we see how superstition dictates even at the present day many of the Chinese buildings.

In any city to-day, are not some of the most conspicuous buildings consecrated to religion? Westminster Abbey, Westminster Cathedral and St. Paul's are among the most obvious features of London. The glory of Cologne is the "Dom," and in Strasburg also it is the minster which dominates the city. Far more was this the case in antiquity, when Karnak and Memnon and the obelisks were all dedicated to religion in Egypt; when the tower of Babel was devoted to the service of the Seven Gods of Babylonia. In the plains of the Ganges are such modern structures as the Jumma Musjid at Delhi or the Pearl Mosque at Agra, or the countless temples of Benares. In the south of the Deccan are miles of colonnades and halls given over to worship, in some cases with covered ways mounting the hillsides up to some high place on the peak. In the islands of the sea, Ceylon and Java, are rambling piles of stone carved into myriads of statues, all for assisting the devotions of the Buddhists. In the ancient world we have abundant tokens that religion was a potent factor in creating vast buildings.

When we turn to China and seek for the corresponding buildings, we put aside the late edifices due to Islam, to Taoism, to the Indian art of Buddhism, and we find simply the Confucian halls and the antique Temple of Heaven. This last is indeed a splendid testimony to the inspiration of religion, but the halls due to the teachings of the Chinese Sage are mere

plain, empty buildings, with tablets in memory of 160 illustrious men. It is difficult to think that these simple edifices are all that the ancient religion of China ever erected.

Once we think of this, and remember how fine is the line between religion and superstition in early days, we have abundant evidence of the power of superstition. Louis XI of France has been immortalised by Walter Scott, with a row of leaden images in his hatband and an astrologer in his train. Now the Chinese, even to the present day, are steeped in all manner of belief in charms and good luck, which have been interwoven into Taoism but have also a hold on many who disclaim that form of religion. Whoever has watched a Chinese procession knows the fine figure cut by the Dragon, which may wind its lengthy way through one or two streets at once: yet this is but one specimen of their mythological menagerie. Scaly creatures, uncanny beasts, magic mammals, flying fiends—such is an unscientific catalogue of the fauna familiar to their imagination. It is too evident that these are not seen every day nor in ordinary places, and as to the Chinese mind it is axiomatic that they exist, their habitat must be away in the desert. What, then, more obvious than to erect a magic boundary against them, and endow it with spells which would arrest their progress?

Let us make sure how deeply these notions possess the average Chinaman. A visitor at Kiating was awakened one night by a banging of doors and windows; it turned out that this was to frighten away a nine-headed monster flying overhead, which dropped blood as it passed, the blood causing the death of any one on whose house it fell. The Western visitor quite failed to convince the people that what they saw was

but a flock of wild geese at some height: the legend was well known, and a nine-headed monster there must be! Demons pervade the air, and have to be guarded against at all turns; as the Western horseshoe is unknown, a roaring trade is driven in a picture of the Taoist chief priest framed in vignettes of caterpillars, snakes, insects, flies, with a verse describing the centre figure:

At noon on the fifth of the fifth,
The Pope astride of his Tiger;
His mouth all red,
Clear sky overhead,
To the land of the shades
all the demons have fled.

Then certain localities are labelled by the demon-managers as malignant. If a house must face one of these, special precautions must be taken, and a design of a sunrise must be painted on a large board over the door. Many houses hang a mirror above, in hopes that the ugly demons will see themselves as others see them and turn away in disgust. If a house acquires the reputation of being demon-haunted, a demon-trap of plaited bamboo will be hung up to intercept the visitants.

Now modern instances of this abound; but it is very important to know that Chin was deeply permeated with these beliefs. He heard of a man who could make himself invisible, and sent an embassy to get hold of him.¹ He heard of a fountain of youth,

¹ An-ch'i Shêng was a legendary magician. He possessed the power of making himself visible or invisible at will. Chin sent to find him, as did also the Han Emperor Wu Ti.

and sent an expedition to discover it. He desired his physicians to compound a Pill of Life, and was so much in earnest about it that he was ready to slay a thousand boys and a thousand girls that their blood might concentrate all its essence of vitality for his benefit. Was not this the sort of man to conceive the idea of a gigantic Demon-Barrier? He destroyed much literature that had come down to his age, but preserved one book that dealt in all this demon lore with its preservatives against demon influences.

What a splendid idea for an Emperor to do for his whole realm what each man was laboriously doing for his tiny house! To shut out of the whole Empire the whole tribe of desert Jins with their baleful powers; to guard the land entire from the ravages of the devils—this would be a task worthy of an Emperor. No work could be esteemed too hard for such an end, no toil too difficult, no wall too long or too lofty. Did it need scores of feet of stone piled up, did it need towers to rise far above the mere wall, yet if these could render it impossible for any hideous bearer of evil to cross the line, if it confined the moral pestilence to the dreary desert, no price would be too high to pay. May we not find in this train of thought the primary reason why the superstitious Chin caused the Wall to arise?

This may account in some measure for its existence, but then there remains the problem of its shape. This is not to be accounted for merely by the recollection that he used a few previous walls and linked them up; he was not the sort of man to be influenced only by utilitarian motives. To make one decent pair of trousers out of three or four worn-out knickerbockers will be a tedious and expensive job. If Chin simply wanted to cut off the sweet influences of the South and confine them to his own domain, why not run a screen

right along a line of latitude and save time? That was the plan of the Russian Tsar who ruled a straight line from St. Petersburg to Moscow to save the time of engineers in laying out the railroad. But the Wall twines and coils and winds its length up and down, round and round, till on the map it resembles nothing in heaven or earth—except the serpentine band in the heavens or the mythical dragon of the East. Have we hit it?

Chin was given to symbolical building. His vast Imperial Forest Park was dotted over with his wives' palaces so disposed as to give a map of the heavens bounded by the Milky Way. Was the Wall meant to depict this same strange band in the skies? A man who was capable of building in a park of 200 miles a map of the heavens, might perhaps have conceived a yet more colossal representation of the most striking celestial phenomenon.

But rather perhaps was he thinking of the great terrestrial emblem of the Empire, a Dragon, and seeking to portray across hundreds of miles a vast monster fraught with magical protective influences.

Remember that Chin became a Taoist. He definitely broke with the Confucian agnostics, and proclaimed himself an adherent of that system which seems to have gathered up all the folklore and magic and superstition of the people. Now nothing is more closely entwined with the popular imagination than the dragon, even at the present day, when the national flag displays it. When did this association begin? Peer back into the hoary records, those which Chin spared from destruction just because of their superstition, and we find that centuries before his time the dragon was one of a set of twelve symbolic animals. The fact that the

other eleven are real genuine creatures has set some naturalists inquiring whether the dragon of those days was not a genuine creature too; whether it was not, perhaps, a crocodile. If popular fancy can evolve for Britons a unicorn like a graceful horse with a sword-fish's snout out of a genuine rhinoceros, popular fancy in China was surely equal to evolving a mythical dragon out of a genuine serpent.¹

We need not, however, linger over that question. Real or imaginary, the dragon bulked largely in the minds of the people as possessed of magical power. Was there a drought, then the Ying dragon must be made, and as soon as the heavenly dragon sees this image of himself acknowledging his power, and imploring his help, so soon will he cause the rains to come and bless the land. Now in the ancestral home of Chin, droughts are not infrequent and are terrible. The nature of the loose soil causes it soon to dry and pulverise again into dust. Suppose that instead of a dragon of wicker and tinsel, made for a special occasion, destined soon to perish, there be a *permanent dragon of brick and stone* ever to appeal to the heavenly original. Suppose that instead of one petty dragon for this town, and another for that town, the whole population unite to manifest their unity, and construct one vast dragon on behalf of the whole land. Such reasoning would appeal to Chin, the First Emperor of China, the Taoist devotee. Such reasoning would appeal to the Professors of Féngshui, who would see their principles honoured, and would gladly aid by making out the Lucky Line along which the mystic dragon-image should wind his interminable length. Such reasoning would appeal to the myriad

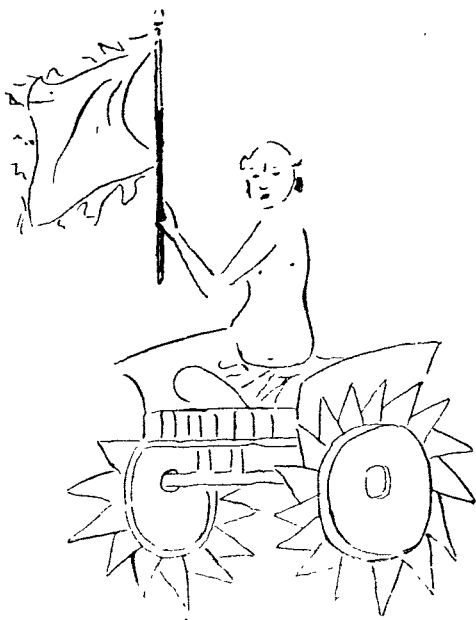
¹ The serpent is a likely prototype. The Chinese themselves say: "It is hard to distinguish a dragon from a serpent."

peasants who suffered from the drought, and were accustomed to mould a protective dragon in appeal to the mercy of the monster above.

But such reasoning would not appeal to the Confucian scholars, who viewed with contempt the superstitions of the populace, and would not deign to record any such motive, though the accomplished result might compel notice. A Masonic temple may be built to-day and the fact receive attention, but the meaning of all the parts will not be expounded by or for outsiders. A Christian cathedral may slowly arise, with symbolism in its every part, but the newspaper will not explain to its readers what is typified. The rustic celebrations of St. John's Eve may be witnessed or described by many who never take the trouble to find out that they are survivals of ancient superstition. So, then, although the Confucians have dropped no hint as to any religious purpose in this building, we see ample reason why they would refuse so to do, even though they knew it.

We are inclined to assert positively that Chin had such an idea dominant in his mind ; for when we think over the possible reasons for his undertaking so colossal a structure, we can see no other that is as worthy, no other that so fully explains his action. Nor do we claim that one purpose only swayed him ; few are the people whose lives are so simple that a single motive suffices. But if he had at his disposal a vast amount of labour ; if he wished to show clearly how far his authority should extend, to treat outsiders as of a lower rank and to assert himself over those within ; if he approved the previous attempts to build a rampart against invasion ; yet all these purposes might blend

and be crowned by the claims of religion. This might be the quickening impulse that brought all else to fruition. And in an age when the misinterpreted teachings of Confucius were deadening all sense of mystery and of a power outside men, this Wall may be the supreme recognition of a Ruler in the heavens, who will respond to the appeal of a people, and will be merciful to those who call upon him.



ONE SHOULDER, THREE-EYES NATION.

They make carts, and ride in the air long distances on FLYING CARTS. Dangerous people.



MR. L. NEWTON HAYES.

子不嫌父醜

A SON IS NEVER DISGUSTED WITH HIS FATHER'S UGLINESS

CHAPTER XVI

THE "9 BY 3" CITY: LIANGCHOWFU

"Liangchow produces three precious things:
Mutabilis, rhubarb, and licorice stems"—*Old Saying*.

LIANGCHOWFU, the "9 by 3" city, lingers in our memory because of Buddhist nuns, frog medicine, Christian missionaries and legends, for which four it is noted. The Chinese speak of it as "9 by 3" for this reason, which is after the approved Oriental fashion—north and south the dimension is $4\frac{1}{2}$ li, and east and west $1\frac{1}{2}$ li. The "9" signifies the combined measurements of the north and south walls, and the "3" the length of the two east and west walls. Although "9 by 3" has a reputation for opium (whose acreage, we are glad to say, is being restricted), stirrups and scissors, yet the nuns and frog medicine stand out as distinctly in the memory as anthills on the landscape of Yakusu-on-the-Congo.

The Great Wall, when approaching Liangchowfu, takes a turn to the north and west, for which eccentricity is abundant legendary explanation. The line of the Barrier is crooked and the ruins lack picturesqueness, but what is lost to the eye is made up to the ear. The legends are many. We are now in the second city of importance along the Great Wall, counting from east to west, which is the course of this

exploration. Liangchowfu boasts seventeen modern schools and a hundred old style, several tens of temples and an intelligent magistrate, who told us "We do not worship idols. We worship Confucius as you do Jesus." That is likely true of the educated who are already ashamed of the senseless images, but the common people regard with superstitious awe the old mud-gods of hideous aspect. Men of clear mental vision see the handwriting on the wall—idolatry is doomed!

Crafty arts and active graves are among the curiosities of this important business centre. Seven monasteries, eight large temples and Seven Active Graves constitute the sights of the city. The Eight Wonders of Liangchowfu include a suspended sword which points toward a pass in the south mountains whence issue waters from the melting snow. As long as the sword points in that direction those waters cannot enter and submerge the metropolis.

Liangchowfu has "patent" remedies in variety and quantity. It also has 110 doctors who practise on the twenty thousand families who live inside the strong walls. The physicians treat disease according to the medicine book which was written long ago by a medicine man, who became the Medicine God after his death. He is worshipped on his birthday, the nineteenth sun, fourth moon. The doctors report many "cures of the sickness." They cure the sickness and not the patient. The Chinese are ignorant of surgery: hence we have seen but two one-armed men in all our travels, and those lost the member by foreign surgery. When an arm goes wrong they bury the whole man. Speaking of surgery reminds us of barbers. Of these there are 200, who pay their devotions to a god of their own, a distinguished alchemist, who in 1700 attained im-



Photo by W. M. Belcher

ONE OF THE TWO LARGE PAGODAS OF LIANGCHOW, KANSU.

This beautiful bit of scenery is immediately in front of the Buddhist convent of Nuns. The photo was taken by W. M. Belcher from the N. P. Co. car at 6.30 a. m. of a cloudless day.

mortality at the age of fifty. The tonsorial artists are prosperous and popular, and are organised in a guild, but they occupy a low social position. Indeed, so degraded are they socially that only after several generations may they hope to obtain public office. The Chinese barber carries a pole as he goes about serving his clients. Not unlikely the modern barber's pole originated in China.

When we suggested to the good missionary Belcher a visit to the nuns, he was evidently surprised at our audacity. Insistency won. The residence of the nuns adjoins a frog-pond. Beside this miasmatic incubator stood a young native who shewed us to the door of the sacred sisterhood. After rapping and receiving no reply, we ventured to give the door a gentle push. When it yielded we entered. The superior nun thereupon became visible. We explained that we were on an exploring expedition, and accustomed ourselves to first-hand information. We further specified, having heard things good and not good concerning the holy order, we came to the source of information, begged to be shown through, and to be told about the aims and ambitions of the society.

This speech modified her facial expression, and she proceeded to show us about the place. She represented the 2,000 nuns of Liangchowfu. She also represents the nuns of China. The number she did not know. In 845 A.D. there were nearly 45,000 temples and monasteries destroyed, and 42,000 monks, nuns and minors thrown out of employment, or rather into employment. She became pleasant, but a certain pronounced reticence continuing, we apportioned to her some of our supply of silver, whereupon, like

magic, the doors flew open, and we had the run of the nunnery! From that moment there was volubility. Particularly now, when all China rubs its eyes, yawns and prepares to awake out of a sleep of centuries, it is of interest to know just how much house-cleaning will be necessary before the supreme change can come. Religion is all-important. Hence we took time to see and hear at this nunnery: centre and adjunct of Buddhism, the religion largely responsible for China's backward state.

The favourite temple of the nuns is kept locked to prevent a competing body of nuns worshipping there. A quarrel taking place, certain females moved upstairs and started a goddery of their own. The first-floor deities consisted of two goddesses with a god between. The felt prayer-dial was located in front of the male deity, the sisters evidently having more confidence in one of the stronger sex. They worship twice a day. "We have no clock. When the spirit of worship is on us, we come." So said nun number one. She told us the nuns perform no works of mercy. "We do not nurse the sick, care for the insane, or conduct a school for girls. We only pray, burn incense and beg." The Oculist Goddess was hung about the neck with painted eyes. "She likes to have people, whose eyes she has healed, bring eyes of their colour and hang them on her neck." On the fifteenth sun of the eleventh moon they offer sacrifices.

Nun number one bade us enter the Ten Princes of Hell Temple. We asked, "What advantage to worship the Ten Princes of Hell?" She laughed. "Everybody does it, and we do it. Don't know any good that comes from it." She explained that the cowfaced and horsefaced figures burn incense in the bottomless pit to the Ten Princes of Hell. The Ten Princesses next

obtained our attention. These are sometimes called Heavenly Holy Mothers! Here were many stolen idols, indicating that vows for sons were answered. When children have measles their cure is effected by carrying them through a dark passage behind the idols. This is known as the "tube for curing measles." Although not so qualified, we decided to take the journey through the tube. It was enough to give a body some sort of sickness. In that abode of darkness we noticed twelve arches under which we had to stoop to pass. These represented twelve children cured by the journey. At each end of the tube is a god named the Controller of Measles.

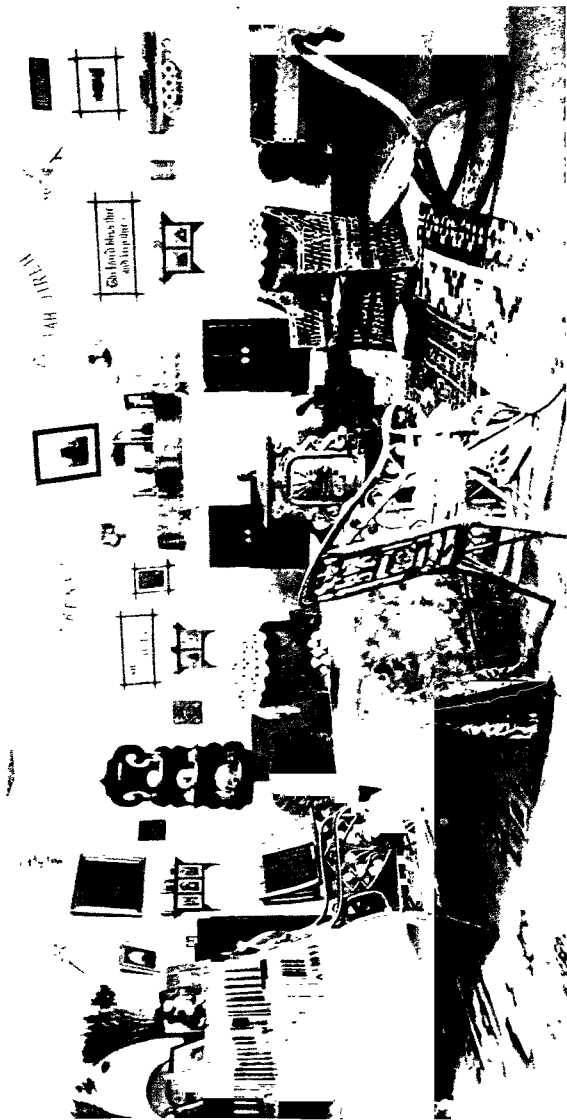
About 2,000 short-haired nuns live in "9 by 3." The stock of nuns is replenished in divers ways. The wife of a mandarin recently ran away and joined the sisterhood because her husband had taken on an additional wife; he came and took her home. In competition with these 2,000 nuns, ignorant and unclean, are two Christian ladies, who are doing a satisfactory work for the women and girls of the city. The girls of China have need of higher truth than nature has gifted them with. A new day dawns in the minds of the women on the hills of T'ang. That the new desires are separate, disordered and illogical is nothing strange. The conception of deity which has for centuries held in bondage the females of China has been a physical rather than a spiritual idea. What a distance of difference between the 2,000 nuns individually and collectively, and the two cultured Christian, English ladies! When the whole environment is considered, the success the English ladies have attained is little short of the miraculous! Outside the city the Roman

Catholic Mission, with a resident Bishop, is working hard, and a good measure of success attends their efforts to bring the Chinese into the Church.

Among the many legends, historical and otherwise, abounding in this region, we have selected one that tells of the finding of a large quantity of gold in the Great Wall. It would be possible to write it into better English, and indeed a recast of the plot might better please the reader, but our aim is to display as much of the idiom of the native as possible, and at the same time carry the sense to the mind of the foreigner, simply omitting tedious tautology.

When the Mings were Kings the village of Hong Water lay a few li from Liangchow with the Great Wall on one side and the quicksands of the Red River on the other. Indeed the whole region was unsafe. A thousand families occupied caves and caverns in the ample sides of the Great Barrier. This appropriated fifty li of the Rampart. Among these cave-dwellers was a sturdy well-meaning man named Wang, who had a sister Kin, and a widow mother. The mother, a woman of lofty motives, steadily refused to marry again. She devoted her whole time and thought to her son. She had a brother who was worthless, being a drinking man. He was a gambler, and squandered much of his nephew's estate. He it was who urged his sister to marry, hoping thereby to obtain money to continue the evil habit of gambling. She declined. Her husband had left her 100 acres of land, oxen and carts, and a faithful servant Ma Er Ma. Ma Er Ma engaged suitable servants for the house, and also men to watch the sheep and cattle and perform agricultural duties. Ma Er Ma was a success; everything he touched prospered, and eight years passed like a weaver's shuttle.

Constantly schemes were applied to persuade by craft or argument the widow to marry. It was hinted



“THE FARTHEST WEST” FOREIGN HOME IN NORTH-WEST CHINA.

A small, comfortable sitting-room in the China Inland Mission premises at Liangchow, a city where the Protestants and Roman Catholics are working side by side with affability and success.

that Ma Er Ma was too polite to the widow. He retired to his own farm,—just what the enemies of the woman wished. From that time the farm began to fail, and the poor widow's poverty was consummated by the wild Tibetans who swept over the border on a foraging expedition and stole everything she had left.

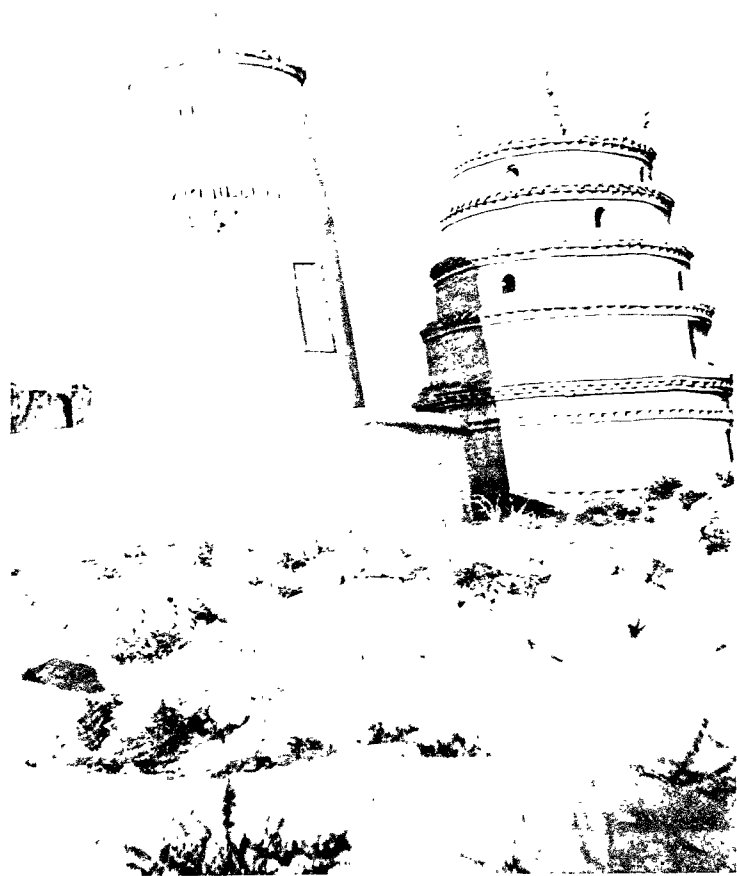
The Mings had ordered that the soldiers guarding the Great Wall should also do farming, but the Tibetan attacks becoming frequent the land was neglected, and the whole strength of the garrisons kept on duty. Now it fell to the lot of the son of the widow to be stationed on the fort Tsh Tsen, on the Wall. The wicked uncle and another worthless fellow were detailed with him to hold the north-east corner. When the Tibetans charged the fortifications the two threw the son into their midst, hoping thus to get rid of the hindrance to their diabolical plans. But high heaven was watchful. Instead of being killed he fell into an old well, but the two conspirators were cut to pieces by the wild horsemen, who dismounted and carried the fort by storm. A large Tibetan seized the two women, threw them across his horse, and was riding off when the animal stumbled and threw the living load into the dark bush. The warrior, not seeing them, concluded they were killed and rode off. The two women, recovering from the stun of the fall, found themselves in a well, empty save that one other person was in there. What joy when they discovered the whole family safe and together!

Hearing loyal troops passing they cried aloud. The three were rescued and returned to their place, only to see the smoke-seared ruins. They sought a cave in the Great Wall and settled down to live, gathering roots and desert cabbage, desert onions, and cereals resembling birds' eyes, good for flour.

In a few days sufficient had been garnered to last the winter through. To store this valuable harvest it

was necessary to dig a cave in the Great Wall. They worked long and hard until, striking some substance, a resonant sound reached their ears and gave them pause. It was wooden, and, thinking it a coffin, the son ceased his work, but the mother dug on until it was plainly a door. On it was an inscription. Treasure had been hid there long before. It was a cavern of gold ! The dutiful son reported the matter to the high magistrate, who in turn notified the Viceroy, who informed the Son of Heaven. The Emperor was delighted, not because of the find of treasure but because Wang was a dutiful son and loyal subject. The Throne ordered Wang a General, the Mother a Peeress, the daughter wife of a Great Man, and an edict directed the erection of a temple to Goodness and Virtue, whereon was inscribed the widow's name, with great honour. The descendants of Wang Kuang are innumerable !

Thus endeth the tale of gold in the Great Wall, quite possibly founded on fact. We have seen many caves in the structure which are now being used as residences. Of these the Chinese say : "Those who live in earthen dugouts have three things which cannot happen : in the summer they cannot be hot ; in the winter they cannot be cold ; and when the cave falls in they cannot be found." We have hesitated to mention the products of the fields about Liangchowfu, and the various articles of merchandise from foreign countries offered in the public streets, because others have travelled this way and have given considerable space cataloguing the commercial articles and fabrics of "9 by 3." There are, however, three brought from beyond the Wall : sable-skins, ginseng, and Wula grass—the drug roots.



"I asked at Liangchow, and was replied: 'In the year of the Mohammedan Revolution the faces of the dead could not be recognized so they collected the whitened bones and erected the White Bones Pagoda to remember them.'—*Black Jack's Journey*

打狗看主人

IN BEATING A DOG, HAVE REGARD TO ITS MASTER

CHAPTER XVII

YUNG LO, WHO "MOVED THE URNS OF EMPIRE"

WHEN Yung Lo the Great Ming ascended the "Divine Utensil," ancient throne of the Chins, with a sagacity worthy of the Greatest Huang Ti, he arbitrarily decreed the shifting of the Centre of Empire from the comfortable South to the windy North. Kublai Khan had built his capital, Kambaluc, inside the Great Wall, that, if necessary, he might promptly defend that structure from its friends. Yung Lo constructed Peking hard by the Mongol site to facilitate his personal defence of the Great Wall from its ancient foes. We may safely assert that the modern capital of this vast Empire is now in the North because the Great Wall dictated a policy necessitating the permanent presence there of the Sovereign. To alter the Centre of Empire, or, as the Chinese would say, "move the Urns of Empire," is only less important than to interfere with the original distribution of the races of men.

After the dynasty that founded the Great Wall, that whose history is most closely associated with the enormous structure is the dynasty of Ming, some fifteen centuries later. Of its sixteen emperors, those who had most to do with the mighty defence were

Yung Lo, Ch'êng Hua, Lung Ch'ing and Wan Li.¹ Here we speak of the first, the creator of Peking, the first Chinese to rule the Empire thence.

The Mongol Tartars under Genghis Khan had broken through the Wall and placed their yoke on the Chinese—first foreigners so to subdue the proud race. Kublai Khan had organised his Empire, and left his mark in two vast structures: the Great Canal and the capital of Khan Baligh, Kambaluc, whence he ruled as far as Moscow and the Levant. Of the capital, Long-fellow has told how:

“Into the city of Kambulu
By the road that leadeth to Ispahan,
At the head of his dusty caravan,
Laden with treasure from realms afar,
Baldacca and Kelat and Kandahar,
Rode the great captain Aläü.”

But this capital was superseded by Yung Lo and his father, as will presently appear.

The excavation of the Grand Canal may be compared with the Great Wall in magnitude. Under the Mongols the Wall had ceased to be useful. They were constantly at war with the Japanese. An attempt to conquer the islands of the Rising Sun had turned out a disastrous failure. Their armada had been shattered by a storm, their naval forces drowned or slain by the enemy, and the whole seaboard was left exposed to the raids of men who were fighting on their native element. For these the nomads of the North were no match.

The powers at Xandu felt the necessity for inland transportation for the tribute of South China, which

¹ These are only their *nien-hao* or “year-titles.” Their dynastic titles are respectively Ch'êng Tsu, and Hsien Tsung, Mu Tsung and Shên Tsung.

was paid in the produce of its fertile fields. Already were those fields covered with a network of canals whose principal use was the irrigation of crops. For local transport these channels were universally employed. Why not connect them together by cutting through the hills or ridges by which the different river systems were separated? The idea had everything to recommend it. It offered not merely a safe route for supplies, but additional facilities for the movement of troops.

It was at once an economic and military necessity—destined to link North and South together as a unit, as never before, by the bonds of mutual advantage. From the Dragon Throne went forth the fiat—Let a canal be built to connect the Northern Capital with Nanking, Hangchow and Canton.

It was to be 1,600 miles in length,—almost exactly as long as the Great Wall, measured by longitude; but I dare not assert that the hydraulic engineers charged with its construction ever thought of taking the Wall as standard of measurement.

Stringing seven great provinces, the gems of the Empire, on its silver thread, it was to reach almost to the borders of Tonquin. By means of the Hwangho, the Yangtze Kiang and the West River, all coming from the west, it was to afford access by water to the whole of the other provinces. What more magnificent scheme could spring in the brain of a mighty potentate? What more beneficent enterprise could he undertake for the good of a great people? Unhappily the ruler undertook to build the Grand Canal much as Chin built the Wall or as the Pharaohs built the Pyramids, by the forced labour of his subjects. The people who

in the end were intended to be greatest gainers, unable to endure the miseries of an unpaid, ill-fed *corvée*, would gladly have fled their country, like the Hebrew of old, had it been possible to do so. Debarred from that resource they hailed the standard of revolt, resolved to die as soldiers rather than perish as ignominious navvies. The Grand Canal was thus the ruin of one generation and the salvation of thousands, more truly than the Great Wall, of which that is so often asserted. Like the latter, it proved the destruction of the tyrannical power which had undertaken to carry it through by unwise and inhuman methods.

For the sceptre of Kublai fell into weak hands, and the Chinese lost the sole advantage they had received from foreign rule. Revolts occurred in many places, and at last a Buddhist priest named Hung Wu¹ commanded enough confidence to be accepted as a national leader. From a robber chief he developed into an emancipator, protecting the people from robbery and extortion. Then, secured by general goodwill, he marched boldly on Kambaluc to destroy the waning prestige of the Mongol Emperors. The craven tyrant abandoned his palace and fled beyond the Wall, which once again regained importance as a boundary between China and the hated barbarians.

Vengeance was wreaked on the foreign city which had enthralled the realm—like Alexandria holding down Egypt. But when Kambaluc had fallen, it was still felt that the district had been wisely chosen, and that since the Great Wall had revived in importance as a barrier against the expelled Mongols, there should be a strong Chinese centre not far from it, to serve as a

¹ Chu Yüan-chang, who afterwards assumed the "year-title." (Here, of course, the year-title cannot be used.) Hung Wu is the year-title of the Emperor Tai Tsu.

fortress and base of supplies for the defenders. And so, about nine li south of the ruined site of Kambaluc, there arose a first-class city which has been famous ever since as Peking.

Here the conqueror left his second son, Chu Ti, with the title of Yen Wang (*i.e.* Prince of Yen), a revival of an old style in the local kingdom before the days of Chin. Chu Ti had the special duty of guarding the frontier against the late Mongol tyrants, while Hung Wu returned to his native district in the Yangtze basin and chose the city of Nanking, which had already been a capital more than once, as the seat of his restored Chinese Empire, now to be reorganised after the long foreign tyranny.

Chu Ti, from his vantage in the North, would quickly recognise the importance of the old Great Wall, and could not but avail himself of its strength to exclude the foe who had trespassed over its boundary. But he had not long exercised his functions as Viceroy, and strengthened his defences, ere a swift courier brought the tidings that the mighty conqueror his father had yielded to a mightier than he.

For his father he grieved no doubt sincerely, but to his proud spirit it was gall and wormwood to be called on to bend the knee and knock the head before an infant son of his elder brother. To his brother he might have rendered willing fealty; but the brother was dead, and he persuaded himself that his own merits had been cruelly ignored, while the throne which he had aided to establish was put in jeopardy by leaving the sceptre in the feeble grasp of a child.

Disguising his intentions under the cloak of homage, he repaired to Nanking with an immense retinue;

throwing the Court off its guard by a show of loyalty. Secretly abetted by many of the grandees, as well as by his own soldiers, he succeeded in getting possession of the Palace, which he set on fire, and the hapless boy perished in the flames.

Not even then did he throw off the mask, but finding a charred corpse, which he asserted to be that of the unfortunate Chien Wên, he gave it a sumptuous funeral and immediately "ascended the summit," proclaiming himself Emperor of China under the title Ch'êng Tsu, with the year-title of Yung Lo, which expressed a hope of a "long and joyous reign."¹

The reign was signalised by great monuments, such as the city of Peking, which he now proceeded to enlarge till it became beyond compare the most formidable fortress China knew. The massive walls, sixteen miles in circuit, remain after these centuries fit memorials of a mighty monarch. An inner line of fortification enclosed a triple hill now known as Kingshan, a finer ornament for a city than Rome possessed in her far-famed Mons Capitolinus.

And then Yung Lo determined on the striking policy of making his new fortress into the capital of the whole realm. It is a dangerous experiment to "move

¹ There is considerable doubt about the fate of Chien Wên. When Chu Yün-wên (Chien Wên) succeeded to the throne in 1398 he at once took measures to deprive of power his uncles, who were princes of various parts of the Empire. But Ti, Prince of Yen, who ruled modern Chihli, rebelled in 1399, marched southwards, and in spite of several earlier reverses in Shantung crossed the Yangtze in 1402 and entered Nanking in triumph. The young Emperor disappeared in the confusion which followed upon the entry of the troops into his Palace, and was never seen again. It is supposed that he fled to Yunnan in the garb of a monk, left to him, so the story runs, with full directions by his grandfather. After nearly forty years' wandering he is said to have gone to Peking and lived in seclusion in the Palace until his death. He was recognised by a eunuch from a mole on his left foot, but the eunuch was afraid to reveal his identity. (See Giles, "Chinese Biographical Dictionary.")



the Urns of Empire " as his father had done, away from the Kambaluc district. Turin, Milan and Florence have grudged their reduction to mere provincial towns, even though sentiment spoke for Rome. There was no modern sentiment yet engendered for Nanking; it lay a waste, as it still is. But also there was none at all for Peking, a new creation. His proceedings can only be compared with Constantine's, who was completely remodelling the old Empire, consolidating under one head, and strengthening with the sanctions of a new religion. Constantine felt that the old capital was permeated with traditions which he intended to break with, so he built a new city in the Christian provinces, and made that the new capital. There were other motives too; the external enemy to Constantine lay in the East, and he felt it wise to have his centre nearer to the dangerous frontier, at an impregnable site.

Yung Lo was breaking with the tradition of the Mongols, and with their religion—they were leaning to Christianity—and he wished to be in person near the frontier over which they had fled. So it was expressly proclaimed in 1403 that the main forces, under the direct command of His Majesty, were to be cantoned near the northern boundary in order to repel possible invasion. Peking therefore would become the capital, and Nanking would revert to its previous importance as the mere seat of a provincial governor.

If this is the chief monument to Yung Lo, yet his sepulchre also claims admiration. It is the most magnificent of the Thirteen Tombs of the Mings. His tumulus is like a pyramid for height; its wall encloses an amphitheatre so vast that its grove of funereal pines presents the appearance of a forest. Its weather-beaten

halls are supported on huge pillars of Siamese teak wood which seem to defy the tooth of time, and to suggest a doubt whether columns of marble would be equally adapted to sustain the seismic convulsions which are frequent in this region. There are bridges of granite and tablets of marble, whose carved wreaths, I blush to say, are frequently defaced by Occidental tourists who, like the Greek Fool in our school books, desired to carry away a piece of stone as a specimen of the house!

Besides these tangible repositories of Yung Lo's sacred dust there are two monuments which do him great honour: the Grand Encyclopædia and a Collection of Laws.

As for the Grand Encyclopædia—the Yung Lo Ta Tien—it is, or alas! was, the greatest literary marvel in the history of the world [says Mr. Lionel Giles, of the British Museum]. I say this without the least fear of contradiction. Here are a few authentic figures. For a fuller account I must refer you to my father's article on the subject in *The Nineteenth Century*, April 1901 (vol. xlix. p. 659). This gigantic collection of literature on every conceivable subject was originally produced (in MS.) at Nanking in 1408 A.D., by an Imperial Commission consisting of five chief directors, twenty sub-directors, and no fewer than 2,109 subordinates! It comprised 22,877 separate parts, and an index of 60 parts in 11,100 bound volumes, each half an inch thick, 1 ft. 8 in. long, and 1 ft. broad. Laid flat, one on top of another, the volumes would make a column over 460 ft. in height, or considerably higher than St. Paul's Cathedral. There were, roughly, 917,480 pages in the whole work. Each page contains sixteen columns, averaging twenty-five characters to each, or a total of 366,992,000 characters! In 1421 the encyclopædia was transferred to Peking. The work of printing was found to be too costly, but in 1567 two

complete copies were made, and the original, together with one of the copies, sent back to Nanking, where they perished by fire in 1644 at the downfall of the Ming dynasty. The other copy was housed in the Hanlin College at Peking, where it was destroyed by the Boxers in 1900. A few odd volumes were saved by foreigners. One of these was sent home and presented to the British Museum by my brother, and two others have recently been acquired by the same institution. They are in an excellent state of preservation.

In the records of his reign there are constant references to the Guard Posts on the line of the Great Wall. He repaired its breaches, and it is highly probable that many of the Martello or spy towers still to be seen were constructed by the Emperor Yung Lo.



A LION.

CHAPTER XVIII

THE SOUTHERN LOOP OF THE GREAT WALL

“The tongue is soft and constantly remains in ;
The teeth are hard and fall out.”

Lanchow Proverb.

THE highest altitude reached by the Great Wall is on a pass between Liangchow and Lanchow, where, 10,000 ft.¹ above the tide, runs the line of the Barrier. This Southern Loop along which we are now travelling is a deep festoon attached to the Main Line of the Great Barrier at Chungwei and Liangchow. The whole fabric is in ruins, considerable and grass-covered.

The generation living in the day of Chin the First is called in history “The Generation of War,” because fighting was constantly proceeding. When Chin assumed the Imperial title the employment of cavalry instead of war chariots greatly enlarged the scope of active operations. Chariots limited battles to flat and unobstructed stretches, but with cavalry fewer places were free from attack. Thus the difficulty of guarding the country having increased, it was suggested that walls be erected or connected to facilitate the movement of troops and to prevent surprise, as well as for the purpose of marking clearly the northern boundary of the Empire.

¹ In round numbers.



AN EVANGELIST OF THE CHINA INLAND MISSION WHO LABOURS NEAR THE
GREAT WALL.



IRRIGATION WHEELS IN THE YELLOW RIVER.

Raising the water to a point slightly higher than the field it is led to the desired points
by shallow trellises.

It is a question how much of the present work is due to Chin. Emerson reminds us that "whenever we find a man higher by a whole head than any of his contemporaries, it is sure to come into doubt what are his real works." There were walls to three feudal States before his day, which he linked up, and covered the ground from Minchow to the Gulf of Liaotung. And the many foundations traceable point to the conclusion that every pure Chinese dynasty has had a wall of its own against the Northern foes. What we are on here is certainly not of earlier date than the Great Wall of the Mings, which follows more or less the lines traced by Chin.

Between the two Chows, Liangchow and Lanchow, there is little worthy of attention; unless the traveller is seeking copper or other valuable minerals which abound in this rough region. Otherwise, aside from the superb scenery, there remain in the mind prominently but three objects of a special interest, the Lofty Pass Wushi Ling, the Medical Meteor, and the Big Barrier, about all of which cling ancient traditions. As to the Lofty Pass, a temple occupies a strategic spot beside the Great Boundary. Gods guard the Great Wall at its highest elevation above the sea. Although our visit was early in the eighth moon the winds were already cold. The old priest informed us that formerly the winds were still colder. That was a few years ago, when five Ice Dragons lived in the Nanshan Cathedral Spires, and breathed their frigid breath on the passers-by. It was a *male* fairy that reduced the number to two. Surely an original character in mythology! In the temple, on the altar, are jars containing bamboo sticks, on which are cut Chinese characters. Their use

is twofold, to gather money and to fool the people. Drop ten cash in the box, pray to mud image, pull out a stick. We did not cast cash into the box, we offered no petition to the hideous mud figure, but we did purchase of the keeper four of the magic pieces of wood. On two were the words "Outside the skin," and on two, "If the baby has trouble consult No. 25 and No. 21." Not having any baby we did not stop to examine the book and find what ailed it.

But the Wushi Ling deserves notice in addition to its holding the Great Wall up toward the stars. It is the watershed that separates the drainage areas of the Heiho and the Yellow River.

Black Dog evolved the following wise saying while shivering in the breath of the Ice Dragons: "When it is cold, every person feels his own cold; but when it is hot, the great family is hot." Plainly spoken, the statement intended by Black Dog would read, When the weather is cold some have on warm clothing and feel it not, but when the atmosphere is hot the rich and poor are equal.

We were proceeding along the Great North-west road which reaches from Lan to Kashgar. Two other important roads enter Lanchow, one from Ninghia, the other from Sining and the Koko Nor. The population from Liangchow had been sparse, but as we approached the capital it was denser. But the country would be better for pastoralists than for agriculturists like the Chinese. At last we came upon the White Meteor, which in reality is a large white boulder, say 15 ft. in diameter, and unlike other stones or rocks above ground. The surface is worn smooth by people rubbing against it. A man was taking off chips, and we asked him questions, to which he replied, "It is a god-stone. This stone came from Kanchow, not flying

but by stages, travelling only at night. It is very precious. These chips will cure dyspepsia." We asked the rustic worshipper of the White Stone if it cured dyspepsia by falling on the patient. "Grind up the chip and swallow it with hot water." We did not do it. This so-called meteor, when approached from the south-east strongly, resembles a white elephant. The Great Wall, following the crest of the hills, comes down to Kulang, and then returns to the summit for 30 li until well past this white elephant. Superstition played a big part when the Great Wall was built, and not unlikely this magic boulder sent the masonry on detour.

High above the white elephant, perched in an almost inaccessible cleft of the rocks, is a temple to Twelve Widows. One of Chin's great generals was in the region to repel an attack by the Tibetans through a near-by pass, and was about to be captured by the enemy when a dozen widows came to his rescue and led him away. Even they lost their direction till an antelope arriving on the scene offered to be their guide. The dozen widows after this was all over went and died, and the temple commemorates their efforts to get a man!

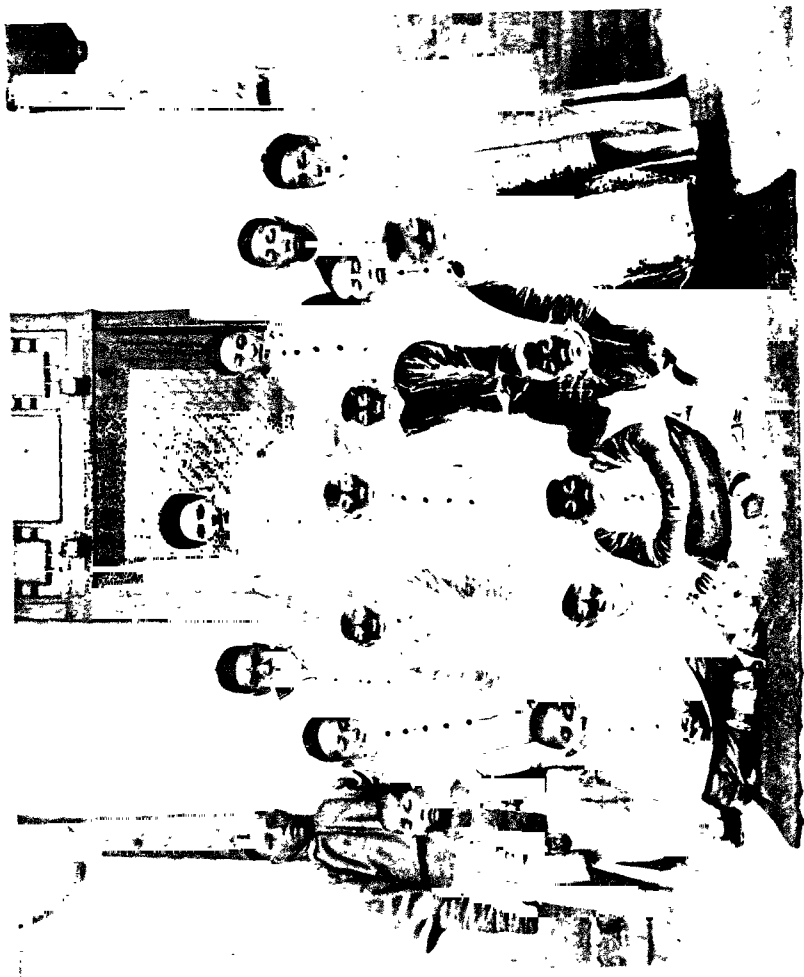
On arrival in Lanchow, one of the important cities of "the Empire of the Centre," a cordial greeting was presented us by Messrs. Andrew and Preedy and their households of the English Mission. And here we met once again, after six years, Detective Moore, a man of genius who possesses a real scent for criminals and who had before him a still more brilliant career than his past, although it was his skill and integrity that caught the arch criminals of Shanghai and unearthed and abolished one of the most successful and dangerous gangs of

robbers in the whole history of the Coast of China. Moore has left his fine career and good pay to become a missionary at a salary far less than he was receiving and infinitely less than he would by this time have had at his command. This fearless, heroic son of Anak will do vigorous work as a propagandist and will have at least one great advantage of not being fooled by the Oriental duplicity which surrounds every missionary worker in the Far East. An honest and exceptionally brilliant detective like Moore might have served his generation and his Master in that capacity. And yet, who can name the future? Clough, the gifted engineer, resigned his profession for missionary work in India, and when a famine came suggested its arrest! His canal scheme was adopted by the Government, and saved thousands of lives. Clough's friends called him a fool for quitting engineering for heathen-converting efforts, but the last proved the first. The decision to follow conscience was right.

But the great detective was not the only old friend met here, for John Gwadey, as lively as ever, turned up with a dog and a tale. The latter was a story of a grave in the Great Wall:

60 li towards sunrise is the P'ingting Shan, where Shu Fan Wang and his ancestors of many generations lie buried in lucky spots. The old men say that in the reign of Tao Kuang, of this present dynasty, no rain fell in all this region, and because of the failure of the wheat and vegetable harvests people were starving. Clods of earth turned into rats, men ate men, and parents exchanged their children and ate them.

In the seventh moon, a man and wife, living in the P'ingting Mountains, were busy in their native village catching rats for food. While thus engaged a large snake appeared. Li, the husband, seized a shovel and



MOORE, THE GREAT DETECTIVE.

IT IS TOO LATE TO BEIN IN YOUR HORSE WHEN ON THE PRECIPICE,
AND TO MEND A LEAK WHEN IN MIDSTREAM

made after the tasty morsel, but it escaped into a hole. When the sun was nearly even with the west, wearied by the labours of the day, they rested before starting new work. Bemoaning the escape of the snake, they were overjoyed to see its head show up in the scorched grass. With fresh vigour the two dug hard and fast to unearth the reptile, but, after digging down six feet, a stone door confronted them. It was night, and they rested.

Early in the morning, with the assistance of neighbours and after further excavations, the mysterious door was wrenched open ; it disclosed a long arched passage, along which the party passed cautiously, after five hundred paces they were stopped by another and a stronger stone door, on the lintel and door-posts of which were inscriptions, saying that it opened into the Grave of Fan Ching Wang. Having forced an entrance, they found themselves in a connected cave a li long. When once well in this gallery a dread fell on the party, their bodies became cold, and a hasty retreat to open air resulted. A deliberation decided them to take lamps and re-enter.

After proceeding over a mile underground through a carefully cut tunnel, a well was reached ; down this the party descended to the bottom by stone stairs and entered another uncanny tunnel, which they followed for two miles, till a third stone door impeded further progress. On either side of the portal were ancient characters. This door also was forced, and admitted the workmen into a cave excavated in the solid rock, measuring 10 ft. wide, 7 ft. high, and extending for more than 50 tens of feet. This was a palace consisting of five rooms, without doors or windows. In the midst stood a table of solid gold, on which were costly articles of design. Behind the table stood a bedstead built of precious stones, and on either side of the Golden Table were three coffins.

Afraid to molest the caskets of the dead, the party entered still another cavern to the left of the Golden Table, wherein stood two iron carts curiously engraved. These also they left, as the roadway would hardly let them out. But on the other side a door led into another cavern which contained a trough of gold and silver ingots. With a triumphant shout of joy that sounded strange in that erstwhile silent chamber of the dead, each greedily helped himself to the treasure that glittered in the light of their torches.

When the superior magistrate learned of the find he weighed the precious metal that was left and reported two hundred thousand ounces of gold, a great amount of silver, and bushels of precious stones. All of this, by order of the Emperor, was distributed in grain to the starving multitudes.

Gwadey paused after this tale, meditated, and instead of a mere hope that such wonders could occur, delivered himself of the surprising opinion: "The snake led the way, but was not Heaven directing it? Strange, strange, this grave connected with a stone gallery that opened into the Great Wall." Poor old John Gwadey held firmly to the belief in a kind Providence. In his darkened mind was this ray of light! May other rays soon penetrate there! The closing words of "Helen" sprung to mind:

"The gods perform what least we could expect,
And oft the things for which we fondly hoped
Come not to pass; but Heaven still finds a clue
To guide our steps through life's perplexing maze,
And thus does this important business end."

Fifteen thousand families reside in lofty Lanchow, the capital of Kansu, which has a varying elevation of 4,000 to 20,000 ft. An exceptionally large shifting

population furnish a difficulty for the missionaries, who are labouring zealously. Fort Ticonderoga was taken because the assailants directed many impacts at the same spot, and addressed their iron to a limited circle, but with men here to-day and away to-morrow the perpetual hammering on one conscience which is advisable, cannot obtain. Nevertheless, the Christianising of the Chinese proceeds without abatement.

Here the ancient and modern are mixed, the superstitions of the past and the progress of the present. We felt inclined to take a census of the public idols of the city, and to that end employed an educated and reliable gentleman, who after weeks of work furnished these interesting figures: temples and ancestral halls number 174, idol shrines 93, and public idols 2,420. Out of ten parts of land, six parts are given to raising tobacco! There are twenty-four Government schools, and a real effort is making to modernise the education. Along the forty-two streets are found letter-boxes, a new dozen just going up as we passed by, and four banks do the exchange business of the city. Two thousand four hundred and twenty public idols! There is also a Sacred Tree worthy of mention, over eight hundred years old, and associated with Genghis Khan. It is on the Tsangmên Kwan, and has a god living inside it. Beside the tree is an altar on which incense is constantly burning. The old man opened a secret door and showed the heart of the tree; in the hollow was a vile-smelling liquid. "This is the life juice or essence of the tree; this tree will cure any kind of a disease." All you have to do is to go there, burn incense, knock your head on the ground, drink some of the tree-juice, pay a few cash, and you are a new

man. Smell the juices and the most incredulous will admit a kill or a cure. Pasted over the tree and for yards at the side are eight hundred red placards of silk and satin covered with characters, hung there by the cured.

From the Old Tree we went along a main street to the New Bridge, joining Golden Hill to Lanchow. The American engineer, Coltman,¹ who is in charge of the three hundred Chinese building a steel truss bridge across the Yellow River to take the place of the world-renowned Bridge of Boats, is doing an epoch-marking piece of work. He well knows how to use a padded crowbar when dealing with the Chinese. For instance, while putting down one of the steel pneumatic caissons, it got under the dragon's tail, and that was the reason why a drought occurred. This superstition did not, however, impede the work, for the Viceroy bade Coltman and Dello proceed, and he himself would undertake to look after the dragon's tail. The bridge contract calls for 165,000 taels, and the Government will also transport the materials from the railroad to Lanchow. The machine shop is in the Temple of the River God, and the big City Temple is used for storing the superstructure. At first it was suggested that a blacksmith's shop in the City-god Temple showed irreverence to the spirits of the Temple, but a diplomatic arrangement provided for the spirits, and the work has proceeded with remarkable agility.

Here the old and new are side by side. The old bridge is composed of twenty-four wooden boats lashed to piles by twelve straw cables six inches in diameter, and two iron chains fastened to iron posts. The bridge of boats is sixty years old, and must be removed in

¹ Mr. Robert Coltman, 3rd B.A., C.E.

IN DAYS OF PLENTY, THINK OF DAYS OF POVERTY ; DON'T WAIT
TILL DAYS OF POVERTY TO THINK OF DAYS OF PLENTY

the winter and replaced in the spring. During the winter the ice is crossed, but when a break-up occurs a dangerous ferry is used. The piers of the new steel bridge go down to sandstone, and the contract calls for the bridge to be kept there by the bridge company for a hundred years, unless the dragon destroys it, when the company shall not be held responsible !

Here at Lanchow are two of the wonders of the land, the Yellow River and the Great Wall. The one is a marvel of nature—a river thousands of miles long, not fit for navigation, hardly for irrigation, always flooding the land, China's Sorrow. The other is a marvel of science—a wall hundreds of miles long, not meant for decoration, hardly for renovation, always defending the land, China's Bulwark. Here they meet, the Wall at its most southerly point, and intersect one another. Half the river lies within, and half without the massive rampart. For centuries the incompetence of engineers or the carelessness of the people or the corruption of contractors, has allowed the river to be a scourge to the land : for centuries the Wall has stood as a token that a farseeing ruler can command competent engineers and faithful workers. When shall the skill that built the Wall be applied to control the River ? Here at Lanchow the two compel a contrast ; when shall the lesson from the one be applied to the other, that the River may develop as the Wall has protected ?

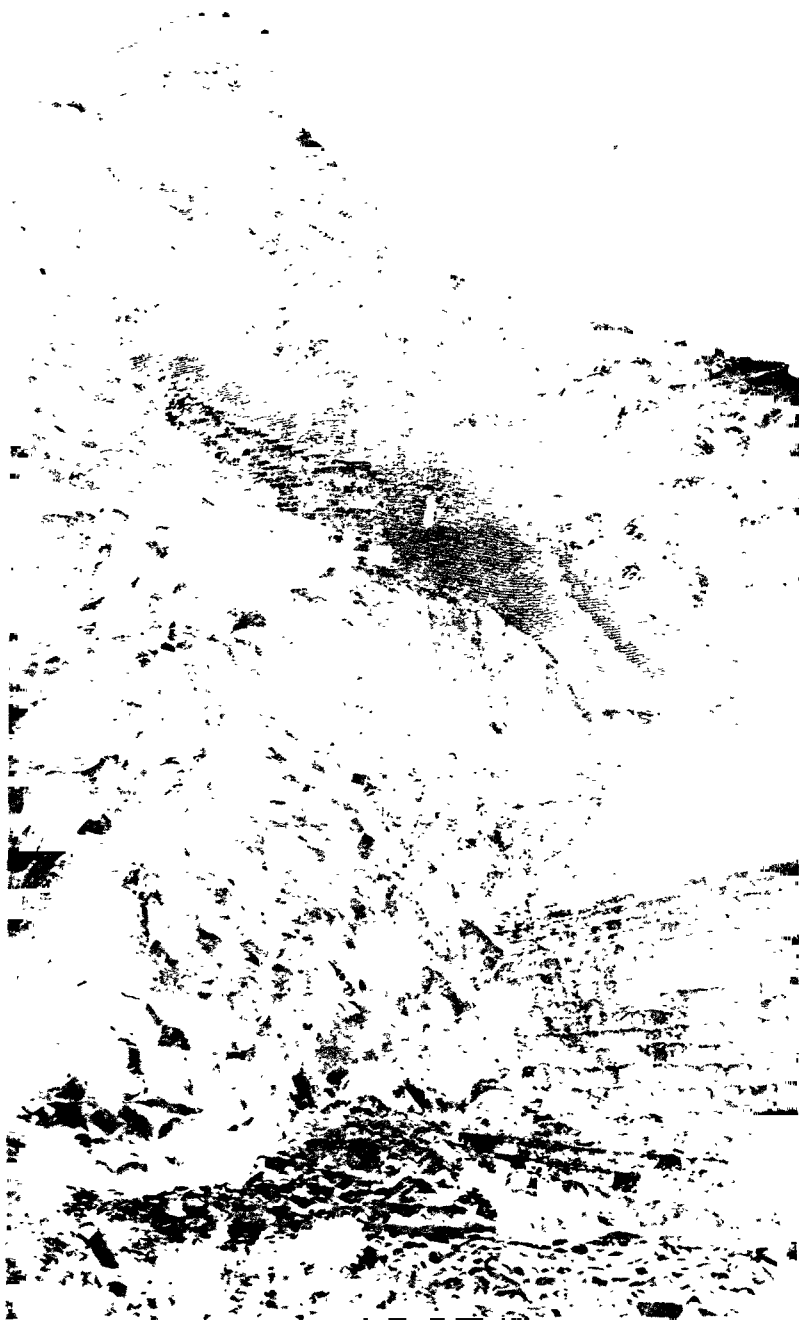
CHAPTER XIX

CHINA BEFORE THE GREAT WALL

HERE we stand at the southern point of intersection of the Great Wall and the Great River of the North.

On one side stretch the plains of Mongolia, on the other the fertile fields of the laborious Chinese. We image ourselves transferred to the epoch of the builder, where we can look backward and forward. Looking backward with our eyes turned to the South, we behold the rise of the Chinese Empire and the development of its culture. Twenty centuries in the past loom up before us, and through their dim perspective we seem to perceive a growing multitude moving forward under four different Banners. The first bears on its ample folds the name Republic ; the second, the Throne ; and the other two likewise have the throne emblazoned as the chief object that strikes the vision, but each with insignia of its own. What signifies the marvellous device of a Republic ! Does it mean that the people have a share in their own government, or what peculiar Oriental signification can it possess ? A voice comes out of the past and answers the question. It is that of the venerable Yao : " I live for my people. The State exists for their benefit." Such was the theory during the period of 160 years over which extend the three reigns of Yao, Shun and Yü.¹

¹ Yao's reign lasted 102 years, Shun's 50, but Yü's only 8.



SHWEIKWAN K'OW.



Yao was the Father of his People. When he heard them singing and boasting of their independence because they lived by their own labour, he rejoiced to be forgotten. But so far from forgetting them, he early chose for his successor a man who would continue his policy; and set aside his own son, who was imbecile or worthless. He did not accept the new candidate without careful inquiry into his antecedents. "What has he to recommend him?" was the question addressed to his ministers. Their unanimous reply was, "This young man has had a hard experience in his own family, constantly persecuted by a cruel stepmother (*tristis noverca*), a jealous brother, and a father not only blind of eye but still more blinded in his heart, who made himself an instrument of perpetual persecution. Yet Shun bore it all with unresisting patience. Often was he heard, while at work in the fields, to lift his voice in solemn appeal to heaven, but never did he utter a murmur in the hearing of father or mother. Gradually both parents and his brother, touched by his affection and dutiful forbearance, ceased from annoying him, and soon after stood up for him, and eventually they all became united in one common bond of affection." "Glorious victory," exclaimed the old monarch, "if he can do that for all the families of my people he shall be my successor. But he has no wife and children himself. He has shown his qualities as a son and a brother; he has yet to be proved as a husband and a father. Here are my two daughters." To increase the severity of the trial he was given both of them at once. So the young man was taken, like Cincinnatus from the plough,¹ as an apprentice to an

¹ Yet his father is said to have been a descendant of the Emperor Chuan Hsü. Shun is one of the twenty-four examples of filial piety.

emperor. Enough to say, he stood the trial to the perfect satisfaction of the old monarch, and after an apprenticeship of twenty-eight years he was adopted as the heir to the throne.

A great flood occurred in the reign of Yao, 2297 B.C., unprecedented in the history of China. The Yellow River had become obstructed in its course. And the waters rose threateningly over the plains, and in the language of the ancient book, "They climbed the sides of the mountains and seemed to threaten heaven itself." Who shall deal with these unruly streams? The answer was, "Here is Kuan, a man of skill and ability." Kuan made the trial without success, and he was set aside. Again the question came, "Who shall take his place and bear the burdens of so huge a task?" The ministers replied, "Who but his son, the energetic youth." Yü's efforts proved more successful. He spent nine years in the great task, during which, in his voyages from north to south, he three times passed his own door without entering. "That," said Shun, "is the man for me. My son has no such talents. The throne shall descend to the man who saved the people from the flood."

Thus Yü became the successor in the monarchical republic, and nobly did he exercise his high office. Always holding himself accessible to his people, he suspended a bell at the door of his Palace, or hut if you choose to call it so, and any one who wished to see him could obtain an instant interview. Whilst partaking of one meal, says the Chinese writer, he "would three times leave the table to answer the questions of his people, and sometimes rush out of the house with his long locks grasped in his hands without taking time to comb or braid them."

Yü, the great engineer, the model of diligence, the

third in the series of self-forgetting monarchs, who lived only for their people, became the first who established a new type of monarchy. He transmitted his throne to a worthy son, laying thus the foundation of a dynasty which lasted over five hundred years, but with many unworthy successors. Its general character, though not one of cruel despotism, was that of a master towards a nation of slaves. Things went from bad to worse, until, the condition of the people becoming unendurable, an avenger appeared on the scene in the person of Ch'êng T'ang;¹ a new dynasty was the result, which lasted for a longer period. During this period something like a feudal system began to manifest itself, great barons exercising more or less sway within their own principalities.

It was not, however, until 1120 B.C. that the feudal idea took shape in its fullest and most perfect form. This was under the famous dynasty of Chou. It began with a Regent,² in whom appeared an unselfish ruler, who has become the ideal of succeeding regencies, Chou Kung, the famous Duke of Chou, regarded as amongst the sages of the Empire.

The tenure of the land during this period was an emblem of the State. The fields were square, intersected by two lines east and west and two lines north and south, thus making nine divisions; the central section belonged to the State, and taxes were paid by cultivating that portion for the public treasury. So loyal were the people that they lifted their heads to the rising clouds, and prayed to heaven "Send your

¹ T'ang the Completer, or "The Successful."

² The founders of the dynasty were Wên Wang and his son Wu Wang. It was during the minority of the latter's son, Ch'êng Wang, that Chou Kung (his uncle) acted as Regent.

first showers down on our central plot, and then let a few drops fall on our own." The Kingdom was laid out on the same plan, the Royal Domain occupying the central position surrounded by the feifs of feudal barons ; as Confucius describes it,—“ Just as the North Star sits on his throne while all the other stars revolve around it.” The well-known name of Middle Kingdom for the Empire of China, which should be Central Kingdom, is derived from this source. In this designation there is no allusion to the supposed map of the earth, but only to the distribution of the feudal States with reference to the central throne. Another early name for China is Chung-Yüan, “Central Plain,” which apparently refers to the great fertile plain of Honan.

Confucius, on another occasion, expressed his enraptured admiration for the feudal system in language no less emphatic. Speaking of the development of the previous dynasties, when asked what will be the form of government in coming generations, he replied, “For a hundred generations to come the form can be no other than the present.” Yet this was one of the wise man’s limitations. For to our wider view it is apparent that a feudal government is necessarily unstable. During the latter part of the long tenure of the Chous, the Central Monarch lost control of his unruly princes, becoming merely a figurehead clothed with priestly functions, and loudly complaining that the barons had ceased to consult him except when a sacrifice to heaven became necessary. Under these circumstances wars and conflicts between the several States became inevitable, and for two centuries internecine strifes was the prevailing characteristic of the times, which was happily terminated by the system of consolidation introduced by the builder of the Great Wall.

It was during the third dynasty that the Chinese mind began to exhibit its greatest intellectual activity. As we look back again through the mist of ages, three venerable figures emerge from the darkness, those of Lao Tzŭ, Confucius, and Mencius. The first was founder of the Taoist system, which has exerted an immense influence on the condition of China past and present; the second was author of China's ethical system, embracing the individual, the family, and the State; the third was renovator and apostle of the teachings of his great master Confucius.

Lao Tzŭ signifies "the Old Master," so called because he was the senior of Confucius, and because Confucius sought light and knowledge from him.¹ His speculations were, however, too wild and fanciful to suit the taste of a practical mind like that of Confucius, and seemed to have had no influence whatever in giving shape to the doctrines of the latter. The doctrines of the Tao Tê Ching, which go by his name, are higher, finer, and more idealistic than the so-called Taoist religion. The central idea of later Taoism is the acquisition of such a power over material nature as to enable man to transform the elements at will, and to become transformed himself into an immortal; it soon degenerated into a mass of jugglery and fraud. Perhaps the noble conceptions of Lao Tzŭ may be grasped and resuscitated under the influence of Christianity and true science. Among the followers of the Taoist sect the control of the elements was directed towards alchemy, the literal making of gold! In these researches their

¹ When Lao Tzŭ died, Confucius was still a young and practically unknown man. The alleged meeting of the two philosophers, as told in the Historical Record, carries no conviction, and is almost certainly a later invention.

aspirations for personal immortality led them to turn their backs on human society and resort to ascetic discipline as well as to occult artifices and jugglery. A Chinese poet well describes their spirit and aim in words like these :

“A prince the draught immortal went to seek—
And finding it, he soared above the spheres ;
In mountain caverns he had spent a week :
Of human time it was a thousand years.”

Sorcery and witchcraft naturally became engrafted on a stock so congenial to their spirits. The Taoist sect have consequently had through all these ages a monopoly in the way of incantations and theurgy. The demon world is regarded as subject to their control. They have a high priest who dwells in a kingly palace on the top of a mountain in Kiangsi ; he professes to be able, on any complaint from any part of the Empire, even though it should come from the extremity of the Great Wall, to capture an unruly demon and hold him prisoner. All this, be it understood, for a fee, which realises the Taoist idea of making gold !

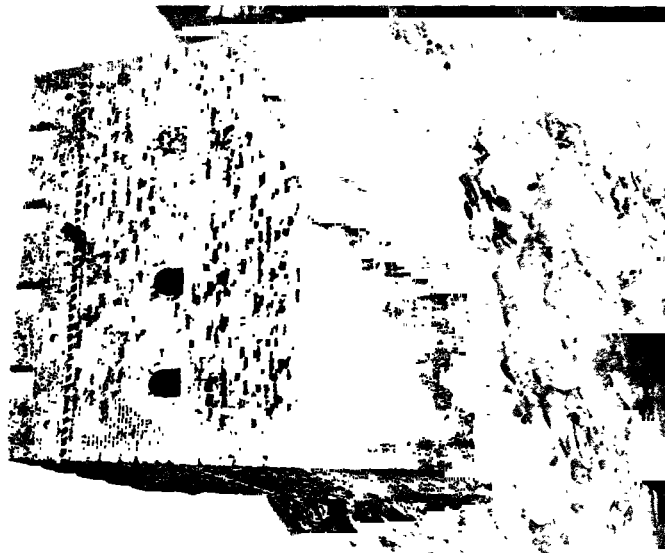
Less imaginative and more thoroughly constructive¹ in the cast of his mind, Confucius from his early years set his heart on the regeneration of human society. This he sought to effect by securing the patronage of the feudal princes of his day. The Duke of Lu, his own native State, employed the wise man to recast his administration. Things ran smoothly for three months, when a neighbouring prince, as Chinese authors say, for the very purpose of counteracting his influence, sent to the prince a bevy of dancing girls. The philosopher

¹ Not so in one sense. Confucius truly said of himself : “ My function is to indicate rather than to originate.” And again : “ I am but one who loves antiquity, and is earnest in the study of it.”



SECTION OF GREAT WALL TOWER.

p. 252]



ARSENAL TOWER AT THE CHIANG KU LING PASS.
Compare wall, foundation, superstructure.

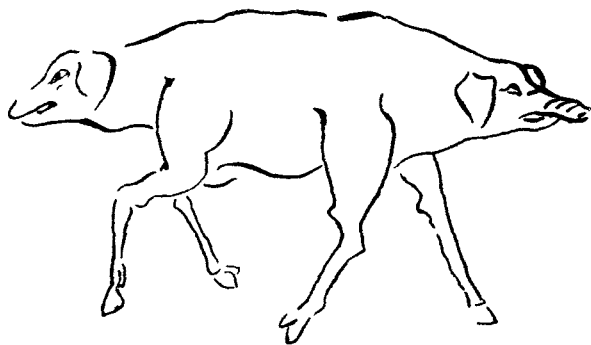
was thrown into the shade, and in disgust he threw up his commission and sought the patronage of other princes. Happily for posterity not one among the princes of the Empire was willing to listen to him. Under these circumstances he gave himself up to the work of teaching, editing, and composing those text-books which have rendered his name immortal and his influence profound.¹ The purest system of non-Christian ethics that the world has seen, they exhibit no feature of striking originality. Human relations are set forth generally in their true character, with the advantage of combining the conciseness of proverbial philosophy with the literary finish of an elegant writer. The doctrines have accordingly been treasured in the memories of the youth in schools for seventy generations. Confucius showed himself deeply conscious of responsibility to God, whom he called Heaven. But he inculcated no system of religion. It is an error to speak of "the Confucian religion," as he confined his teachings solely to the duties of the present life. It was in fact in consequence of the vacancy left by the omission of any religious element that Buddhism succeeded so easily in finding a footing in China.

Mencius, more fortunate than his great master who had lived nearly two hundred years earlier, was welcome at the courts of princes. He propagated his doctrine with courage and with eloquence, upholding everywhere the principle that "honesty is the best policy," and that

¹ His sayings, known as the Confucian Analects, in which his ethical system is set forth, were not written down until a generation or two after his death. He edited some of the classics—the "Book of Changes," the "Book of Poetry," and perhaps the "Book of History"—but the only work actually composed by him is the *Ch'un Ch'in*, "Spring and Autumn Annals" of the Lu State, a very dry record of the barest facts.

unselfish virtue has its own reward. One cannot refrain from heaving a sigh that the thousands of scholars who repeat his words by rote have no conception of his spirit. Among the mandarins of China *some* have learned his great lesson that "honesty is the best policy."

Appreciating the excellence of the teachings of the Confucian school, we regret that they have never been able to penetrate the mind of China thoroughly, or to effect the regeneration of which their authors dreamed. The builder of the Great Wall and his masterly minister looked upon them as positively mischievous. Did they not consecrate feudal misgovernment as the *ne plus ultra* of human wisdom, and would it not be impossible to wipe out that objectionable system as long as these books maintained their supremacy in the schools of China? Hence the burning of the books and the slaughter of the scholars. And never since have those teachings regained their influence. Chin performed a service for his nation which, in the age of modern scholarship, now just dawning, will be appreciated.



DOUBLE-PIG.

Head at each end of body, colour black, comes from east of the Witch-Water Nation.

說著曹操曹操就到

SPEAK OF TSAO TSAO AND TSAO TSAO APPEARS

CHAPTER XX

THE THREE CHINS

Don't adjust your shoes in a melon patch
Or straighten your hat under a plum-tree.

Chinese Proverb.

OUR design to visit Chinchow prospered beyond the expectation of the most hopeful. The journey from Lanchow ran through a brigand-infested region, but we saw none; the days were rainy, but we were not bogged; the Loess landscapes were lively, but except for a muleteer falling and several mules slipping, no accident occurred. Mules appear to be revered here. We passed a temple where a Golden Mule used to be on exhibit; but a foreigner visited it, and no one since has beheld the Golden Mule, while the Good Luck of the valleys disappeared also.

Three places bear the name of the great Emperor: Chinan, Chinchia Tsui, Chinchow: two of these we visited.¹ We hunted for the ancestral home of the Chins, and also for any surviving relations of the hero. This expedition led us over seven mountains, where, despite some "starved ignoble nature," most things seemed to have no hard struggle for life. Trees might be scarce and stunted, but the farms indicated industry, thrift and bounteous harvests. The peculiar landscape

¹ The Imperial Post spelling is Tsinan, Tsinkia Tsui and Tsinchow Kan.

of the Loess suggested a land of amphitheatres, one being large enough to seat the whole ten millions of Kansu.

At Chinchia Tsui, 20 li north of Chinan, dwell many families named Chin; some "make the fields," some are scholars. Within the four square walls of Chinan dwell one thousand families, and nearly as many more in the suburbs. Some are descendants of Chin. A leading clothier of this kin was invited to call on us at the Inn of Perpetual Peace, but he hesitated, and finally stayed away. The ancestors of Chin were rich, and his descendants are prosperous. That they have held their position in the social and political world so well speaks for the ability transmitted to them and by them improved, for "the descendants of an emperor sink a degree in the social scale in every generation, until they reach the rank of the common people."

Black Dog has described the journey to Chinan, and to my surprise has made exceptional advancement in exact and valuable observation, as the following extract will testify:

This day was truly bitter. The heavens fell rain one day and did not cease. A cold wind blew until our bones were numb and sour! The road was muddy and the hills steep. Once not watch feet, it meant a somersault, enough to make one laugh.

When we reached Chinan I walked in the street. Speaking of men they were not dirty, speaking of houses they were clean. The five grains that were being cultivated in the fields were all complete. The fruit wood was all very liberal. The men were correct and the land rich. This is the kind of place of which it might be said "the country is peaceful and the people at rest."

On the new books of Chinan from the eighteenth year of Tao Kuang to the present, there were doors (*i.e.* families) 1,395. There were mouths, 18,523. Including public and private land, 88,532 acres. Paid Summer taxes each year, 26,015 bushels; paid Fall taxes, 28,182 and more bushels; straw, 4,766 bundles; mulberry-trees, 2,679. Duties on iron, 2,000 catties; on copper, 67 catties; tin, 45 catties; lead, 50 catties; beeswax, 80 catties; madder, 40 catties; white powder, 5 catties; red coloring, 3 catties; 2 oz. Red tassels, 70 catties; goat skins, 40 pieces; goat horns, 70 catties; deer skins, 90 pieces; cow horns, $5\frac{1}{2}$ catties; glue, 130 catties; sheep, 35; silver, 130 oz. All these were sent to the Board of Revenues and Ceremonies, Peking. But there were 5 fur garments sent to the Provincial Treasurer.

The productions are corn, millet, wheat, hemp, buckwheat, mustard, celery, and other cereals and vegetables. Near the city water melons grow. Flowers: tulip, peony, cinnamon, solid bamboo, chrysanthemum, many grasses and medicines. Ten and more fruits; many birds and animals, panthers, wolf-dog, fox, hare, etc.

That the First Man made his first appearance near Chinchow in the Valley of Red Peppers is strongly held by the populace. Now it fortunately fell to the lot of our caravan to pass through the Hot Valley *en route* from Chinan to Chinchow. Located thirty li from the latter city, and known locally as the Valley of the Three Lights, by us remembered as the Vale of Red Peppers, is the celebrated Temple built in honour of Fuh Shi, "the first Ruler of Chinese legendary history. The period commonly assigned to the beginning of his reign is B.C. 2852. He instructed the people

in the arts of hunting, fishing and pasturage. He invented the Eight Diagrams, established the laws of marriage, and constructed musical instruments." Let this be fiction, nevertheless the story is here unconsciously told of the secret of China's everlasting life.

The Great Wall was built by an Endless Race. But why endless? The black-robed Chin "established the laws of marriage." And then made Organs. The establishing of the family life was the beginning of the nation's eternal life! The history goes on to say: "In that golden age the rulers needed but to be expert in the use of the instruments to assure peace and perfect harmony in every part." Crime was then unknown, locks and bars were unnecessary, travellers slept by the wayside as securely as at home, not even taking the precaution of covering their purses. Such is the power of harmony! The exalting of the family idea must account largely for the continued existence of this vast empire. It is easily seen that present peoples who slight the family life are fast becoming extinct!

The local name of Fu Hsi is "Ancestor of Mankind." His image is attired in a skirt of fig leaves. His wife is believed to be hiding in a cave near by, dissatisfied with the fig-leaf skirt! This temple is held to contain the original of the Eight Diagrams. No one has ever fully explained them, and the persons who have tried to do so get as far as saying: "The explanation of the whole thing is," when the words freeze on their lips and they sink down dead!

Through the Valley of the Three Lights flow two rivers. On the soft mud between these rivers the First Man is said to have experimented in making the complicated ideographs of the Chinese. This is where the puzzling characters began, and since then no one man has ever learned all about them.



ADAM, BY A CHINESE ARTIST.

A "rain of grain" occurred when the characters were traced in the mud of Red Pepper Valley and the demons ran away. It does not stand alone in the royal records of the Celestials. But this was no doubt responsible for the sarcastic promise of the Only First when speaking to Tah, son of Prince Hsi, detained as hostage in the State of Chin. The First Emperor promised to release him when it rained grain, when crows had white heads, and when horses had horns . . . all of which the historian says came to pass ; according to the royal word, he was released. Later there is a "rain of cash" reported. One Hsiung Kun, a Censor, lost his wealth, reduced to poverty, prayed for rain of cash, which fell for three days and enabled him to provide decent burial for his father. More credible is the "rain of hail" in the days of Fei Toz the horse-breeder of China, when cattle and horses were slain, and the Yangtze was frozen.

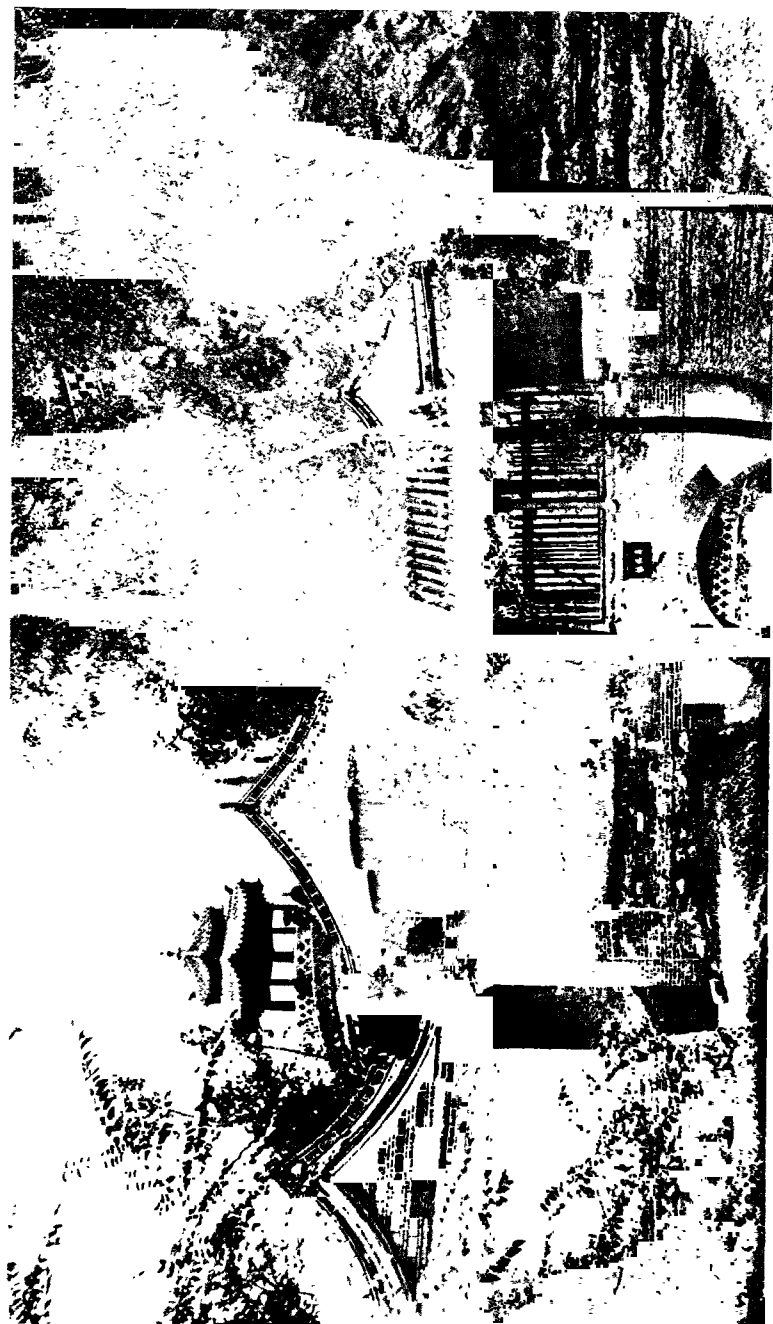
Near the bank of the larger river in whose mud were the characters, and at the foot of Temple Hill, is a smooth stone with two grooves made by the Chinese Eve when washing her husband's clothes. This shows that fig leaves were not the only attire ; and indeed one legend tells that the Chinese Adam confined himself to them in order that others might have the right to wear clothes—a sort of vicarious suffering. There is, however, an alternative reason assigned for his scant attire,—that he lost all his clothes in the Flood ! What an historical locality : the First Organ Factory ; the First Writing ; the First Eight Diagrams ; the First Farming ; the First Marriage ; the Only First ! This is astonishingly romantic and ancient.

At the foot of the Hill of Eight Diagrams stands

a small native Christian Church, built and supported wholly by native money. The leader of this Christian community is a well-to-do doctor who is plotting to divert the funds expended on a theatre in honour of Adam to the opening of a public school for the benefit of the villagers.

From the days of the first Chin this region has been a hotbed of superstition. Strange tales are told of demon possession. One of these is vouched for by the English missionaries at Chinchow, who assert that this sort of demoniacal display came only after the arrival of Gospel Teachers. The whole affair is so uncanny and unusual that we venture to put one instance thus on record, all the information coming from unquestioned sources, and no comment of our own being added.

One moon ago the doctor was called to see an old man of seventy-five, who developed signs of demon possession during the night. For a long period the patient stood on his head on the Kong, with his feet up the wall, stretched to their utmost length. He had always been a respectable gentleman. The doctor arrived and preached to the bystanders and then told the old man's son that if he would kneel down he would pray for the patient. This done, the demon was commanded to leave the patient. The victim now lay on the brick bed with arms tossing and eyes rolling wildly, and said: "I am going to fight a battle with you to-day!" This excited Dr. Footstep, who shouted: "Fight with me if you dare! The Lord conquered you on the cross, and will now!" Then, placing the patient in a sitting posture, a great fear came over the physician, who called: "Lord, help! help!" Whereupon the fear left him and the old man turned and said: "When is Jesus coming?" The doctor replied: "I do not know, but when He does He will bind you and fling you into the bottomless pit."



THE VERY BEAUTIFUL BRIDGE OF CHIN CHOW. ANCESTRAL HOME OF THE CHINS.

The reply was, "I know it." But the old man did not know it. He knew nothing about the Lord Jesus coming to earth again. The doctor then commanded the demons, in the Name of Him Who died on the Cross, to be gone. And they went, leaving the patient frightfully weak.

We reluctantly left the Valley of Red Peppers and went into the city of Chinchow, whose origin was in this wise. People condemned for picking turnips that did not belong to them were sent there from Nanking to re-people the region, which had lost its population and had become a vast forest. In remote ages a dense population seems to have inhabited this country, and many great battles have been fought in the neighbourhood. It seems certain that Western China had a highly developed civilisation when there was intellectual darkness farther east in Asia. The city has been variously named by the different ages. It was known as "Heavenly Water," and then, in the Han Dynasty, "The Imperial City," when it was the capital of the Duke of Wei, the Little Duke. The original name of Chin was dropped by the influence of the literati after Chin burnt the books and buried alive the scholars.

Like many Eastern cities, this has been rebuilt more than once on rather different sites. To begin with, the prognosticator fixed on a lucky spot thirty li from the present town. A sheep was sacrificed, its head was placed on a flagstaff to mark the site, and building operations were begun. But perhaps some one was disappointed at finding no unearned increment accrue to his land: anyhow, one morning the flagstaff was

not to be seen. On search it was discovered ten miles up the valley, and the omen was accepted that they must "follow the flag."

The ancient site, or village of Ch'ên, is supposed to be the ancestral home of the Chins. But one night a Flying Hill came on a visit, and effectually blotted out the whole village. This tale may be a vivid account of a real earthquake; but the old village is as effectually obsolete as Sodom.

The Imperial City would give more trouble to get rid of in this way; it was on a hill, north-east of the present town. The moderns still quarry in the ruins and dig up pottery or old iron; one old Christian excavated a bar of iron which he threw under a corn bin, but noticing a glow he hauled it out and scraped it: it proved to be gold.

The present city is an agglomeration of five, each complete with its walls and gates, so that the general ground plan is of a boat with a rowlock projecting on either side. Ten li to the west dwell the descendants of the miller who ground flour for the founders: by Imperial decree they pay no taxes. This is fortunate, as the children here have a strange appetite for other food, the *po hsi* or white earth from the Flying Hill or the Sliding Mountain. The Chinchow children nibble the window-sills on which they lean, and the beds on which they sleep; as one young lady says: "I cannot stop eating it." Some develop a taste for ashes or charcoal; the indulgence of or the craving for the earth turns them an earthy colour, till they die. If the children have one morbid custom, the parents have another. They consider it an insult to Mother Earth to bury a child under two years of age; so the frail little body is consigned to the fire in the kong, and serves to warm the brick bed on which the family sleeps.

Black Dog's Diary on Chinchow says:

I read a day (*i.e.* kept the Sabbath) then on the eighteenth sun of the ninth moon we took up our bodies, arose on the road, and arrived at Chinchow before the sun was even with the west. Chinchow may be considered a place with an ancient name. It was said that this place has six sights. In the ancient times it was a place with a name, to-day it also is a place with a name. We saw the land-earth wealthy and thick, the inhabitants careful, the mountain water nourishing the land, perpetually having power. On the day of our arrival this place was repairing the Wall and erecting the Tai Shan Temple, truly a beauty of oil painting, a sight worth seeing. The head of the managers had in his bosom the subscription book! Every door and every shop must subscribe. On it was written, "Ten Thousand Good Deeds Gather Together Here."

We see that the men who worship the idol-gods do not offer money to repair temples out of a good intention. It is not more than asking by force and carelessly giving. Alas! contributing money and erecting temples is no more than wasting substance, and in vain occupying a piece of good ground.

Again, strolling at the Gemmy Fountain Temple, I saw above it a large writing saying: "The Gate of Heaven." On the street there were many persimmons, walnuts, cotton goods, pears and such things.

Many legends declaring emphatically that large numbers of men were buried in the Great Wall have led us here, in the ancestral home of the Builder, to make inquiries. That a widespread custom of the sort prevailed at certain periods in remote ages is

unquestioned. The Fijians, Dyaks, Indians, Aztecs and Africans practised similar sacrificial rites. The reason was never far to find,—to propitiate evil spirits and to attract good luck, as well as to inaugurate the victim into the mysteries of a spirit policeman! “In his days did Hiel, the Bethelite, build Jericho: he laid the foundation thereof in [on or upon] his first-born.” In the German excavation at Megiddo there was found under a tower the skeleton of a young girl, deposited in such a way as to leave no doubt that it was essentially connected with the foundation of the building.

We cannot take seriously, however, the Chinchow legend which relates with every horror of detail the story of how the taskmasters put lime into the food of the workmen to induce less eating, and finally death that their bodies might be thrown into the Wall to appease the general and local gods, including the whole host of evil spirits which might be expected to attend in unheard-of numbers when a fabric so vast was being erected to prevent their coming out of the North to feed and fatten their unearthly presences on the souls South of the Boundary Line. Superstition played a great part in the making of the Northern Rampart, for the Wall mysteriously mounts to the loftiest summits, dives into the deepest ravines, twists and squirms in such an altogether unnecessary fashion that we have been put to our wits’ end to explain the performance.

Had the military engineers of that warlike day alone designed a stable and effective fortification in the North to resist the assaults of hardy horsemen, then certainly many towers and connecting walls on wholly inaccessible precipices would have been omitted—unless those ancient warriors were familiar with the



THE CHINESE GEORGE WASHINGTON WITH HIS HATCHET.

From an ancient native drawing of the First Man. Adam is said by legends to have arrived on this planet near where, long after, the Chin family originated.

fall of Sardis and similar military feats. We must seek beyond the plans of army experts for the reasons that brought this strange, stalwart Titanic Fence into evidence in a fenceless land. We have confirmed our opinion that "wise men" ordered the curves and contortions of the Wall of Chin. They doubtless consulted constellations, skulls, and a score of uncanny divining devices. Indeed, should the "History of the Devil" be written it would likely contain a highly surprising and interesting chapter on the Great Wall.



THIS IS CALLED BY THE CHINESE THE "DOUBLE-DOUBLE."

The monster has three heads of green or black colour, its body is red, and it lives east of the Desert.

CHAPTER XXI

MEDIÆVAL CHINA ; SINCE CHIN'S GREAT WALL TO THE PRESENT DYNASTY

By mediæval we mean the period extending from the dynasty of Chin, who created China, to the accession of the Manchus who conquered it. From a Chinese point of view it is all comprehended in "modern history," the Great Wall being the dividing line in chronology as it is in geography. A marked change took place in the leading aspects of Chinese life, no less than in the system of government. The sceptre fell from the nerveless hand of Chin Êrh Shih, the son of the Tyrant ; even had he possessed the talents of his father, they would not have served to prolong his reign. An irritated and vengeful populace rose in all the provinces to expel a government under which they had suffered untold miseries. Many chiefs fought for power, no one distinctly aiming at the throne. At length Liu Pang of P'ei (in modern Kiangsu) made himself conspicuous, and sought the reins of empire. He was almost wholly illiterate, but a man of native genius, capable of broad views, possessed of indomitable perseverance, heroic courage, and, withal, a great share of human kindness. After more than ten years of conflict he became acknowledged as the founder of a new dynasty, and was canonised by the title of Han

Kao Tsu, "the High Ancestor of the House of Han," as the name signified. He originated on the banks of the river of that name, and his dynasty became so conspicuous that it has become the native name for the whole Empire, which to outsiders recalls his predecessor Chin. Even at the present day, when Manchus and Chinese are spoken of in contradistinction to each other, they are described as "Man and Han," and the people are known as the sons of Han. A strong man is described by them as Hao Han Tzū, "a good son of Han."

One of his ministers suggested to the Emperor that now was the time to reopen the schools and to give a stimulus to education. "What do I want with schools?" replied the Emperor; "I got the Empire on horseback." Said the minister, "True, through your own valour; but can you govern the Empire on horseback, and by your sword alone?" Not much, however, was accomplished in the way of culture until the next reign, when a diligent search was made for the books which had been destroyed. Some were found hidden away in the crannies of old walls, and others were reproduced from the memory of old scholars. But after all that could be done there were great gaps in the continuity of the Confucian classics, so much so that when the Western scholar speaks of far-reaching discovery as unknown to China, the Chinese scholar replies, "Ah, but that must have been well known in ancient times, and the books that treated of it were burnt up." Such is the explanation which they are prone to give for China's failure to keep pace with the world in scientific progress. So pathetic was their reliance on books until lately, that even when Confucius says, "The progress of knowledge depends

on the study of Nature," we find a note by the commentator: "The treatise on the study of Nature was lost."

The books were restored, but the Confucian ideal of government never reappeared. It was obliterated as completely as if his chapters in praise of feudal government had never risen from their ashes. The wise founders of the new dynasty appreciated the wisdom of the great Conqueror in welding the provinces together as a unit, and binding them, as by a chain of iron, with the Great Wall itself. Yet beyond that barrier the hostile power of the North had also made progress. The Tartars had made innumerable forays on the peaceful principalities prior to the building of the Wall. And now they still were a perpetual menace to the peace of China. Something like unity had taken place among their scattered tribes. They had a common Sovereign who called himself Shan Yü, and who claimed to be the equal of the Son of Heaven. Embassies came and went between the Tartar North and the Chinese South, this incipient diplomatic intercourse being varied by the frequent detention, imprisonment, and occasionally decapitation of the ambassador. One of those ambassadors best known was Su Wu, man of fame for his literary genius. He has left a touching little poem, his farewell to his wife, on his setting out for the court of the barbarous Tartar monarch, which Dr. Martin thus renders:

"Twin trees whose boughs together twine,
Two birds that guard one nest,
We'll soon be far asunder torn
As sunrise from the West.

Hearts knit in childhood's innocence,
Long bound in Hymen's ties:
One goes to distant battlefields,
One sits at home and sighs.

YOU CANNOT PULL WHITE CLOTH OUT OF AN INDIGO VAT

Like carrier bird the seas divide,
I'll seek my lonely mate:
But if afar I find a grave,
You'll mourn my hapless fate.

100 B.C.

Another illustration of the relations subsisting between Tartar and Chinese at that epoch may often be seen exhibited on the boards of a Chinese theatre, in the shape of an affecting drama called *The Princess Chao crossing the Border*. The princess was a court beauty, the favourite of one of the Han Emperors. The Tartar monarch, hearing of her fame, demanded her hand as a condition of peace. The Emperor unwillingly consented, and the story represents the grief of the court beauty, the humiliation of the Chinese which that implied, and the exultation of the Tartars at this splendid evidence of something like a military triumph. It may well be asked, where was the Great Wall all this time? A sufficient force might always maintain the peace of China, but the surprise or destruction of a single garrison might at any time open the way to an enemy, and the Chinese declined to pass beyond the frontier so clearly marked out to ravage their foe in his own steppes.

The ancient dynasties were all of long duration; the modern dynasties ran a shorter career. Those like the Han, the T'ang, the Sung, the Ming and the Ch'ing, the present house, had in general a tenure of from 250 to 300 years. The reason of this difference is not apparent, though we may suppose that feudal chiefs, when left to their own independent action, are content to recognise a nominal suzerainty, whereas a centralised

government which has but one power on the throne always presents a temptation to usurpation or revolution. There is, of course, another explanation,—that the earlier history is false. Admittedly the earlier records were destroyed by Chin, and the Book of History which has been restored only deals with the fortunes of part of the Yellow River Basin. How far can we rely on the correct restoration of the text? How far can we trust the chronology of the annalists? The certain history since Chin shows short-lived dynasties; does not this suggest that the earlier history, which may perhaps be correct in fact, is yet out of perspective—like so much that is Chinese—and has been, not fore-shortened but hind-lengthened?

Short and partial dynasties limited to different portions of the Empire are reckoned in the succession, but they are mostly to be regarded as occupying a transition period. Of these there were five, two of which were of Tartar origin. After one of these intervals occurs what is called the Minor Han, which was itself only partial and temporary. The sphere which it occupied, for two reigns only, was the modern province of Szechwan; the rest of the Empire being divided between two other rival houses. The wars between these houses form an heroic age for China immortalised by the greatest of their historical fiction, the so-called “History of the Three Kingdoms.” Of the three heroes of the later Han, one was Kuan Yü, subsequently canonised and deified as Kuan Ti the God of War, special protector of the present dynasty. Not to speak of the uncertainty of his origin, in an historic romance, the fact that the present dynasty has been beaten in most of its foreign wars ought perhaps to shake their confidence in their redoubtable

protector.¹ Of the Great Dynasties, each one may be said to have a distinctly literary character. The Hans were marked by the restoration of Letters, the T'angs by the most perfect development of poetic culture, the Sungs by the most subtle philosophic speculation and literary criticism, the Ming by elegance in prose composition, and the Ch'ing by the incipient influence of Western Science.

A great event which marks the period of the Hans and colours that of all succeeding history was the introduction of Buddhism. The Emperor Ming Ti dreamed that he saw a golden man holding in his hand a bow and two arrows. The Daniels of his Court were summoned to explain the dream. One of them replied, "It explains itself; is not the man with a bow and two arrows obviously the hieroglyphic 'foh' [man-bow], Buddha, which consists of these elements." The Emperor joyfully accepted the interpretation, and despatched an embassy to India in quest of Buddhist priests and Buddhist books. To some extent both had found their way already to China, but the favour of Imperial sunshine gave an immense impulse to their missionary enterprise, and the omission of a religious element in the Confucian culture left a vacancy to be occupied. This was in the year 66 A.D. Fancy strives in vain to picture the condition of things which might have taken place if the Chinese embassy, instead of stopping at India, had, like the other wise men from

¹ This applies only to recent wars with European Powers and Japan. The present dynasty has suppressed numerous rebellions, some of them among the most formidable ever known in history. It has conducted marvellously successful campaigns in the heart of Central Asia, and added vast territories to the Empire. The expedition against the Gurkhas in 1790 was one of the most extraordinary enterprises ever carried out by man.

the East, made its way to Palestine and obtained one or more of the Apostles, along with the Old and New Testaments of the Christian faith. The Buddhist books suggested the dream, and the missionary effort of the Buddhist priests had brought India into prominence as a source of wisdom and culture by which China has since been influenced far more than the world generally supposes.

Under the T'ang dynasty, about five centuries later, Christian Missionaries also made their way to China. Though not summoned by an Imperial embassy they were welcomed at the Imperial Court, built churches by Imperial command in the capital itself, and won converts by hundreds of thousands in many of the provinces. But, sad to say, a solitary stone in the capital of the T'ang, near the north-west portion of the Great Wall, remains as the only evidence of their early invasion, which failed to issue in a permanent conquest. Traces, indeed, of the Syrians or "Nestorians" and their faith continue to show themselves in later periods, but they disappear with the last of the Mongols at the beginning of the fourteenth century.

In looking towards the period of T'ang, when the whole of Chin's Empire was reunited after nearly 400 years, we discover two bright poetic stars which blend their lustre and throw into the shade the genius and achievements of later poets. They are Li T'ai-po¹ and Tu Fu. The name of the first signifies "The Morning Star," a title bestowed by an Emperor who declared that that luminary must have been incorporated in his person. The legendary history of China is full of stories of his genius and his eccentric habits.

His great rival, if less brilliant, is scarcely less esteemed, and was more profound and learned. His

¹ His name was Li Po ; T'ai-po was his "style" or familiar appellation.

IT IS NOT FOOLISH TO FORGIVE; GOOD WILL COME OF IT BYE
AND BYE

merits being recognised late in life, he indulged in a review of his fortunes, beginning with the comical confession, "For thirty years I've ridden on a donkey, and now I find myself mounted in a Chariot." He might have said on Pegasus, but Chinese poets seem to know but little of the flying steed.

The T'ang period, roughly 600-900 A.D., was the brightest in the Chinese annals, and shows China uncontestably the foremost nation then on earth. The Empire had been newly surveyed and districted on the system that still holds, the south coast was permanently incorporated, an oversea traffic was developed by the enterprise of the Arabs, and the wild tribes to the west were subdued. Literature and history were fostered, printing was invented, education was promoted throughout the land, the laws were codified and the judicial system improved.

Fifty-three years of chaos succeeded before a strong leader reunited the petty kingdoms and founded the Sung dynasty. In their days the scholars and the administrators had much dissension as to the benefit of Confucian principles in actual affairs, and this diverted literary taste away from sterile classics to more practical subjects or to deeper problems. Hence the sky of the Sung was lit up by a constellation of philosophers, five of whom shine as stars of the first magnitude. Their names are Chou, Ch'êng, Chang, Ch'êng, Chu.¹ The most eminent was the last, Chu Hsi, a prodigy of learning who escaped the danger of mere erudition, and retained to the last a broad and free spirit of speculation. He is now the authorised expositor of the Classical learning of China, and from his opinions it is heresy to dissent.

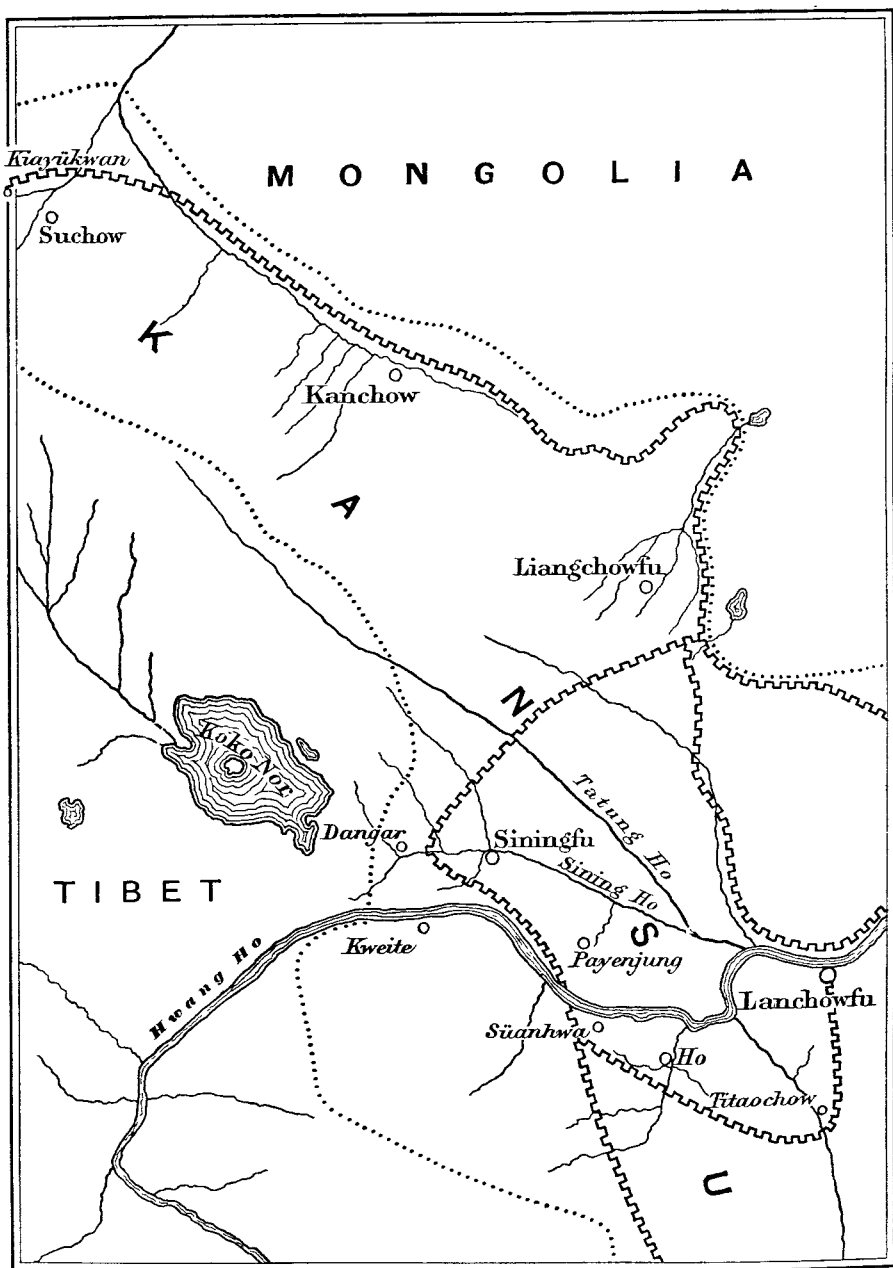
¹ Chou Tun-i, Chang Tsai, Ch'êng I, Ch'êng Hao, Chu Hsi.

He has indeed in our estimation somewhat perverted the teachings of earlier sages, and we at least feel at liberty to differ from him in his interpretation of the word T'ien, *i.e.* Heaven. This, he says, is a principle, thus denying virtually the existence of a conscious God, a doctrine which pervades the ancient literature of China, and without which it becomes unintelligible. As for example :

Emperors have been enthroned with advertisement that they accept the appointment by the Will of Heaven. Rulers have ascended the altar of Heaven, prayed, made sacrifice, and in the flame burned paper containing the names of criminals condemned to death, that the smoke and flame may ascend to heaven as an appeal to the supreme power to ratify the act.

From the beginning, this great dynasty was harassed by invasions of semi-barbarous tribes from beyond the Great Wall. Gradually driven back, the Northern provinces were left in the hands of the invaders, and the native capital was again fixed at Nanking.¹ After a lapse of time they were compelled to retire further south to Hangchow, and not long after the last of the Sung disappeared from the arena, leaving the Empire to the Chin Tartars and their Mongol rivals. The Wall had ceased to avail the Chinese.

¹ It had previously been at Kaifeng, in Honan.



ROUGH SKETCH MAP, BY HENRY FRENCH RIDLEY, OF THE REDISCOVERED TIBETAN LOOP OF THE GREAT WALL.

冰凍三尺不是一日之寒

ICE THREE FEET THICK IS NOT FROZEN IN A DAY

CHAPTER XXII

THE TIBETAN LOOP OF THE GREAT WALL : FAST HORSE CARAVAN INTO TIBET

THE discovery of a "Y" in the Great Wall near the Lofty Pass decided us to journey into Tibet, both to search for more Great Wall and to study the descendants of those foes against whom the Great Wall was constructed. The journeys into the higher lands lying toward the west were taken on fast horses.

Two routes are open to the traveller from Lanchow to Sining. We selected the shorter, more beautiful and more dangerous, and accomplished the six days' journey in three and a half days going, but returning, broke every record by doing the distance in three days! The ancient city of Sining acted as a base from which various expeditions were made in search of the Tibetan Arm of the Great Wall of Chin Shih Huang Ti. The first excursion was to Gumbum.

Gumbum, "the seat of ten thousand images," is the most important lamasery on earth next to Lhasa, the home of the founder of the present system of Buddhism: and the lounging-place of thirty-six hundred lamas.

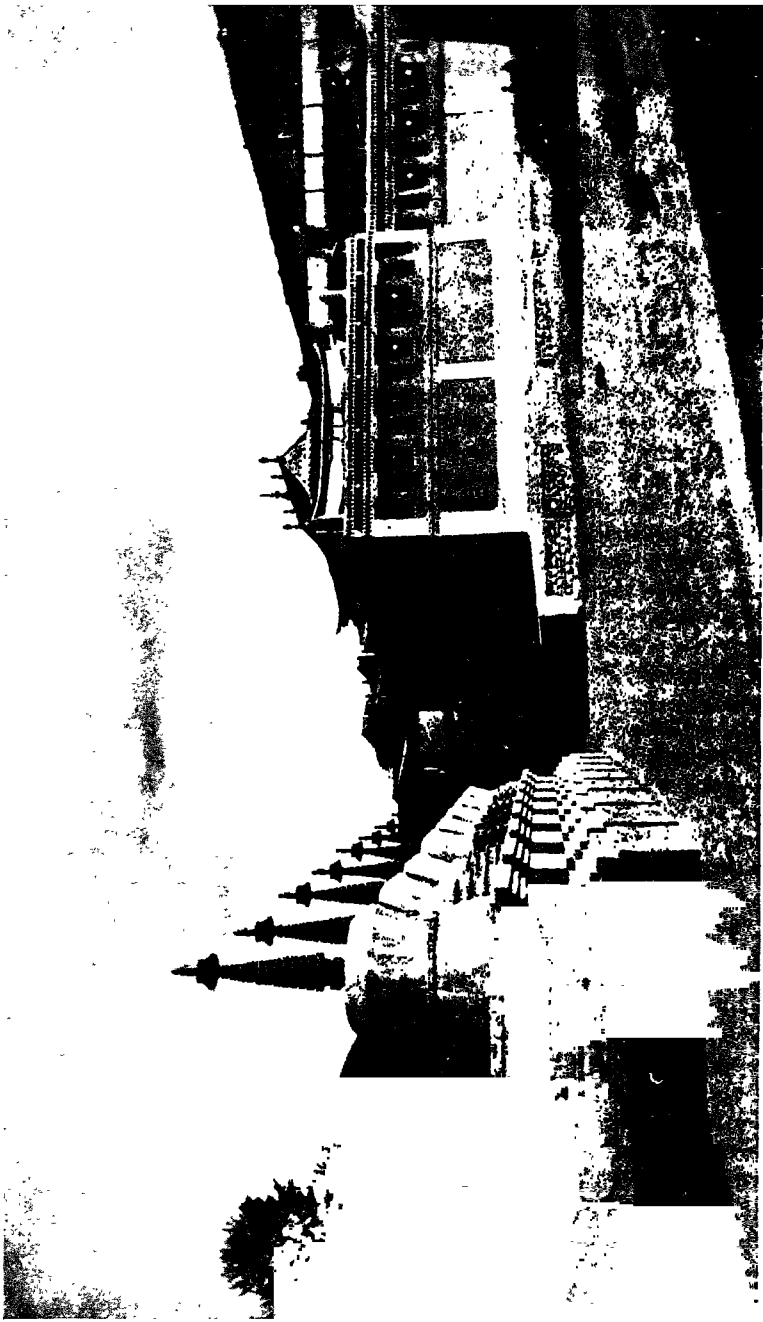
Leaving Sining by the West Gate we passed under the lee of the Funghwang Mountain, named in honour of the legendary bird of China, and rode up the

picturesque Southern Valley, passing pilgrims who, like ourselves, were on their way to Gumbum. There was, however, this difference: they were actuated by religious zeal, which helped them to tramp along the dusty road, whereas we were incited to action merely by curiosity and science. Indeed, had it not been for the hope of finding remains of a Great Wall, important as Gumbum is, we must have desisted.

Our well-mounted caravan trotted on to Shangsín Chwang, the Upper New Village, where we came upon the reputed remains of the Great Wall. These were measured and photographed and studied. At this point the Wall is known by the following names: Pien Ch'iang, the Boundary Wall, Ch'ang Ch'iang, the Long Wall, and Wu Ling Ch'iang, the Five Ranges Wall; this latter signified that it passes over five ranges of mountains or hills. The Long Wall follows the foothills from the Pass to Kia Ya, where it ascends and follows the crest of the mountain in a north-westerly direction behind the Lamasery of Gumbum, thence to Tsa Ma Lang, where we purpose to examine it *en route* to Tibet. At a point 10 li south-east of Gumbum the ruins measured 10 ft. at the base and 20 ft. in height. Five li from Gumbum are remains of a moat, which paralleled the Long Wall, on the Tibetan side. As the Tibetans cannot walk, the combination of moat and wall was effectual in preventing a charge by the fierce horsemen.

This ruin does not date back to remote times, but is not improbably on the line of an ancient structure. Strangely enough, the history of Sining District makes no mention of the Long Wall in its own writings,¹

¹ In the Astley "Collection of Voyages" mention is made of a foreign traveller who passed into Sining A.D. 1661 who saw "a vast Wall," on the top of which people travelled "from the Gate of Sining to the next at So-Chow, which is eighteen days' journey."



THE EIGHT FAMOUS CHURCHES OF GUMHUM, ON THE BORDERS OF TIBET. ALSO THE TEMPLE OF THE GOLDEN ROOF.

but refers to books no longer extant. Scholars are of opinion that these ruins represent a structure of the Chin dynasty. The brick and stone veneering have disappeared, leaving it naked and exposed to atmospheric changes. We take pleasure, and possibly some pride, in calling the attention of cartographers to the Tibetan Loop, and in adding two hundred miles of Great Wall to the map of China.

Our first view of Gumbum was disappointing, so we pushed on into the town itself. The first object visited was the famous Tree of Healing. The lamas carefully gather up all the fallen leaves and sell them to all and sundry who desire healing. One poor cripple, bent double, was hoping that the leaves would straighten him out. How dastardly to deceive the poverty-stricken cripple! One pilgrim was measuring his body on the ground as he made a pilgrimage about the palace. Merely as a matter of exercise it was admirable. A visit here at this centre of Buddhism will disgust a thinking person with the whole exhibition of the religion. The deception practised by the leaders is beyond belief, and the sincerity of the "common herd" correspondingly pitiable and pathetic. The ignorance of the lamas is dense. We asked the simplest questions, but they did not know the answers. How would a visit to Lourdes or St. Anne de Beaupré strike a Buddhist, we wonder?

On scrutinising a group of fifteen lamas, we felt the faces could be duplicated in any large American prison. Those faces indicated either that they were actual criminals, or at least capable of criminality! One lama indeed was executed in the Yamen at Kweitch or

murder and robbery. Another sent to a missionary for medicine to commit race suicide. The opportunity presented to the Christian for teaching wholesome truth was seized with avidity. But not all lamas are criminals, though the lamaseries are sanctuaries for such; we did see one face that really suggested the religious recluse or æsthetic. Those who are inclined to favour Buddhism should visit their headquarters in Gumbum during the Butter Festival and see the revelry of men and women: was ever a Turkish harem worse?

One point is commendable, that after a service those present tell the absentee what has been taught. Otherwise there was no trace of schools, hospitals, or anything else of advantage to the human race. Thirty-six hundred lazy lamas, ignorant and unclean, constitute the religious inhabitants of the second most important centre of Buddhism on the surface of the globe.

The Kalkhas affirm that their Kantouktou has already seen sixteen generations, and that his physiognomy changes with the phases of the moon. At new moon he has the appearance of a youth, at the full of a man in the prime of life, and appears quite old in the last quarter.

Again we passed out of the historic West Gate of Sining and stopped at Ta Ha Leng to measure the remains of the selfsame barrier we met on the road to Gumbum. This done, the caravan started for Tibet. Just what emotions close in upon the mind of one who for years had longed to visit on the Roof of the World the mysterious men who, even before the days of Chin, were not to be trifled with, eludes description. We had looked upon "Sweet Galilee," fairest sea in all the world, Lake Lucerne, Victoria



1. The Cart Caravan at the Temple protecting the 10,000-foot-high pass, where the Great Wall reaches its loftiest altitude.
2. Fire Station in foreground and the Cathedral spires in the distance.

Nyanza, Albert Edward Nyanza, Windermere, Michigan, Loch Katrine, and a multitude of "Waters" more or less prominent in the popular mind; but in Tibet is a lake 9,000 ft. above the tide, and reflecting the sky that arches the wonderland, danger land, the lama land of Tibet. We went to see the blue-green Koko Nor!

From the Yellow Sea to the lofty heights containing the highest point on the earth's surface is a gradual slope upward. On this vast ascent lies the whole length of the Great Wall. And between the Great Wall and Mount Everest, whose summit cuts the sky at 28,000 ft., is the Closed Land, and hence the mysterious land of wild horsemen. Closed lands have an attractiveness born of uncertainty.

Although it was but early in September, we took precautions of dress, carrying a wardrobe well stocked with heavy woollens and furs. The ascent was gradual until an altitude of 10,000 ft. was reached. Hour followed hour in rapid succession as our horses carried us towards the Watershed of Central Asia. And when at last we stood on Ta Obo Shan, and saw before us vast latitudes of white, brown and green, amidst which lay the beautiful Koko Nor, the entire caravan was silenced with admiration. Behind us was oceanic drainage, and before us the beginnings of the drainage of Central Asia. Behind us the valleys and rivers of the vast slope toward the Pacific Ocean, before us the descent into the inland lakes of the heart of Asia. The three great rivers of China flow eastward, hence China constitutes the Pacific Slope of the Asian Continent. Standing on Ta Obo Shan, a marvellous view greeted the eyes at every turn. To the right stretched the massive Northern Mountain

Range, snow-capped and superb; behind us the Sun-and-Moon Mountains, on the foothills of which lay quaint, quiet, fortified Ha Lah Ku Tu; to the left the Yao Mo Shan; to the south Koko Nor.

A cloudless sky looked down on a houseless, fenceless scene of white and green, and blue and black. Over the undulating landscape roamed flocks of sheep and herds of yak, the latter of exceptional size. They pastured on sweet grasses, amidst which grew the bluest flowers the eyes have ever beheld.

The whole country is gay with colour. To match Nature, the Tibetans clothe themselves in materials of rich tint, yellow and red and orange; and gaudy flags flutter from many lofty points.

They are fiercely patriotic. Their Monroe Doctrine has long been announced with fervour, and enforced with vigour. Few foreigners may penetrate into their country. Some have risked their lives and come out again to give us glimpses of the Forbidden Land; but our knowledge of it was less, until the Younghusband Expedition, than our knowledge of Japan before its seclusion was invaded. These fierce horsemen are a lofty line of proud ancestry.

Their food is good, their location admirable, their muscles strong. They can ride, and that right nobly, realising almost the ancient fable of the Centaurs. It is an exaggeration to say they cannot walk; their heavy, clumsy foot-gear prevents comfortable progress on the feet; but, then they are naturally cavalrymen, and perhaps will become as good artillerymen. Chin exercised wisdom when he erected a Great Wall between these hardy, daring, mounted warriors and the quiet, home-loving, plodding peasants of his own fertile kingdom! But they pondered over his policy, and reversed it. They have drawn an impalpable barrier



DR. W. E. GEIL ON PRAYER FLAG HILL OVERLOOKING THE KOKO NOR AND TIBET.
Yak feeding in the distance.



THE TIBETAN ENCAMPMENT OF BLACK TENTS,

Where Dr. Geil's last horse caravan had a night with large ferce dogs, which reminded him of the Psalmist's call "Deliver us from the power of the dog."—*ISA. LVIII. 20.*

around their own land, and now there are roads leading out of Tibet, but none leading in. Where else in the world do we find single-action roads of such a kind? Look at this sample face! Quickly does it change; passions powerful and precipitate dwell behind that bright red scarf. Always handy is the sword, ever loaded is the gun. No bells herald the approach of these horsemen, as in China; silently they sweep through the night, or rush through the day. Ready are they to meet a foe, or rob a friend, with the utmost jollity of demeanour.

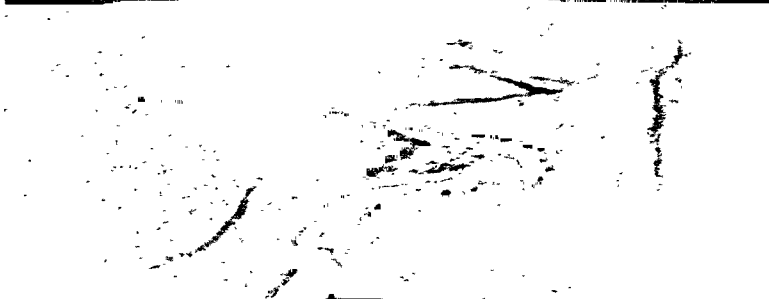
But patriotism is excelled by one other sentiment—religion; and all the bright colouring we rejoice in is symbolic of this also. The various tints tell of the various orders of monks, just as in mediæval Europe; but instead of black, white and grey friars, they have red, orange and yellow monks. Strange has been the connection between these Buddhists and Christians. It was the Buddha who first worked up hermits into an order of monks, whence the idea spread westwards and was acclimatised in Syria and Egypt, in Asia Minor and Italy, and at last over all European Christendom. But the Syrian missionaries to China a thousand years later brought a Western wave of influence, which deeply modified the Buddhist customs in Tibet, so that they adopted many rites of worship from the Christians. And when the Abbé Huc found the full-blown ritual in these highlands, he could but wonder how the devil had inspired these idolators to parody Christianity.

Deeply religious are these Tibetans; gladly they give their sons to the lamasery, and thousands pass at least a part of their lives, if not the greater part, as celibates busy at prayer, or ingenious enough to

harness wind and water to grind their prayer-mills, while they idle in "mystic contemplation." With such a capacity for religion, do they not deserve the best to be had? They are of such quality that many heroic souls have for years been living on the border, waiting for the opportunity to ascend into this Asiatic Switzerland and cause a purer light to irradiate its uplands.

Infested as this region is with robbers, we were loth to leave the superb scenery, the invigorating atmosphere, and the heroic-looking mountaineers. Probably we shall have more to say about Tibet at some future time. Meantime we signalled our departure by a fight with some fierce Tibetan dogs, and retired in good order down to the great frontier, which was the base of our exploration.

Inside the recently re-discovered Tibetan Loop of the Great Wall, the city of Sining occupies an important position, and its antiquity is sufficient to warrant its having had six different names. It began as Hwang Chung, which signifies, "In the Midst of Cold Water": the aboriginals who founded the city so called it because of the snow-drainage flowing in divers channels hard by the site. This ancient name is perpetuated by the local cavalry regiment. But the Chinese of the Han dynasty changed the name to Kin Chên Kuin, "The Golden City"; the reason remains remote. There being much non-mountainous land near about, it was next named Sip'ing, or "The Western Plain." The reason for these frequent changes was not given in the history consulted. Shanchow was followed by Ts'ing Tan Chên, "The Clear Boasting City"; most prosperous places possess that undesirable quality. The sixth name was Sining, "The Peaceful West." A name less appropriate could hardly have been invented, for in the province of Kansu each generation has a



TWO VIEWS OF THE RUINS OF THE TIBETAN OR SINGING LOOP OF THE
GREAT WALL.

This stretch does not appear on the present maps. It may be considered a discovery.
p. 282]

rebellion of its own. The whole Chinese people are warlike. During the last two thousand years there have been fifty real rebellions or wars, making the astonishing average of one fighting period in every forty years! or about the same as the United States, and rather fewer than Great Britain. And yet careless observers tell the ignorant that China hates and avoids war. She prefers peace to war; but when the latter is forced upon her, she awakens the ancient spirit to tremendous activity and success. Few cities can boast scenes of confusion and bloodshed equal to those witnessed in the "Peaceful West." Horrors past the power of pen and pencil to depict have been enacted within these curving walls.

Beautiful for situation, resting softly on the gentle slopes of the Nan Shan foothills, looking out upon four broad fertile valleys, Sining occupies a strategic position. High, massive brick-faced walls, with bastions, towers, battlements, and four gates, strong and heavy, constitute the fortifications. The East Gate deserves particular mention, for in addition to the ordinary portal is a portcullis of a thousand catties' weight.

If the East Gate is interesting itself, the West Gate furnishes a thrilling story of tragedy. Here eight leaders of a rebellion, after being court-martialled, were led out to execution. As they passed between the inhuman populace lining the two sides of the streets, they were subjected to the horrible experience of sword and spear-thrusts until, mangled and bleeding, the place of execution relieved them of their heads and their sufferings. But this was not all. No sooner had the hapless heads fallen on the pavement than the executioners ripped open the bodies, tore out the hearts and

ate them, as morsels reckoned to transfer the heroic spirit of the enemy to their own hearts.

Not far from the West Gate one sees many quaint water-mills furnished by artificial canals, and run on the ancient principle of horizontal lever action with a tremendous waste of power. They are perched on half a dozen piles, the wheel is horizontal, built of wood, and attached to a perpendicular shaft, at the upper end of which is the millstone. The water flows down a trough wide at the top, narrow at the bottom, strikes the broad spokes at less than a right angle, and grinds grain. The tariff is two hundred cash a bag, or, if money is not forthcoming, the miller keeps the bran. Two of these picturesque mills grind tobacco stalks, which are then pressed with the leaves and shaved. All the way to Tibet we came upon similar quaint flour factories often nestled in the most fascinating bits of scenery. The South River is crossed by ford or ferry, except for a few months when temporary bridges are constructed by the inhabitants living on the shore. One bridge, however, is always ready for use by the Amban, the Imperial Resident, who governs the northern portion of Tibet.

On the North Hills, in the red loose earth are many caves. One of the hills was formerly occupied by groups of temples which have not been rebuilt since the last Mohammedan rebellion. The fact that these weak gods and their houses remain demolished suggests the decadence of the faith of Buddha. The passing of Buddhism is also indicated by the many temples out of repair. Sining is a city of temples and yamens. Here one is likely to find evidences of the ascent or descent of the idolatrous worship of monstrous images. Buddhism is a godless religion, but can there be a religion without a god?



A PICTURESQUE FLOUR MILL AT SHIWEIMO KWAN, KANSU.
Many of these horizontal wheel constructions are seen in North-West China.

The north wall of the city is full of curves. When being constructed, before it was well set, a heavy fall of snow descended, whereupon the dragon came and laid himself along the wet wall, causing the great masonry to yield to the shape of his body. The wall is 40 ft. in height, 30 ft. thick at the base, and 15 on top. Along the battlement are heaps of white cobble-stones ready to be used in resisting an assault.

The interest of the visitor is sustained, on whatever side of the city he happens to be. By the North Gate is a spring of pure, cold drinking water of capacity sufficient to supply the city suburbs. Strange to relate, a blind people's courtyard is provided by the Government, which supplies each sightless person living there with half a pound of flour per day ; any other support is obtained by begging.

The granaries are busy and interesting places. We visited one where grain is stored for a year. Like Joseph in Egypt, the officials store it up against a famine or a rebellion. A supply to provide for twenty thousand additional people who may flock to the city for safety, is provided.

The schools in the city, which have adopted modern methods, are three in number, two being high schools. The teachers, unfortunately, have had but one year's training in Lanchow, and naturally only the most elementary teaching can be done. The subjects are geography, mathematics, geology and drills. The sum total attendance is two hundred. This is a small beginning, but indicates that the reform movement which is sweeping over this vast Empire has reached the borders of Tibet. Other evidences of reform are the change in the styles of clothing ; narrower sleeves

and shorter, semi-foreign fashion, and small straw hats have evidently come to stay.

Then there is the newly organised police force, and the modernising of the troops. For Sining is not only a city of temples and yamens, but of barracks. Here are quartered two hundred horse and two thousand foot soldiers. If there are many yamens there are many officials, including the Amban. Many Tibetans visit the city, bringing in borax, rhubarb, musk, antlers, wool and the beautiful Tibetan sable furs, for which they purchase foreign calico of bright colours, coloured thread, beads and Khata, which is the Scarf of Blessing, made of silk and pale blue in colour. Fish from the Koko Nor are sold in the street.

Among the sights of the city is the Confucian temple. Within the precincts of this temple have been enacted scenes which will live in history. Here thousands of bleeding men were ministered to by three foreigners, who were living in the city at the time of the recent rebellion. Their names and themselves deserve public recognition at the hands of the Imperial Government. Henry French Ridley, his heroic wife, and James C. Hall day after day for months went to the Confucian temple and operated on the wounded soldiers, often under the most disgusting conditions, but with eminent success. When diphtheria broke out, horror was added to horror. Then came smallpox; Ridley himself was stricken down with illness. But for nine months the missionaries laboured with a courage and heroism uneclipsed in the annals of war, and yet they have been left without the decoration of the Dragon or any proper acknowledgment on the part of the Imperial Power. The nervous strain endured by this faithful trio is beyond human language to describe, and their service beyond all praise. Over five



HENRY FRENCH RIDLEY, THE HERO OF SINING, IN TIBETAN COSTUME.

thousand people died of disease during the siege. Children were thrown into the streets, were later thrown into a hole outside the West Gate. The sanitary conditions beggar description. When, each day, the refuse in the streets thawed out, the stench was almost unendurable.

The last and most important site in the city of Sining is the China Inland Mission, with its heroic servants the English missionaries. Here is the most beautiful chapel in Kansu, and the only chapel in China, so far as we know, built entirely by money contributed by explorers and travellers, including the gifts of Roman Catholics. In this chapel may be found at almost any service Mongolians, Tibetans, Aborigines, Chinese and foreigners. The church membership is growing, and the whole aspect of the movement is that of success. The prosperity of Christian missions on the borderland of Tibet is a fair sample of the success attending such efforts throughout China. Considering the mental and spiritual surroundings, we hold this mission a miracle of modern times.

Here is just the place for a physician skilful in surgery, proficient in medication, and true as a Christian. His services would carry his name into the far fastnesses of mysterious Tibet, where would be told the story of Christian philanthropy. Why are medical men selfish? In America are hundreds of doctors to spare. We can think of no better opportunity for gifted surgeons of culture and generous Christian spirit to serve this day and generation, than right here seven thousand feet above the sea at Ridley's mission, situated inside the Great Wall on the highroad leading into the mysterious Land of the Lamas.

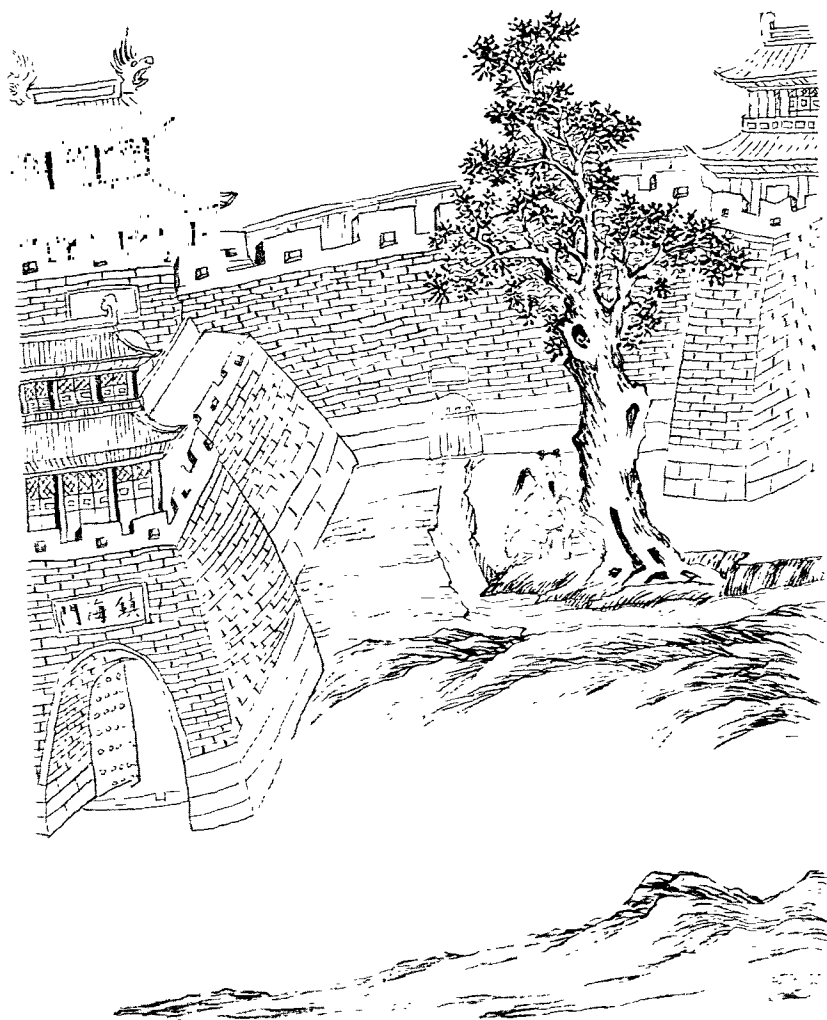
CHAPTER XXIII

THE CHIN TABLET: "ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE RELICS OF ANTIQUITY"

THE Great Emperor established his capital near Kwan-chung, known to-day as Sianfu. The site had already been a petty capital for nearly nine centuries, but he transformed it into a city of the first magnitude. It was the operation that Nebuchadnezzar performed on Babylon, Augustus on Rome—finding it of brick and leaving it of marble,—Constantine on Byzantium, or that in the New World has produced Ottawa where only Bytown stood before, Chicago where was but an army post. Chin traced an outline and erected a Wall, the representatives of which have stood for two milleniums defying all assailants.

When Kufu finished his great pyramid near the Nile, he carved an inscription; and this fashion has persisted in all ages and places. The obelisks of Egypt, the clay cylinders of Chaldea, the Persian crosses on the coasts of India, all prepare us to hear that Chin, too, erected a monument with some record of his doings. It is not every one who has the restraint to say, as of Christopher Wren, "If you would see his monument, gaze around St. Paul's Cathedral."

Chin therefore encouraged his prime minister, Li Ssü, to compose an inscription. It recorded the ascent



八仙過海各耀神通、

PAH SIEN KO HAI KOH KU SHEN T'ENG.

"There were eight faires, and every one went his own gait." This Willow Tree is the last remaining of eight that grew just outside Suichow, beneath which eight faires once dwelt. It is reputed to put forth a red flower when rebellion is imminent. In 1895 the phenomenon occurred, but Missionaries showed it was a mass of pink resin, and the popular fien calmed, after pilgrims had been widely organised.

of Chin from mere kingship to the sway over the Six Kingdoms ; his stopping war and bringing peace to all the Black-Headed race, his personal visitation of his conquests. It edged in a neat complimentary reference to the ministers who had carried out his measures, but it failed to take account of the weakness of Chin, desiring to be known as The Only First. When therefore it was submitted to him for approval, he marked the omissions, so that his observant courtiers hastily begged to be allowed to amend it in this respect.

Very few inscriptions had been carved on stone at that date. There is, indeed, some writing on the rocks at Kan-lan-shan, which was first seen in the year 1210 A.D., and is supposed by some to date from 2200 B.C. ! But it names nobody, and many Chinese scholars regard it as really executed at earliest fifty years after Chin, and inspired by this very undertaking. There were, however, ten low pillars, with lettering describing a great hunt which had taken place about six hundred years before Chin, near the seaboard, so that there was some precedent for carving in stone.

Yet there were no other relics of antiquity in any such imperishable material. The huge rock-inscriptions of the Hittites or of Darius in Western Asia cannot be paralleled at this time in any part of Chin's Empire. The art of writing was still in its childhood, the common material was bamboo, the implement was a knife which scratched the letters. And as we know, against the literature thus painfully recorded Chin issued an edict of destruction.

He in effect opened a new era in the development of writing within his domains when he ordered that the record drawn up by Li Ssü and amended by himself

should be carved on a stone tablet and erected on a low pedestal. Between scratching on bamboo, with a grain that tempted the graver to work across it, and carving on stone, which yields equally to the chisel in all directions, there is of necessity a difference. This reflects itself in the shape of the letters, for on stone it is far easier to carve in straight lines than to execute a curve. The peculiar script adopted for Chin's tablet is known to-day as the Seal Characters. It will be recollected that in a short time woven silk was adopted for the material and a soft brush was used to paint on it. This rapidly modified the style of writing into graceful curves, while the Seal Character was reserved for graving on stones, whether large or small, whence the modern name.

The monument was duly executed in this lapidary script, and on Mount I was erected to proclaim the glories of Chin. We are of opinion that two copies were inscribed at the same time, one of which was situated in the capital of Chin.

It set a new fashion, and gradually other monuments were clustered around it. As on the *Sieges Allee* of Berlin, there grew up a perfect forest of tablets, mostly commemorating the glories of the rulers. It is rather amusing to recollect that Chin was particularly averse to the Classics selected by Confucius, and then to find that the Thirteen Classics have been inscribed on a set of tablets erected here, while a full-length portrait of that sage has been sculptured hard by.

Europeans often seek this Eastern Westminster Abbey to study the famous Nestorian Tablet, seven feet high by three wide, which was erected a thousand years after Chin, telling in Syriac and Chinese the story of a great Christian mission from Babylon, inaugurated 635 A.D. The Chinese antiquary finds in this park



西甯有個大佛寺離天二尺四。

SI NING IN KO TA FUH SĪ, LI TIEN RŪ CHĪH SĪ.

"Sining holds Great Buddha's temple, only twenty-eight inches short of heaven." Probably the temple has shrunk since the proverb was coined, but still the image is colossal. Bereft of its two companions mutilated of head and legs it still attracts every Mongolian pilgrim who passes through the city.

original records of every period from the time of Chin till about 1600 A.D.

Early in the tenth century, one such antiquary named Hsü Hsüan, a retired cavalry Colonel of the Guards, who had long made a hobby of penmanship, obtained a rubbing of Chin's tablet. To a Westerner, at first sight, it is a little curious to find a soldier devoting himself to such literary pursuits. But when we consider how some of our ex-colonels spend their leisure, we may perhaps think it more praiseworthy to turn to letters than to advocate some novel fad. In China, too, until lately, the avenue to all rank in the army was by passing examinations in the Classics; and not only the subject-matter of these, but the form, in the most explicit sense, the penmanship, was a matter of great importance, so much so that the Chinese Minister at London himself painted an inscription recently for an exhibition. Hsü Hsüan, then in his old age, merely revived the studies of his youth, which he had never intermitted. Already renowned for his beautiful handwriting, he now changed his style, and modelled it anew on this archaic character. Evidently his influence may be compared to those modern typefounders who studied the masterpieces of early printers, when great scholars and calligraphists were enlisted to furnish models for the cutters, so that at the De Vinne press we to-day have antique forms revived.

Thus Wên Pao, a pupil of the colonel, fired by zeal, devoted himself to this branch of learning. Having been twice plucked when trying for his Doctor's Degree, he quitted home and decided to seek knowledge in first-hand investigation. His master had only

seen the rubbing of this stone. Could he find the original? For ten days he roved through the thickets that overspread the mountain, only to feel at the end of his search that the revered record was lost to his generation. Imagine the disappointment of the scholar who had heard of a Moabite stone, with a valuable ancient inscription, but arrives too late to find it whole! What did the French Clermont-Ganneau do, when the original had been destroyed? He fell back on his "squeeze" and with its aid he reconstructed the stone, working in the fragments that survived. In this he merely trod in the steps of the devoted Wên Pao, when the Mountain of I failed to yield up the original tablet.

Eighteen years elapsed after the scholar's fruitless search; perhaps the examiners accepted his thesis, incomplete as it was, and granted him his doctorate. His foot felt the rungs of the official ladder, he won the decoration of the Quiver of Red Fishskin, he was appointed to the Transport Department, he gained a Prefecture, he came back at length as Minister of Religion—apparently with special supervision of the Christian churches—to the Province of Shensi, whose capital was Sianfu, known at this period as Chang-an, where is now the Forest of Monuments. It was a clear call of Providence to resume his reverential work. And in the year 994 A.D. he took his precious rubbing, and caused it to be engraved anew. In one trifle he passed an error: a variation as slight as that from A to an inverted V has given the meaning "six" where the sense demands "great." Then to the reconstructed text he appended the history of the original and of his reproduction, and presented the replica to the University!

This monument itself is now in its tenth century,

and deserves study both for its own sake as showing the ideals of Wên Pao's age, and for its faithful preservation of what was the second oldest Chinese inscription. Chin's original tablet may have been extant in the days of Colonel Hsü, but if the archæologist eager to win his degree could not find it a generation later, it is rather hopeless to expect it still survives above ground. But the Chinese fidelity in copying, which has passed into a proverb, assures us that we may rely on the inscription of Wên Pao.

Who, then, is equal to deciphering and translating it? Chinese scholars, of course, we appeal to first; but even in that land of classics, those who can make anything of these antique forms are few. Even to recognise and pronounce them is a difficult achievement: at the Court of Belshazzar the natives had to call in a learned foreigner before they could utter the sounds corresponding to the script upon the wall! Then to construe the ancient language into the vernacular of two thousand years later is another problem; it is not every schoolboy nor every Doctor of Literature who could render into modern English the laws of Alfred or the Dooms of Edward the Confessor.

How striking it is, then, to hear that there are some few Western scholars who have mastered this venerable character and can comprehend its ancient diction! Three of these have been good enough to study our rubbing of this monument for the purposes of this book. Where should we find such learning and such kindness combined? John Wherry, M.A., D.D., is a missionary whose talents are directed to literary work in this literary land. Like the early Persian missionaries whose successes are chronicled in the Forest of

Tablets, he is busy at Bible translation, but has found time to make a version of this inscription. But with that modesty that characterises the truly great, he desired his work to be checked by other experts. To a president of a college he turned, and in Dr. Sheffield is another missionary grown grey in his arduous toils. From Dr. Sheffield he looked also to the ex-president of the Imperial University, a grandsire of over four-score years; and in him behold another Presbyterian missionary like himself, Dr. Martin! Here, in the land where of all others literary scholarship is esteemed, the Chinese own that in the front rank of their own peculiar studies stand three venerable missionaries from abroad. What a passport for them and for the Message they live to utter!

Here, then, is a part of a letter sent last April from Peking :

I enclose translations of both the Seal Characters and the modern script of the Chin Tablet. I found some difficulty in making out all the Seal Characters, but by patience my Chinese writer and myself have at last made sure of every one. There is an evident error in the cutting of one character,—that is, “great” for “six.” To make absolutely sure of the fidelity to the original of my translation, I showed it to both Dr. Martin and to Dr. Sheffield. Both after careful study approved of it as faithful both in letter and spirit. Dr. Martin thinks the tablet is one of the most remarkable relics of antiquity. You will see that it is Chin Shih Huang’s own apology for assuming Imperial power. . . .

The originals are both delicate compositions, and it would be easy to destroy the spirit in translation. Dr. Martin’s and Dr. Sheffield’s approval of my translation extends to the language as well as the substance. . . .

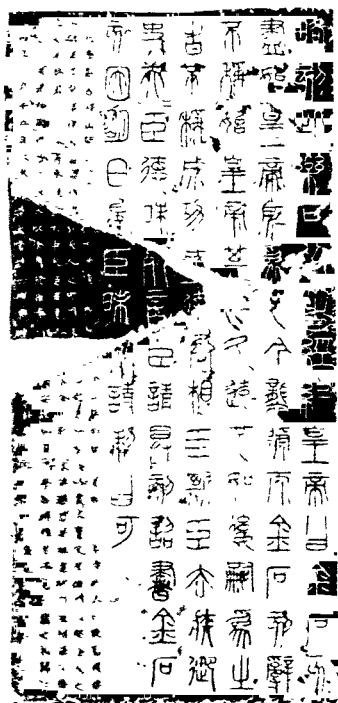


Photo by Dr. Giel

TAKEN FROM A PHOTOGRAPH OF A RUBBING OF ONE SIDE OF THE FAMOUS I SHAN TABLET IN THE FOREST OF MONUMENTS, SIANFU, SHENSI, CHINA.

p 294]



Photo by Dr. Giel

I SHAN TABLET IN THE FOREST OF MONUMENTS AT SIANFU, SHENSI, CHINA, IN THE ANCIENT SEAL CHARACTERS.

Now we introduce the version for which these three distinguished scholars stand sponsors :

TRANSLATION OF THE CHIN TABLET, FOREST
OF MONUMENTS, SIANFU.

When Our August Sovereign first set up his kingdom, His seat was at Fêng. At His succession He assumed the title of Prince, and planned measures to suppress disorder and rebellion in the States. His majestic bearing inspired awe to the four borders. He was martial, public-spirited, straightforward, upright. His ministers of war receiving the royal mandate, in brief time put an end to the great tyrannical and overbearing States. In His twenty-sixth year He conferred on His Ancestors the August Title [Emperor]—a brilliant illustration of filial duty. Having presented this offering of Grand Achievement, He conferred on the Empire special benefits of His own. In person He made a tour of inspection to distant parts of His dominions.

When he had ascended Mount I, His ministerial retinue with one mind turned their thoughts to the distant past. Looking backwards they recalled the former ages when men first partitioned the soil and founded States, thus opening the way to the reign of strife, in which new wars arose daily and blood flowed on battlefields in streams. From the beginning in remote antiquity, succession to the Throne had never descended beyond a few generations, and down to the Five Sovereigns none had been able to stay this perpetual change. Only from the present onward, now that Imperial power is unified in a single line, will wars cease to arise. With the calamitous Chou blotted out, the Black-Haired people will live in quiet and peace. The

advantages and benefits secured to them will long endure.

The brief eulogy of the reign prepared by the ministers was at first confined to the musical odes in which His enterprises and achievements were set forth. The Emperor said, "Only a commemorative stone is adequate to the First Emperor's administration. Now that I have adopted the Imperial title, unless early inscription on monumental stone celebrate the far-reaching benevolence of the First Emperor, the successors to the administration will not acknowledge my meritorious achievements and abounding virtues." His prime minister [Li Ssü], His minister Ch'u Chi, and His minister and censor and officer Ten, braving death, begged permission to inscribe a stone in accordance with the decree just pronounced, and thus to show forth the splendours of this newly risen Orb of Day. Braving death the ministers so prayed, the rescript said, "So let it be."

APPENDIX TO THE SEAL CHARACTERS OF THE CHIN TABLET

The Tablet at Mount I, the inscription on which was written by Chin's prime minister Li Ssü, should both by its uniqueness and its antiquity be highly prized by all the world. The late commander of the Light Horse Guard, Mr. Hsü Hsüan, who had for nearly half a century taken the keenest delight in calligraphy, in which in his age he had no peer, in his late years obtained possession of a rubbing of the Mount I Tablet. Thenceforth modelling his penmanship on this rubbing, he felt himself soaring to the borderland between gods and men. On this account [he ordered X's] antique relics to be burnt or thrown away.

I, Wên Pao, schooled at the Gate of Hsü, and

in a measure stimulated to emulate his course, in the spring of the fifth year of the era T'ai P'ing Hsing Kuo,¹ having for the second time failed to attain a Doctor's Degree, set out eastward to Chi and Lu. On a visit to the city of [Tsou], I ascended Mount I to look for the Chin Tablet. It was nowhere to be seen. For ten full days, with painful anxiety, I groped in a jungle of thorns and weeds, only in the end to sigh that so divine a relic should be lost to the world.

I have now had the rubbing which I received from Hsü engraved on stone for the School of the Sons of the Nation, at the old capital Chang-an. It may serve as an index to men of learning and culture, of the spirit of the old-time scholar.

This record is made on the fifteenth day of the eighth moon of the fourth year of the era Ch'un Hua² by Chêng Wên Pao, by Imperial appointment Prefect and Minister of Rites of West . . . in Shên Fu . . . land, Assistant Controller of Transport Products, decorated with the Red Fishskin Quiver.

¹ A.D. 976.

² A.D. 994.

CHAPTER XXIV

IN THE PAN-HANDLE OF CHINA: KANCHOW

The lies of Liangchow are great: but
The lies of Kanchow are greater.

Old Saying.

LOTH to leave lovely Liangchow and its Eight Wonders, the mule-litter caravan drew slowly out of the city at cock crowing and set off on the long journey to Kanchow, Suchow and the western end of the Great Wall. Before the setting of the first sun we had occasion to record "A Day of Fords": eighty times the animals waded through snow-water fresh from the lofty mountains on our left. And this, though the high-road has for centuries been traversed daily—Sundays not excepted—by long caravans of camels and divers other beasts of burden.

Outside the East Gate of Yungchang one of our interpreters announced an "Oil Tablet." The interest awakened led us to pay a hasty visit to the Oil Tablet. What had it to say about a certain American Corporation and the illustrious founder? For we reasoned, There can be no Oil Tablet without mention of those famous names—perhaps even in prophecy, if the tablet be ancient. The tablet stood on a stone tortoise by the roadside, and passing carters drop on its hard nose a sphere of oil to ensure "Good Luck." Beyond the

West Gate of Yungchang two picturesque pagodas occupy geomantic sites. One is designed to prevent sand submerging a city 140 li away. Between the desert and the threatened city is a mountain range and the Great Wall!

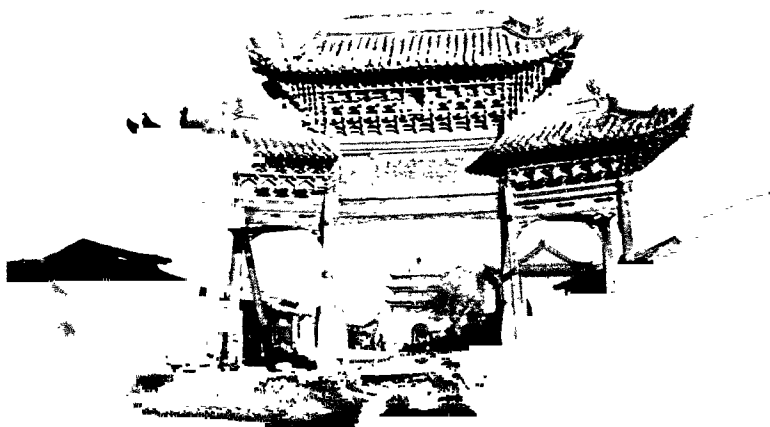
The Great Wall passes through four States or Provinces, Kansu the most western. It is also a province of skeletons: numerous towns have been abandoned; the walls still standing present a scene of desolation not easily forgotten. Several times we came upon walled cities, as we supposed, only to find neither buildings nor people inside the battlements. Doubtless certain of these were primarily protected camps, but many were thickly populated walled towns wasted by the scourge of war. Over the East Gate of one, carved in stone, was the motto "Lift up your thoughts."

Near Sin Ho, and between the ruins of the Great Wall and the mountains, herds of graceful antelopes expressed appreciation of the good grass. On our approach they cleared the Great Wall and made off for a distant ridge, when a Winchester procured delicious meat for our next meal. . . . The Great Wall, once encased in brick and stone, exhibits now only the Loess Core. Its course is in a wide and lofty valley, over broken hills and upon mountains, frequently following the line of least natural resistance. At Sin Ho a rustic, when asked why the people do not repair the Boundary Wall, replied, "We cannot repair our own city, how then the Great Wall—only eighty families live in Sin Ho!" He also ventured the assertion that the mammoth Barrier was built to prevent a barbarian race on the north bringing their mules and donkeys in to eat peas!

The Temple of the Broken Stomach was the next sight. Carpenters were repairing it, for a priest had tramped about the country awakening the faithful to their duty. In former times these fanatics drove nails into their flesh, and otherwise worked on the sympathy of the devotees to obtain cash for the gods. Through rain we pushed on to the interesting city of Kanchow. There are four "Joes," as the word "Chow" is pronounced—Liangchow, Kanchow, Suchow, and Lanchow, all cities of some importance. All have had to contend with the disasters of rebellion.

Kanchow originally stood beside the Great Boundary. We were unable to learn why it was moved to its present site, unless it be for the good luck of the present location. Such is the local opinion, though a Western traveller may dwell on evidence to the contrary. Here are mosquito-breeding miasmatic swamps in the midst of the city! Here are curing hides strung along the streets drying in the sun, and incidentally emitting odours of a substantial kind! Here are open street sewers giving out a stench which suggests the immediate presence of the East and West Hell Temples. Do these conditions preserve the good luck of a metropolis? Many maladies oppress the people in this dusty, dirty, sin-cursed city. Travellers 50 li off can tell the location of Kanchow by the dust that usually hangs over the place. The Chinese take seriously a conundrum often heard in the streets, "What is it the more you wash it the dirtier it becomes?" Answer, "Water!" Little water is used. The city should be moved back to its original site beside the Great Wall, where the fifteen thousand families might live to a good old age.

Dust and dirt are found everywhere in China, and the hirsute customs of the people hardly form much



A PICTURESQUE PAILO AT YUNGCHANG HSIEN IN KANSU PROVINCE.



A FORTIFIED FARM HOUSE NEAR TUMENTZE IN THE PROVINCE OF KANSU.
p. 300]

DON'T ASK YOUR GUEST IF YOU MAY KILL A FOWL FOR HIM

safeguard against their carrying germs into mouth and nose. The beards are too straggly to act as sieves, though they may perhaps gather up many microbes. But the queues! It is quite impossible to cleanse these, and the one point of comfort is that they hang behind and do not introduce their inhabitants to the lungs. If the Chinese only shake their own hands, and never kiss one another, they to this extent impede the general circulation of the dust.

The Hsien Yamen was polite and cordial, and furnished us the following information:

This is a rich agricultural region. Wheat, peas, beans, melons are all raised in quantities. . . . Opium-raising is decreasing, although this year 10,000 Chinese acres are cultivated. . . . When manufactures are spoken of, Kanchow is famous for woollen bags used for transporting goods on camels and mules, exported at the rate of 10,000 a year. The bags are coarse and durable. Licorice is also exported, but in no large quantities. Hemp is extensively cultivated, and linseed oil is produced. A few years ago a large trade was done in hogs' bristles, which were sent to the coast and shipped to foreign countries; but this trade, for some apparently unknown reason, has disappeared. Sheep and goat skins are dealt in, and incense is manufactured in large quantities near the North Gate of the city. Goo ghee is also exported in large quantities.

The city is noted far and wide for its lies! We therefore dispatched one of our attendants to visit all the temples and report on the religious teaching and worship in the city. For we held that a decay in the virtue of truth-telling is likely traceable to some lack

in the practice of religion. He brought in the following list of religious houses : Temple of the Present Dynasty, City Guardian Temple, Dragon King Temple, Earth Lord Temple, Three Stars Temple, Two Bridegrooms Temple, Eight - Candle Temple, White Garments Monastery, Three Officials Temple, Temple of the Great White, Horse God Temple, Cow God Temple, Temple of Literature, Fire God Temple, Monastery of the Universal Door, East Hell Temple, Loyal Chaste Monastery, West Hell Temple, Abundant Virtue Monastery, Wind God Temple, Protect the Righteous Temple, and a Temple to the Goddess of Mercy !

He also reported on the schools of the city. He found three important places of instruction, namely : Sweet Spring School, High Class Small School, and Exhortation to Study School ; also many small low-grade schools. An effort is making for modern education, but a real difficulty obtains when suitable teachers are sought, as two schools are actively experiencing.

From this myrmidon and his report, we turned to the other and culled this typical extract from his diary :

The men of my country, their mouths are like living fountains. Even those things they do not know they foolishly speak about with their whole heart. On the road we passed a man : I asked him about the Ten-thousand-li-long Wall. He replied, "Chin Shih Huang built the Long Wall. He walked his horse, named Mount the Clouds. He ascended heaven and went." (He then told me of a tree in heaven. I had heard many suns before about it, but this mouth told me better.) Heaven had one Frost Tree which was shaken. The Frost Tree Frost descended. In the Sixth Moon the green sprouts in the field for this reason

by the Frost Tree, so it took the green sprouts and froze them to death.

When common people were in unbounded straits and bitterness, Shih Huang then used the people to build the Wall. Necessities for food he did not give. He took the people and put them to death in the Wall with bitterness without number. After this, time after time there were words which came down from those who falsely knew about it.

Kanchow we found famous not only for lies, but also for legends—perhaps a distinction without a difference. The legends often related to the Great Barrier, which looms large on the landscape, here unadorned by brick or stone encasing, a naked core of loess: the Dry Fog condensed, compressed, carven and conspicuous. How could this vast relic of the centuries not serve to precipitate the folk-lore of the ages? Our ubiquitous friend John Gwadey, Esq., entertained our inquisitive minds with a mixture of fact and fiction:

In the early days, when Chin the Mighty was receiving visitors, he always used to sit with a great sword bared on his lap. Once a man came to present the head of an enemy for which a reward had been offered; it was but a ruse to reach the Emperor and stab him. The monarch was, however, too quick for the assassin, and with one terrible blow he severed his assailant's left leg.

Be it remembered that in real truth there were at least two serious attempts to take the life of the man who had used up the lives of so many. As to the fable that Chin had wished to inter a million men within the

Wall, John Gwadey had the original explanation that the purpose was to ensure its endurance as long as the lives of the million. Hear him :

The Great Emperor was always prone to novelty, and intended that the Wall should last for ever. If he could bury a million men in it, it would endure first for a million years ; then the million spirits which had attained their freedom would watch and guard the mighty Barrier against the evil spirits from the North, and against any earthly enemy. But great as he was, he did not care to destroy so many people, as his wars had already slain many. So instead of taking a million separate men, he took one man with the cognomen of Million, and with suitable ceremonies immolated him to the gods.

The scheme was ingenious, but the deities of that age seem to have been somewhat lax in their requirements, or somewhat easily hoodwinked. No wonder such gods are a little out of date.

Kanchow now has but one church. In the days of Marco Polo it had three Christian churches, all Nestorian. He divided the population into three classes :—Heathen (pagans), Mohammedans, Christians. The churches, in his phrase, were “ beautiful and great.” That was between 1274 and 1291 A.D., at which time Kanchow was twenty li from its present site, and on the other side of the Black River, where in the gravel to this day foundations are easily discernible, but these have not been excavated. In 1355 an Imperial Decree, one of the hospitable priests told us, was issued in the following language: “ The Church of the Cross in Kanchow, in the Province of Kansu, has the body (corpse) of the Empress Sorhahtani, mother of Kublai Khan. We pray you make sacrifice to her [body].”



A TIBETAN PRINCE.

The one church of the present is conducted by the Belgian Mission, which reports eight hundred adherents, among whom are merchants, farmers and coolies. Two priests are converting the heathen to the Church. They are hardworking and sanely aggressive.

There is much to write about the Lies of Kanchow ; the Wonderful Well, the Tree that took children up to heaven, the Resurrections that have occurred in Kanchow ; and scores of other yarns. But a Tibetan Prince called on us, indeed twice came to visit ; and as we are having more and more interest in the people who populate the Roof of the World, our space goes to him.

The Tibetan Prince, six feet some inches tall, powerfully built, great cheekbones, heroic but down-trodden, exhibited possibilities of freedom, logic and religion fit for the work of diplomacy, philanthropy and war. How can we look at this fine specimen of physical man, the victim of the foreign drug opium, and not be sorry. Foreigners have hardly prevailed to enter Tibet, but the foreigner's curse, opium, has entered. Opium is more subtle than the politician, the product of Occidental commerce is superior in craftiness to him who produces and circulates it.

This Chieftain desired to be rid of this habit. He reminds me of the best, the very best, of the American Indian Chiefs. The missionaries will furnish him their medicine if he will come to them for it, but he lives away off there between two mountain ranges. He says he lives in Tibet, but the Chinese, who are more powerful, have pushed the boundary to suit themselves, and declare he lives in the Pan-handle of China ! And what can he do, this prince of Tibet ? He asked

to see and to purchase my automatic guns. Any price he could command would be paid us for them. We refused to sell, and he was sad. Speaking of the Chinese, the Chieftain said, "Their hearts are not good although their words are. We Barbarians cannot compete with them, they are too subtle." After a long conversation, during which he told us of the deer in the tip of whose horn is found the precious Ball of Blood of such value as medicine that only millionaires and Emperors can command it, he invited us to come over "between the mountain ranges" and be his guest. We had a desire to visit his mysterious valley, but declined. Then most impressively he asked, "Tell me truly, what makes foreigners so powerful?" So seriously spoken was this, and with such profound spirit of inquiry, that we found ourselves awakened to a great desire to lend him a hand. We felt bound to truthfully answer his question. After speaking of modern education, inventions, parliaments, schemes for rapid transit and so forth, we urged, last and most important, the Christian Religion! Which we plainly told the Tibetan Prince made the difference in character, and that character is the first asset of any people.

Before leaving Kanchow we had occasion to call at a native bank and cash a draft. The business was conducted with dispatch. The head of this bank, which "turns over" in this city alone a sum total of over 200,000 taels per year, is a member of a very wealthy and prominent family of bankers, who have banks in various cities throughout the Empire. The young man is himself rich and well educated, of brilliant intellectual parts, a naturally progressive Chinese. He has admiration for foreigners. This is the result of his meeting a missionary of the China Inland Mission who was using a camera. Photography



TWO PROMINENT BANKERS OF NORTH-WEST CHINA.

The gentleman on the right has a Bible in his hands. He is a convert of the China Inland Mission and a man of ability, integrity, and success.

caught the banker's fancy ; he ordered a camera for himself. Later he saw the foreigner's sewing-machine, and sent off to America for one. Then he asked about the foreigner's books. The mission worker presented him with a Bible. He began to study it, and after fifteen moons of study the banker applied for admission to the Christian Church. He created a sensation when, in the presence of the wealthy members of his father's family and cultured friends, he joined the Christian Church. This occurred in Shansi under the ministry of John Falls, Esq. He has now come out into this important far-western city to take over the presidency of the big bank, and has brought his anti-opium and other Christian principles with him.

CHAPTER XXV

THE PAN-HANDLE OF CHINA : THE CITY OF SU

THE Pan-handle of China is the Land of Rhubarb, whence originally came the whole stock of that edible on this planet. As we journeyed from Kanchow to Suchow, the most westerly city of the Central Kingdom,¹ our course lay for more than 200 li between the Great Boundary and Rhubarb Mountain. Yet be it known that the Chinese value this not as the raw material for rhubarb pie, but as a drug, and they actually thought at the time of the Opium Wars that by ceasing to export it they could bring the West to terms.

Ten feet high do the stalks grow, and one root has been known to weigh fifty pounds. Up the mountainside, on the flats, in the marshes, this sturdy plant strikes deep, and adorns the earth with its white blossoms. The Chinese prefer to gather the older roots, and of them prefer the male plants: removing the rind or bark, they dry the roots for export. For themselves, they esteem it as equal to Goo ghee and Boho for strength and certainty.

We were fortunate enough to find one Western family who were primitive enough to treat it in Western style and serve a real old-fashioned rhubarb pie, recalling the delights of boyhood. Nor was this

¹ *I.e.* of the Eighteen Provinces.

the only luscious eatable of the district ; melons and onions of the most delicious flavour and in great quantity claim favourable notice.

We have been interested to observe with what reverence bread is picked up if by chance or design we dropped even crumbs. On not a few occasions have we purposely thrown away the outer skin of the little round steamed loaves, and every time would promptly come some man or child to carefully gather up the crumbs, that none might be lost. The fragments were sacred, and we remembered the words of the Greatest Master : " Gather up the fragments, that none be lost." We emptied cake bits and hard crumbs out of our hunting-coat pockets for the sole purpose of cleaning the cloth, but a full-grown man, well-dressed and polite, picked up the bits one by one ! Bread seems almost as precious to a Chinese as printed paper, and what more can we say ?

Since leaving the Yellow River at the Shansi Line, we have followed the Long Wall, at a high altitude. Suchow, where we now are, is at a great height. The city is famous for the jade articles produced. Four thousand families populate the last city along the Great Wall, and certain families claim an hereditary right to work in jade. We made some inquiries about jade and purchased certain articles creditably wrought, but our chief interest still lay in the Long Wall.

This whole region, as one would expect, is rife with legends about the work of Chin. And when John Gwadey, Esq., turned up with the tale of a Wonderful Dog of Chin, we were ready to attend. The valuable canine seems to have possessed in addition to dog sense some human sense, with the further

310 THE PAN-HANDLE OF CHINA: THE CITY OF SU
adornment of sense not found in humans. To quote
Gwadey:

Chin, the First Emperor, had a Wonderful Dog. It was as large as a Suchow Cow! It had a chameleon skin, but of a new kind. Instead of changing colour according to the object it was on, it suited the light or the night, by becoming black at night and red in the daytime. The Red Dog was blest with miraculous nostrils, for it could smell out Bad Officials. China is now badly in need of a supply of Red Dogs! If an official did not mend his ways after a few preliminary hint-bites, the Red Dog simply bit him to death. The tail of Chin's Dog was endowed. It told Chin what persons who were talking with him were really thinking about. A most dangerous sort of instinct. With his head the Dog understood and with his tail, by a system of signals, he informed his master. The Dog, furthermore, had long ears and could understand any language, and acted for Chin as an interpreter with his Tail. When Chin died the Dog died. By one wag of his tail he knew Chin's son would be no good. The eyes of the Dog at times were invisible! At other times they shone like two bright lamps.

We have pictured the Dog bearing down a helpless official at night like an automobile.

The traveller experiences considerable difficulty when he attempts to obtain from the citizens information of their city. This is easily accounted for. The frequent rebellions nearly destroyed the inhabitants. Even now only twenty out of a hundred are of local birth. But however little people know about their city, they are ever ready to talk about the Big Boundary. The Dog of Chin was a good animal story, and it was followed by the tale of the Black Hare.

Chin had a dream wherein he saw two hares, one

of which caught the Sun in its arms. The other, displeased by this performance, strove for possession of the Orb of Day. . . . A Black Hare appeared on the scene, separated the combatants, and took away the Sun. Chin summoned the Wise Men the next day and demanded of them, on pain of death, the interpretation of the vision. The statesmen guessed it signified that the two warring kingdoms of China would be subdued by the Black Tartars, and urged Chin to build the Great Wall. He built the Wall and issued a decree that should have perpetual force, that in the present and all future time any man taking a nap on the Wall should be buried alive in the construction !

One good story provokes another, and while we were supping our gruel other travellers came in and contributed their quota. Unfortunately their imagination or their memories were slow to work.

“ How long is the Great Wall ? ”

“ I feel it, and can't get at it.”

“ What do you think of Chin ? ”

“ He was a military King.”

The same queries put to another man at lunch elicited the opinions that the Great Wall was endless, there being no East end and no West, and that Chin was a bad Emperor. The notion of an endless wall tickled our fancy ; it reminded us of the Irish sailor who, after hauling inboard a few hundred fathoms of line, scratched his poll and soliloquised, “ Some haythen naygur must have cut the end off ! ” In the multitude of counsellors there is safety, and we tried a third diner : he responded, “ It is called the ten-thousand-li-long Wall, but it is longer than that, maybe forty thousand, maybe a hundred thousand.” A fourth had

312 THE PAN-HANDLE OF CHINA: THE CITY OF SU
limited powers of arithmetic, and could only profess agnosticism; "No, it has no end; it has no feet or inches. It was built over ten thousand years ago. How do I know the height of the Great Wall, whether outside or inside?"

On the road we had found less ignorance, but the accuracy of the information is not warranted. A man at Ta Kia Tsa knew that Chin had built it, but dated it only eight centuries ago.

"How long did it take?"

"No time at all; he rode a strange horse which made the valleys and hills equal; where his horse's hoofs trod, the Wall sprang up."

"Did he not use men to build it?"

"Yes, but I do not understand how, so the old men told us."

How often "the old men told us" serves as stamp to give currency to obvious idiocies. Great is the power of tradition, and little its value.

"How many hands worked on it?"

"There were thousands of mouths working there."

Capital! did they work at eating or at talking? And is the work of a hand or a mouth more useful?

"How did they get the Wall across the Yellow River?"

"The water was parted for a hundred li, and so the masons did their work."

"Has the Wall got any end to it?"

"No, it is a circle, and the Central Kingdom is surrounded on all sides by the Wall."

"What else do you know about Chin?"

"Chin passed here building the Great Wall, but he has never come back, he is going on still."

"How do you know that?"

"There was God-breath in him."

Evidently though Chin's body may be mouldering in the grave, his soul goes building on.

After this mass of legendary lore, it was a relief to get back to more solid ground, and we welcomed the return of the census-taker who had gone out to enumerate the streets. The Drum Tower is the centre of the city, like the City Hall at Philadelphia. From it radiate out Great North Street, Great East Street, Great South Street and Great West Street. Other important thoroughfares are Official Residence Street, Literary Temple Street, Horse God Street, Trinity Tower Street and Red Family Street. Then come a group of alleys: Distilled Liquor, Head Road, Second Road, Third Road, Fruit Food: and thus the main arterial system ramifies to the suburbs. Do these read quaintly? Remember how a Londoner traverses daily many roads with equally significant names, signifying nothing. Do armourers live in St. Mary Axe, in Bucklersbury, or in Cannon Street? Can you market for dinner in the Poultry, Camomile Street, Houndsditch, Cornhill, Rolls Court, or Cook Lane? May you expect cavalry barracks in Knightrider Street, Giltspur Street? Do you look for a prison in Fetter Lane, a surgery in Doctors' Commons, or a tailors' shop in Threadneedle Street? These names are commonplace to him, but ring strangely in the ears of a foreigner.

We had heard about Chin's dog with a certain amount of reserve in our acceptance of the tale. Another dog story was now offered for our consumption, and it is duly passed on:—

Wang was a man who used an alcoholic beverage.

After heavily drinking he fell asleep and was soundly slumbering in the wild countryside, when some natives set the long grass afire. As the encircling conflagration closed in about the drunken Wang, it threatened to burn him to the death. It would have consumed Wang but for his faithful dog. He, seeing the danger, ran to the river, soaked himself with water, and then, shaking himself violently, covered his master's clothes with water and thereby saved his life! Our apparent but unintended ridicule must have cut short the story, for it seems to have no distinct connection with the Rampart.

Reflecting on the ignorance of the people here, and the lonely lot of the Europeans who cast in their lot to raise and educate them, we began to feel that special care should be taken to supply these noble exiles with something to cheer and vary their life. These pioneers of Western civilisation are spending themselves literally in their attempt to help the Chinese. At this time of transition the populace is extremely impressionable, and a little impulse may effect great things in putting them on the right track. The Chinese are very keen business people, and have a sharp eye to the main chance. Believing that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, they want present visible prosperity, and will not defer it for a promise to pay in the other world. The missionaries are quite able to meet them on this very ground; there are precepts that will appeal to the Oriental.

“Active in business, fervent in spirit” they already are; to be also “serving the Lord” is quite in line with the other. Once convince a Chinese that godliness is profitable for the life that now is, and he will attend seriously to the rest of the message.

But how the energy is drained out of the men and

women who have expatriated themselves to do this work ! Granted that they have sources of spiritual strength which are open to men everywhere and under all circumstances. But how about mental vigour ? Even missionaries are not beyond Elijah, men of like passions with ourselves. They value the mail from abroad with its dribblets of correspondence to show they are not forgotten. Book postage is cheap ; sixteen cents will carry on most volumes. They get plenty of devotional literature tracts and reports from societies. Read that kind yourself, and then send it to your mother-in-law ; send them something readable to cheer the jaded spirit, to amuse the saddened heart, to keep the horizon from contracting in. Science, art, travel, music, humour, whatever you delight in yourself, send on and believe that the missionary has not ceased to be a man with all-round human tastes : *Homines sunt, et nihil humanum alienum est.*

As we drew near the end of the journey along the great Northern Boundary, our desire to see the last Gate of China intensified, and we pushed on toward the setting sun.

CHAPTER XXVI

THE END OF THE GREAT WALL

ALONE we passed through the West Gate of Kiayü-kwan, and alone we stood amid the desolation. As we looked towards the West, we saw no human habitation to modify the unhappy landscape.

“ . . . Boundless and bare,
The lone and level sands stretched far away.”

My eyes beheld only sand and pebbles and gaunt poles, standing up like petrified principles, holding aloft a line of wire carrying to distant regions messages of peace and perhaps of war. To the North rose mountains, closing in nearby to join those in the South, whereon lay the whiteness of the snows of an eternal winter.

The Great Wall runs from the Deep Sea to the Desert, from Animation to Stagnation. This Western Gate of Empire, to see which we have travelled more than ten thousand miles, over land and water, through storms and sunshine, in health and fever, has a history, mostly unwritten, worthy of the pen of a Gibbon or a General Davis. In rapid flight through these guarded portals, how many have passed out into the Gobi uplands, escaping from the heavy hand of vengeance ! How many again, fugitives from justice, from disaster, from poverty, hastening with lively hopes of a better

EAST GATE OF THE SUBURB OF KIAYÜKWAN, WESTERN END OF THE GREAT WALL.

[Through this gate the caravan of the Author entered the City.

future in store for them toward the setting sun! And in the opposite direction what peoples, principles and passions have entered! Christianity twice, Buddhism three times came eastward, perhaps through this same Gate. Twice Christianity came in, and failed. A third time that matchless religion has made its entry, from the West, and now is here to stay.

On the road to Kiayükwan we several times saw a mirage of entrancing beauty. The Italian calls it "Fata Morgana," the Arab "Water of the Desert," the Hindu "The Picture." A fairer vision than this marvellously attractive sky-scene these human eyes have never looked upon. It set us all musing. What chimerical reasoning was at work when they reckoned that a wall, even this Great Wall, could prevent the Northern hordes of horsemen from passing to the fertile plains of the South, unless well manned? Truly the morale of men is more important than mortar. It was not the Wall of China which was at fault. Man, not only the Wall, but man the men of China! Bricks and badness can only for a brief time withstand the onset of virtuous and fully accoutred foes. The Chinese philosopher says:

"Good men are a fence;
The multitude of the people are a wall;
Great states are screens;
Great families are buttresses;
The cherishing of virtue secures repose."

A Western philosopher says:

"What constitutes a State?
Not high-raised battlement or laboured mound,
Thick wall or moated gate;
No, men, high-minded men,
Who know their right, and knowing dare maintain."

As we thus stand alone and reflect, the light falls upon a brick-encased stone tablet. In the jubilation of success this important monument, the most Western Tablet in the Eighteen Provinces, escaped our eye. Not only are there large ideographs on it. We count four huge characters ; but smaller have been carved by a steady hand, while many others written by passers-by, and still others scratched by the vagrant hand of fancy, cover the surface of this single stone. We at once fall to copying and deciphering these inscriptions, while a dust-storm obscures the surrounding desolation.

“The Martial Barrier of All under Heaven.” This is the purport of the large characters on the tablet. At all times and everywhere in China one’s mind is bound to recall the time when this Empire extended over a vast portion of the world. Particularly now does such a thought occur to us, and we wonder if again, and that right soon, the Chinese are destined to occupy a similar position. But we turn again to the stone and read the smaller inscriptions, which run as follows :

1. This barrier is the ancient boundary between the Flowery People and the Barbarians (flowers and thorns). Spring wind and autumn zephyrs (manners and customs) desire to reach the Western Barbarians.

After I have gone through and arranged peace,
let the Tai Shan close up this Pass.

2. Looking West we see the vast road leading to the New Dominion.

But only braves go through the Martial Barrier.
Who fears not the desert of a thousand square li,
Why should he fear the scorching heat of
Heaven ?

3. Without violence we must instil patriotism ;
Without tears we must stir up the ancient
people.



THE BEAUTIFUL CITY OF KIAYÜKWAN AS SEEN FROM THE SOUTH WEST.



THE GOOD LUCK PAILO,

Which stands two li east of Kiayukwan, which city is seen in the distance.

HE PAINTED A TIGER, BUT IT TURNED OUT A CUR

Where is the golden pool of ten thousand li?
The good luck, where is it gone to?¹
Empty waste of Chin Hwang's heart! Vain was
the labour!

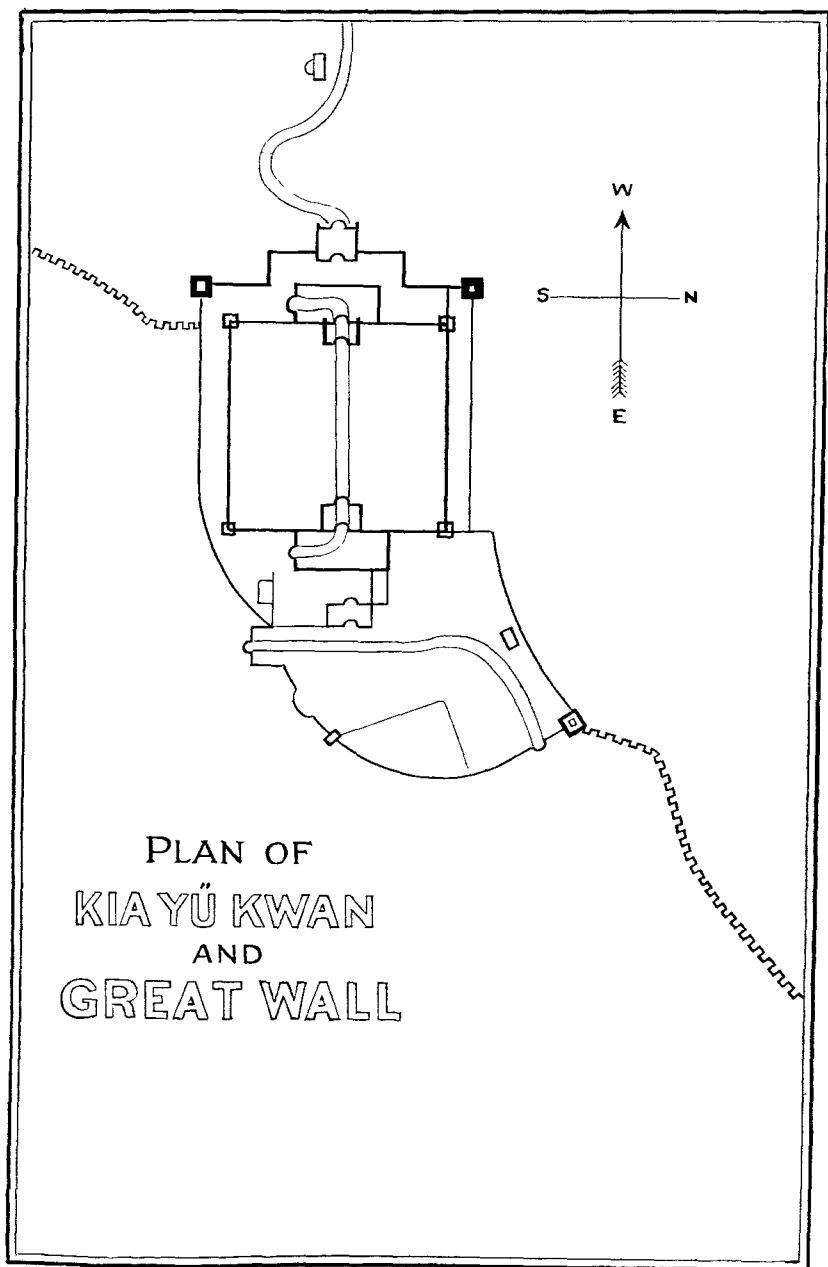
The copying of the inscriptions over, and the stone having been photographed—with the aid of some soldiers who had offered us their company—we went into the city. As we turned to do so, and looked eastward, Kiayükwan, with its embattled walls and three-storied towers, appeared very beautiful to a wearied traveller who for weeks past had wandered over the desert. But, before we proceed with our narrative, let us add Black Dog's impressions to our own. We quote the whole passage from his Diary:

Going west from Suchow 70 li, Kiayükwan. One road of level land. After arriving at Kiayükwan every one was speaking of the majestic, namely, "The Martial Pass of All below Heaven. It was no false legend. Although the place of the Pass was not very large, the strictness of the laws was Very Awful! If a man issued from the Pass he must at Suchow procure a passport, which was examined carefully, then he might go out At the Pass. If he had no permit from the Chow, even if he had wings, it would be hard for him to fly out of the mouth of the Pass. On the west of the city there is an official garden, called by name "The Garden of the Official Trees." Inside and outside it was all the skeletons of corpses. Where the coffins were revealed, they had been torn open by

¹ A native explanation is as follows: "Often in a pool of water there is a golden dish, in which is contained the luck of the neighbourhood. The folk do not recognise the treasure, but strangers are supposed to see it, and often they are reported as having carried it away, whereon the luck of the neighbourhood disappears."

wolves. There were truly many of these. There was the Long Wall coming straight from the west-north, a little east-south when departing. Going on ahead there was a river, said to be "The Great North River." The condition of the water of the river was very awe-inspiring, because the water streams from the upper plateaux where many having penetrated thus far unite in one. Outside the West Gate there is a small hill of sandy rocks. Ahead there is a great road travelled by the big carts. . . . On the side of the road is a stone, on which it says: "The Great Road to the West Country." Travelling ahead there is the Gobi Desert: I do not know the difficulties of travelling this road. In the midst of the mouth of all men it is called "bitter." Here in the tunnel of the West Gate are many verses. I read in these of "the Bitter Pass," "the Bitter Place," "the Bitter Hard Travel," verses without number. I am not able to tell it all, I can only make plain a little of it. Every verse written was to show the bitterness of Gobi. Some spoke of the mouth of the Pass; some spoke of the vows they had made in their hearts, but the height of their learning was not one. Men of bitter heart let flow bitter words, men of happy hearts sang happy songs. Truly one could see what a man had done, and know men's hearts.

In Kiayükwan it was our fortune to occupy the upper room of the "Increasing Righteousness Inn." Five inns altogether offer accommodation to the ten thousand persons who sojourn here each year. Quin, who had been on a visiting round to all of them, furnished the name of each as follows: "The Increasing Righteousness Inn," "The Accumulating Prosperity," "The Broad Harmony," "The Virtue Abundant," and "Chen's Convenient Inn"—truly a study in hotel-names! We decided upon the "Increasing Righteousness."



While we were making the above notes, a verse on the wall of my room caught the eye, the work of a traveller who plainly shared our relief in escaping from the desert. He wrote:

“From over the uplands of Gobi,
From the dusty dreary desert,
I lift up my head and
Behold the towers of Kiayükwan!

A new man, I entered the longed-for gate,
A very good place and no mistake;
And I think of the travellers still outside,
And the dangers and hardships that there abide.”

Below, the verse-maker had written:

“Will some princely man not find fault with
my stupid writing but write a better rhyme than
mine.”

As if in answer to the request, we read the following below the first inscription:

“The Pass of Han!
The moon of Chin!
I'm recklessly thinking and guessing.
Water never returns;
Sin ever burns;
There is no profit in transgressing.”

And beneath, in prose:

“I have made several journeys to the Head of this Pass. The officials are strong, and I am a merchant without wealth.”

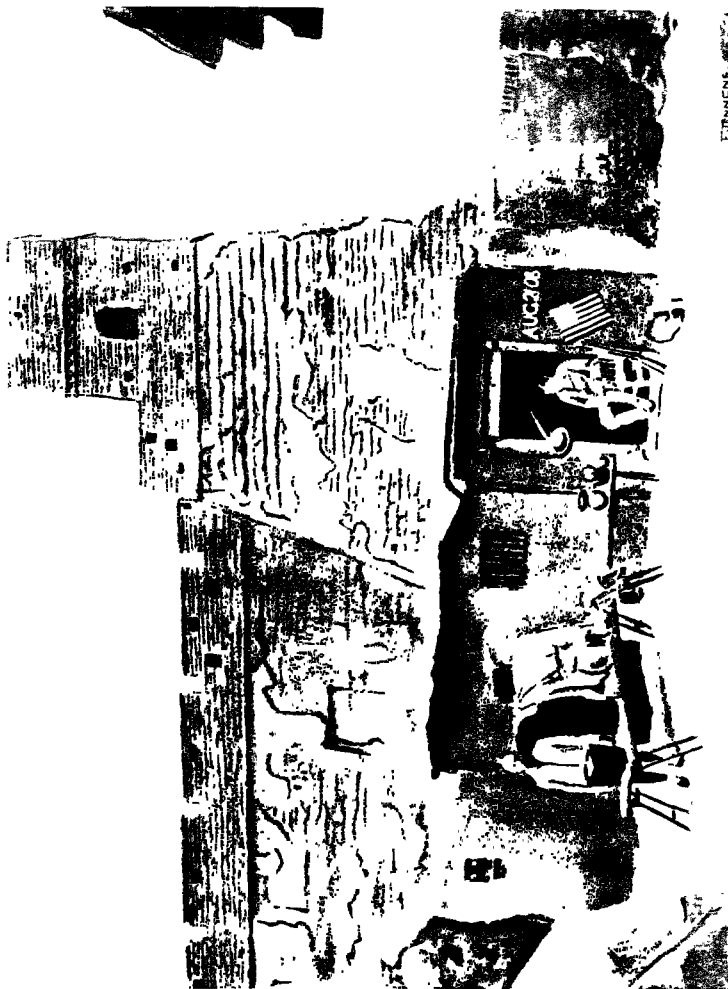
These writings on the inn-walls are a regular feature of China. We noted in Kiayükwan four others which seemed to me worth transcribing. The first was a pious inscription by "one hoping for success beyond the Great Barrier":

"I exhort the world to hear and prove my words.
To have or not to have depends on Heaven.
Follow the high, follow the low, follow your time;
Whether long or whether short, it is before you.
Respect your father's commands, follow righteousness, and
dwell on your seat."

The next two are from the walls of the guest-chamber of the Accumulating Prosperity Inn:

"Three brothers go forth outside the Pass;
By hard scraping we have gathered the cash to cross the
Boundary.
Once outside the Pass, we see dangers before us.
Our stomachs are hungry and our lips are dry.
When we reach the ancient city we will get a little more
money.
Our father and mother in their hearts are constantly anxious
about us;
But wait until next year, we shall be back again in Szechwan.
At the present time I have been living twenty years away
from home,
I have passed through a thousand experiences;
I have already lived half my life.
And I am now going out through the Pass.
If I attempt to tell how dry and bitter the road will be, I
shall never finish talking.
I only hope I may meet a good companion and get the
news from him.

"Written by Wu Fu Hwan,
"Do not laugh."



DR. GEIL WRITING "THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA" AT THE WESTERN END, KIA-YÜ-KWAN.

十個手指頭不能一邊齊

323

THE TEN FINGERS CANNOT BE ALL ONE LENGTH

“When a man is out of a job, his head is low.
When the Phoenix comes down from his perch,
He is meaner than a chicken.
When the lion loses his hair, the monkey laughs.
When the tiger leaves the deep mountain,
He is laughed at by the dogs.”

To this last effort in poetical expression there is added in prose the following:

“The road leads westward to the Seventy Cities in the far country. The mountains and rivers of ten thousand kingdoms return to everlasting antiquity. The majesty of this Pass is spoken about inside and outside of the kingdom and it protects Heaven and Earth.”

It seems to do these emigrants good to open their hearts on the wall of the inn? How much more sensible than the obscene scrawls on many a tramp's kitchen in England and America!

In these hostelryes of high-sounding names there is not much choice of accommodation, but there is a great variety in the nationalities and purposes of the guests. Many merchants come this way: Tibetans on fast horses; Mongols on camels from the Koko Nor; princes with flocks and herds going south-west along the Great South Road to seek pasturage; explorers, adventurers, warriors, Chinese immigrants, Indians, Russians, Turkomans, Jews, Persians, Englishmen, Frenchmen, Americans, fools and rascals, poets and missionaries—all go through this Pass!

Because of the number of “hard cases” who come this way, hoping to escape the vengeance of the law, summary settlements are made here of disorderly

conduct. This is the Far West of China. It was our fortune to meet the only Native of Kiayükwan. The other inhabitants, mostly soldiers, have come from distant parts of the Empire. "Distant Road Chow" (for that is the native's name) has fifty-seven winters on his head; but being a farmer he is an honourable and honoured man; although not yet old. The Chinese honour vocations or avocations in the following order, the best first: Scholars, farmers,¹ artisans, merchants. All others remaining unmentioned are "common herd." Distant Road Chow related to me a tale of murder which seems interesting:

A soldier of low morals was paying unnecessary attention to the wife of Mr. Liang. The warrior Li was several times warned by the husband to keep away. Now Liang was an Imperial courier, and went to Suchow on business, but returned home sooner than expected and found the soldier Li living there. Without delay Liang took up a stout club of elm-wood and killed both the adulterer and the adultriss. The clubbing was so prompt that neither was given opportunity to resist. After this brain-beating exercise Liang slept; and when the morning dawned he mounted his fast horse, galloped to Suchow, gave himself up to the magistrate, confessed the killing, was examined, and according to Chinese law (which in this resembles the Jewish) was set free. The official acquitted the assassin, rewarded him with grain, placed a red sash about his body to honour him, and made a proclamation announcing him a Good Chinese! This was according to an ancient Chinese saying: "A good Chinese does not commit adultery."

Kiayükwan is a place where lost ones and run-aways are sought. A curious incident occurred during

¹ In 596 A.D. a decree was issued that only on scholars and farmers should official honour be conferred.

our residence at the Pass. One of the interpreters in our caravan found a red paper in a chink in the wall of his room. On it were many characters, the translation of which is as follows:

To make known to the Princely Men at the Four Points of the Compass. To wit: That inside the City of Sian Fu and on the East Tribute Street, in the enclosure of Mr. Li and family, for a year lived the family of Mr. Deep. On the fifteenth sun of the tenth moon, year 27 Kwangsu, he left Sian and went to Lanchow, and there resided in the house of Mr. Sedate. Up to now no other word has been news of him. If the Princely Men know anything, we kindly invite them to communicate with Mr. Sect. Mr. Deep's wife and children are now living at the North Potteries. Will the Princely Man with the golden heart be good and trouble himself for this? I am longing and hoping. When I see his letter, I will knock my head on the ground three times and thank him.

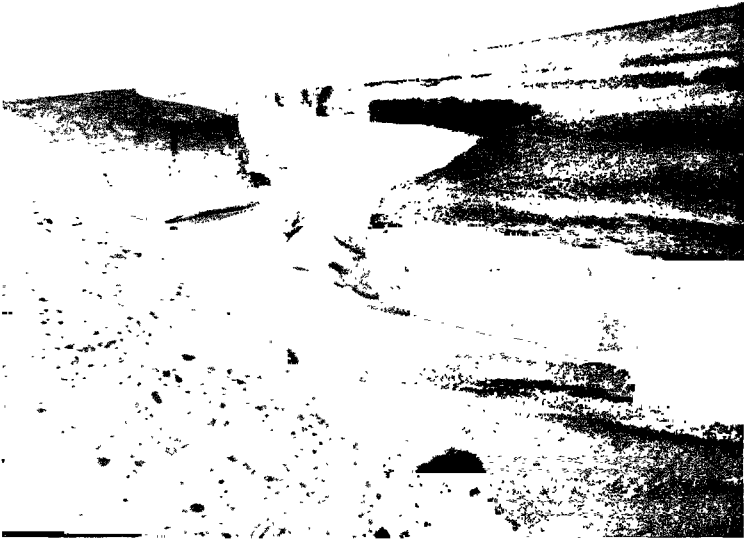
From the Inn of Increasing Righteousness we sent out three men to copy inscriptions in the Western Gate of the city and in the tube of the fortifications to the west, while we ourselves took mules and visited the real end of the Great Wall, which is *not* Kiayükwan itself, but a point 15 li south-west of it. During the journey thither no human being crossed our path, and there was not a house in sight the whole way. Five antelopes were the principal sign of life, as they hurried out of our track, and lizards, magpies and crows, of which there were some to be seen at the start, soon disappeared. There was nothing to attract the eye

beyond whirling spirals of sand and tufts of brown sage-bush, while the whole landscape was earth-colour, save that on the lofty Southern Mountains there lay, as ever, the snow. The monotony would have been without relief but for the presence on the scene of the ruin whose end we were seeking—the ruin of the most stupendous achievement in Asia.

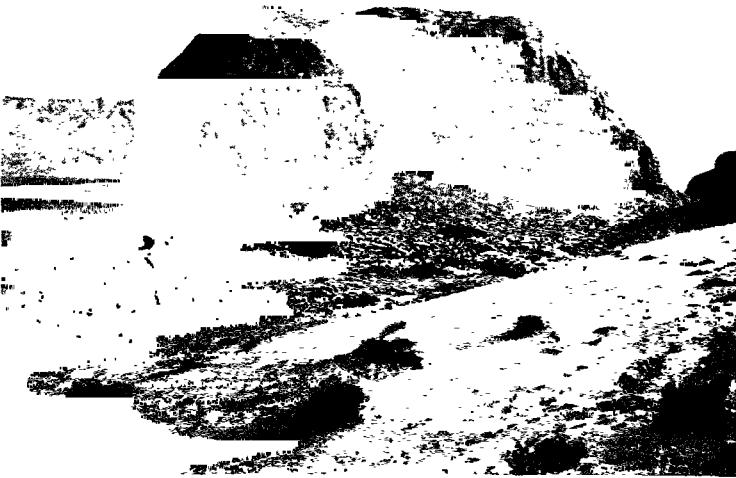
When at last we reached the actual termination of the Wall, a surprise was in store for us. The construction does not abut the Southern Mountains, but stops short on a precipice sheer down 200 ft., as perpendicular as if cut by engineers to a plumb-line. Below flows the Big White North River. Mr. Clark dropped a stone, and his heart beat eight times before we heard the splash in the water below. The river is a creamy white. The mandarin here declares that when the flow is only from springs the water is clear, but that the melting of the snows colours it. The fact is, that the tint is obtained by flowing through limestone. In the river are fish; either dog-fish or cat-fish, we could not learn which.

The Big White North River at this point runs due east and west, but otherwise snakes about in the most approved reptilian fashion; while the Wall is due north and south here. We could not resist being photographed holding the "Last Brick," and then plunged it down the precipice into the River of Cream. A maroon-and-white stone came with us for a paper-weight.

Here we stood nearly a mile above sea-level, and how far from the sea? We did not carry a pedometer to measure our daily path, especially as we sometimes utilised the legs of horses and mules, yet we cannot be wide of the mark in estimating the ruins of the Great Barrier, including spurs, arms and loops, as reaching



THE BIG WHITE NORTH RIVER NORTH WEST CHINA.
The western end of the Great Wall is at this point.



THE RUINS OF THE LAST TOWER IN THE GREAT WALL, MOUNTAINS OF TIBET
IN THE DISTANCE.

The Author stands in the foreground contemplating a portion of the only ruin in China.
p. 326]

•

1

over 2,550 miles. We are of opinion that, at the height of its usefulness, the Great Wall had on its line at least 25,000 towers and 15,000 watch-towers. And even in the present state of decadence there probably remain 20,000 towers, each capable of accommodating 100 armed men, and 10,000 watch-towers, linked up with 2,000 miles of wall or rampart, all capable of speedy fortification after moderate repair. When, too, we remember the walls encircling 2,000 fortified cities, we can see that China has enough rampart, if it were straightened out, to run from Pole to Pole as the axis on which the earth might revolve.

If, however, the question is, not how long is the Wall with all its convolutions, but how far apart are the two ends, the great forts at the Yellow Sand and at the Yellow Sea?, then we quote our accurate observations. Shanhaikwan is in latitude 40° north, longitude $119^{\circ} 44'$ east; Kiayükwán is in $39^{\circ} 51'$ north, $98^{\circ} 14'$ east. If we remember that the earth is not a perfect globe, but an oblate spheroid flattened at the poles, the distance works out, by Clarke's Spheroid, at 1,142·309 miles. Or, if we neglect the fact that Kiayükwán is 9 miles nearer the Equator than Shanhaikwan, and measure as on a regular sphere, the distance will be 1,142·209 common miles. As neither terminal tablet is exactly at the terminal fort, we may say, in round numbers, that "Heaven made the Sea and the Mountains" is 1,145 miles from "The Martial Barrier of All under Heaven."

This stupendous structure extends from the Yellow Sea past the Yellow River to the Yellow Sand, and thence on to the Big White Water. From the Yellow to the White is the course of our thoughts when

looking westward. And many considerations pass through the mind. Will the Yellows go to the Whites and submerge them? Will it be *from* Yellow to White; or will it be that the White will become Yellow, and that these people ultimately predominate? After the observations, scientific and otherwise, were finished we found ourselves loth to leave the ultimate point of the Great Wall. Most of our thoughts, as we rode towards beautiful Kiayükwan, were about the movements of nations. We "thought in Empires." The Chinese evidently came originally through that Pass, and settled in the bend of the Yellow River. When they return towards the West from whence they came, where will they stop? Where is the real home of the Yellow Race? Will they ever go home and claim their own?

Then we thought of the hundreds of miles of Wu Ti's rampart extending west of here.

But we decided to abide by our original purpose to deal with two Great Walls, that of Chin and that of the present. And then, too, Dr. Stein will ably report on the ruins of Wu Ti's construction.

The men whom we sent to copy inscriptions on the outside of the West Gate and also in the tube of the Wall returned with many interesting verses and bits of prose. It was to be expected that men going West would feel differently from those going East, for the dread of this Pass was greater to the criminal in former times than now. In the early days no man was permitted to pass except during certain hours on two days a week, and then it was required of him that before going West he should give his name to the civil mandarin, with some information about his character. Any person coming in through the gate was required to report himself to the military official. One

might think that criminals would scale the wall, or slip through a rent in the Great Boundary. But any person venturing on any such escapade would pay for it with his head if caught, and many people seriously believe that it is impossible for a criminal to escape through this gateway. Truly a guilty conscience doth make cowards of even Chinese, who have not so much as read Shakespeare.

Curiously enough, there was a disturbance at midnight in the grounds of the very inn where we were stopping. We were awakened out of a sound slumber by screams and shrieks that were terrifying in the extreme. At first it seemed that we must be dreaming, but the uproar grew louder and more awe-inspiring, until at length our thoughts ran to automatic rifles. Seizing one, we hastened into the cold, dark night, fearing that the danger was to our companions, who were sleeping on the far side of the courtyard and in the direction of the noise. The yelling and screaming were unearthly, fit for the lower regions. In the dim light we noticed that the great gate of the court was closed and locked. The crowd inside rushed about, and were greatly excited. Rifle in hand, we joined the nervous, trembling group, and listened to the strange tale being told by one of the most excited of the natives.

Several men, it seems, were sleeping on the kong, with their heads on the outer edge after the Chinese custom, when something awakened one of them. He held his breath for fear as he watched a tall, uncanny creature steal in through the door. This unearthly thing wore no queue, its hair hung down over the forehead, stripes of bright yellow showed on the cheeks,

and over it was a long blue gown lined with grey. The troubled imagination of the native pictured the visitor as of giant size, with long, gaunt fingers and extended nails. It seems to have taken the corner of its cloak, which evidently was leaded, and struck one after another of the sleepers a heavy blow. It appeared to have a particular enmity for the man farthest in, who was sleeping next the wall. Repeated blows fell upon the head of this hapless man, who, not knowing what he said, shouted, "Strike me, strike me," which was precisely what he did not want done. The fiend took him at his word and hit him again, until the wounded man, not knowing whether he was addressing a god or devil, shouted, "I have done no evil; why does the devil come and beat me thus?"

And so the story ran, told at the height of midnight on the edge of the gloomy, silent desert at the end of the Great Wall, with the mountains of mysterious Tibet looking down upon the scene; it was all weird and uncanny. We slept the remainder of the night with a repeating cordite rifle, automatic and deadly, at our side. The next morning two of the men had their heads in bandages, and they rehearsed, with embellishments, the story of the devil's attack in the dead of night. Whatever interpretation is placed on this incident, it suggests that the consciences of men, because of a superstitious dread, become active at the Martial Pass.

Next day, when we made the acquaintance of one of the guards at the Gate, named "Old Hero Meng" after the greatest of Chinese philosophers, he corroborated my ideas about the abundance of superstitions in the neighbourhood of the Pass. Speaking about the midnight excitement, he said, "Oh yes, it was

BETTER GIVE A MOUTHFUL TO THE HUNGRY THAN A BUSHELFUL
TO THE WELL-FED

the devil. No man would make a noise like that. It was the devil, because four men saw the devil; and anyhow, every man meets the devil at least once in ten days, either big or little voice."

Old Hero Meng says that people offer sacrifices going West, but he never knew anybody to offer sacrifices when coming back. This information was supplemented when we inquired why there were no inscriptions on the East Gate. He replied: "Poor when they go out, and rich when they return, and don't think to write couplets on the East Gate." This is the same story over again: religion when in want, but want no religion when in plenty!

Old Hero Meng's conversation was remarkably interesting. The following is the actual text of his answer to a question:

"At the heels of the Great Man I reply." (He always began that way, even when there was no reply.) He then said a second time: "At the heels of the Great Man I reply. Speaking talk about Moa Toa Chuen, if an empty man at the time the Heaven wants to get bright, if an empty man goes towards the East, goes towards the East about the time the Heaven wants to get bright, and crosses the ford and goes towards the East, goes towards the East when the Heaven wants to get bright, goes past the military camp, past the military camp, past the military camp, if he starts when the Heaven wants to get bright and goes towards the East, towards the East, past the military camp, he will get there before the sun is even with the West."

Old Hero Meng was not intoxicated. It was simply his style of speech! When we asked him why

Kiayükwan was built at this particular place, he told us that Chin stood on the North Mountain and shot an arrow with an iron bow. Where the arrow fell, the city was built. Where Chin stood, the bow was buried. The man who succeeds in finding the iron bow of Chin will also find a Golden Ox. The natives have never seen it, but explorers are said to look at it through a glass.

At this exit from the fortifications were abundant inscriptions. Two of these deserve special attention, relating to the Kiangsi affair, and the Russians. First the Kiangsi affair, as it appeals to the West.

At the city of Nanchang in 1907 there were three sets of foreigners, Americans, British and French. The last were Roman Catholic priests, and in accordance with the traditional policy of Rome, had claimed civil rank by virtue of their priesthood. Made priests by a process in which China had no share, they entered China by treaty right, and demanded *ex-officio* to be recognised as equal to a certain grade of Chinese Civil Servant. And whereas a Civil Servant had powers only in his own district, these foreigners claimed recognition in every district they chose to enter or travel through. Naturally this extraordinary privilege has created endless friction : what should we think of a Swedish traveller who had been made mayor of Gothenburg, claiming to exercise mayoral functions in any American town he visited ? At Nanchang there arose some litigation, and, as it involved Roman Catholics, the priests took an active part. They at last invited the judge to their house, and nobody can tell exactly what happened, except that he never left it alive. It is highly improbable that they murdered him ; it is quite in accordance with Chinese ways to suppose that he felt himself so insulted by something that occurred, as to commit

suicide. In any case the populace recognised a grave insult to their own high officer, and took the law into their own hands, burning the place and slaying the six French Catholic priests. Unhappily, too, the British family, which had been in no sort of way concerned in the matter, was assassinated, though the Commandant then took prompt measures to protect the other innocent foreigners.

The central Government of course had a report on the matter, and one result was the withdrawal of the extraordinary rights accorded to the Roman Catholic dignitaries. Henceforth they have no special status, but are simply aliens, under the protection of their consuls and the ambassador of their nation. Another result was an inquiry into the Chinese organisers of this lynch law, with the subsequent banishment of one culprit. He was exiled in this direction, and has left traces of his halt at the Western Tube.

Banished by the beneficent Emperor on account of the Kiangsi affair . . . Stopping here a day . . . very sad and write. Body like a wandering bird . . . am weeping . . . miserable to go out of the Gate. . . . My life is like feathers on a bird. . . . Hills like fierce tigers. . . . My heart is open and bare . . . I will comfort myself. . . . I have repented . . . hope my Emperor will recall me.

I cannot write all I think . . . 10,000 li of desert. . . . West, the Devil's Country. . . . South the barbarians. . . . Next to our China, I think constantly of home, and write this sonnet. . . . My cart bumps over the Dragon sand. . . . I am foolish. . . . I am less than a snail in the well. . . . I let my tears fall. . . . Fourth moon and no flowers . . . very sad. . . . I am come from the East full of tears, to this Barrier erected in

•

ancient times. . . . Life and the goose are drowned in weak water. . . . Open your bosom to intelligence and be not obstinate. . . . I am ashamed that a lowly official should offend the Emperor. . . .

As deep rushing water the ink drops from my pen. . . . My tears are as the rising sea-tide. . . . Raise the wine but gather not men into cliques. . . . Parties arise who submit to the pen ; this is not strange. . . . I am a companion of the duck. . . . What is it that gathers in the home of the wealthy one vain of hot blood ?

Guests from the West say . . . tiger . . . ancestor of the Russians . . . arise and will swallow. . . . What then ? . . .

4th Moon, 17th Day [1907].

ANCIENT WILD DUCK.

Perhaps it was the last stanza here that inspired another to inscribe boldly—

BEWARE OF THE RUSSIANS.

This saying, however, is already obsolete. Russia has few terrors for Japanese or Chinese now. Before long Russia will have cause to build her own Wall, and mark on it for warning to her sentries—

BEWARE OF THE CHINESE.

Once the Great Barrier had three millions of soldiery behind it. Suppose these came once again to man the towers, with Maxims on the turrets, and siege-guns behind the Wall. Who would dare attack ? But suppose they march forward, who can defend ?

Six years ago the great Tuan Fang said to us, "China needs before all else a New Spirit." That spirit has come. There is sentiment for the Empire, there is a national spirit that will brook little more interference. An enormous army is preparing, and

great educational and other schemes are being evolved. Let us hope that not only a new spirit but a good spirit will show itself.

After these inscriptions, others seem tame.

While we were still at Kiayükwan the head mandarins of the fortress called upon us at the inn and presented their greetings, urging us to accept an invitation to a banquet in our honour, to be held in the Civil Yamen. We accepted. As this was to be our last full meal at the western end of the Great Boundary, we requested our hosts to give us a copy of the menu. The banquet was a "Sea Cucumber Feast"—by a happy coincidence, Chin was very fond of sea cucumber—and consisted of nineteen courses. Seeing that the region hereabouts is desert, it was surprising to be entertained with such luxury. The courses were as follows:

1. Wine (refused with a statement of temperance principles).

2. Tonic wine (refused with more statements of American temperance principles and the information that on January 1, 1909, more than 35,000,000 people in the United States will come in due course under prohibition!).

3. Small appetisers (*i.e.* melon-seed, cabbage, salted eggs, antique eggs, odoriferous eggs, pork, shrimps, pickled carp, tasty chicken, celery).

4. Sea cucumbers.

5. Oil chicken.

6. Bamboo-sprouts.

7. Lotus-seeds.

8. High Yin fish.

9. Mushrooms.

10. Raisin pudding (resembling plum pudding).

11. Chicklets.
12. Sea-grass.
13. Pickled bean-cured pork.
14. Rice and rice-soup.
15. Mutton.
16. Egg-plant dishes.
17. Meat dumplings.
18. Pork.
19. Soup.

False teeth were discussed at the dinner-table, and in reply to the question "Are the Great Man's teeth all good?" I said, "Good up to the North Pole," which is a Chinese expression. These little personal inquiries liven conversation wonderfully in China!

It was in the yamen of the *Civil* Mandarin that the Sea Cucumber Feast was given in honour of the explorer. In China it is the fact, as it should be all over the world, that the civil authority takes precedence over the military. "As the intellectual acquisitions of a people increase, their love of war will diminish." This is not intended to suggest that, as long as there remain selfish, non-intellectual, excitable peoples, thinking men will not be in favour of being prepared for war. War is approved by some, because it furnishes opportunities for personal distinction. With us, wealth provides such opportunities; with the Chinese, a literary career. In wild Borneo no girl will marry a man until he has procured a human head. In New Guinea are found old houses filled with human skulls. What does the extraordinary military spirit in Japan indicate? Simply this, that underneath the modern veneer the past is alive and powerful. Japan unconsciously reveals that barbarism provides her instincts. Will an awakening in China reveal a similar spirit? No. For with the intellectual awakening will come a desire for intellectual

pursuits. When the intellectual acquisitions are insufficient, the desire for war may be widespread and insistent. From the debasement of the savage to the lofty summit of the highest civilisation is a distance so great that nations or individuals cannot take it in one jump. There are steps, and during the ascent it may easily be that there will be rumours of wars and shedding of human blood. China is capable of becoming again as warlike as she was in those days when her troops marched through the streets of Moscow and her generals set upon the throne of India the Mongols of the North. The time was when China ruled from the Equator to the North Pole, and from the Gulf of Bothnia to the Yellow Sea, the vastest and most powerful nation of human history. And China to-day is the only nation on this planet capable of placing in the field an army of 50,000,000 of able-bodied men, and then still have 30,000,000 of men at home to cultivate the soil. The Yellow legions have in the past by their measured tread shaken the world; and if the compulsion comes, there will be organised again Yellow legions of such numbers, of such strength, and of such ingenuity as will put to their wits' end the cabinets of Christendom.

But the Chinese traditionally and actually are a people of literary pursuits—at least, as far as their leaders are concerned; and it is reasonable to expect that the modernising of China will be different from that of Japan, and that this Empire will throw the weight of her mighty influence on the side of peace. The power that built the Great Wall believed that it was better to lay stones than to throw them; that to lift a man, or a province, or

a nation is better than to impoverish, enthrall, or destroy them.

As to the speed of China's awakening, probably most of our readers have heard of the epitaph, "Here lies the man who tried to hustle the East." The question is, *Did the man try?* If he did, he had a right to the reward of rest. But the likelihood is that the writer of the supposed epitaph, like many another, did not himself "lend a hand," and hence, not having done anything, he does not deserve death. We should look on the author of the phrase as a man of immature observation, for the merest schoolboy knows that it is possible to hustle the East. Years ago men of great foresight, looking beyond the horizon, saw the East getting ready to hustle. "Here lies the man who tried to hustle the East!" No man who is familiar with the history of China (which is not the East, but is at least an important part of the East) could ever have been persuaded to write such silly stuff. It is not the man under the tombstone who lies, but the live man who writes the epitaph. Look at Japan, look at Korea, look at China. The East hustles!

It cannot be denied, of course, that the Chinese have been severely criticised for "making haste slowly" in the adoption of certain modern Western inventions. For instance, they are slow to build railroads. But does not this slowness exhibit their foresight and extraordinary wisdom? We peoples have vast sums of money invested in railway lines which are about to become out of date. Even now America is in the ridiculous situation of being compelled to do its correspondence by letters. Inventions are at hand capable of telegraphing a thousand words a minute, but the present effete telegraph-systems buy up and bury the inventions. The inhabitants of the United

States should now be able to telegraph their letters to any part of the country at the rate of five cents for one hundred words. Again, as invested capital is preventing advancement in correspondence, it is also preventing advancement in transportation. It will be almost impossible to introduce into America the non-collapsible, inter-wheel, gyroscope trains running on a single wire at one hundred and twenty miles an hour. Railroad bonds and stocks at present are paying a low rate of interest. With such competition they would pay no interest at all, and be of no interest to the public. So we do not get gyroscope trains.

Let us look further. We laugh at the Chinese for retaining their complicated ideographs, and prophesy that the nation continuing to employ such complicated characters will find it difficult to provide popular education. We point out, quite truly, that Chinese is a language without an alphabet, and that its unlikeness to any other language is a proof of the extreme isolation of the nation speaking it; and isolation such as this we look upon as sheer obstinate stupidity. But let us turn our eyes homeward, and what do we see? Do we not find ourselves still using an out-of-date and ridiculous alphabet? These twenty-six letters are retarding one generation after another. In the South Seas there is a group of islands where live the descendants of cannibals who are more progressive in this matter than ourselves. Is it not passing strange that the inventive genius of the age has not been applied to provide half the planet's population with something better than our twenty-six letters. Why should not we universally use a perfect system of stenography?

These are simply suggestions pointing to the possibility that at some near date China, untrammelled by vast investments in out-of-date trunk-lines, telegraph-lines and prejudice, will become the most modern of all modern peoples. Our rails will be useless. Our wires are becoming useless now. The Chinese, having few of either, will be free to adopt, instead of both, the latest expression of the inventive skill and genius of this age.

Out of Asia came the Light which has made Western progress possible, and we may expect that out of Asia will come a race making further progress possible.

China has held back from Christianity for a long time. It tried the Syrian variety, and after long experimenting engulfed it. It made brief trial of the Franciscan variety, and rejected it. It cautiously tested the Jesuit variety, and expelled the foreigners. But now it welcomes the exponents of more primitive Christianity, and is rapidly absorbing thousands of Testaments. Perhaps here, too, China will suddenly startle the West by awakening from her long lethargy, and rapidly assimilating what indeed is indigenous to her own continent. The Chinese hare started well, but has long lain asleep, while the European tortoise plodded on. The tortoise has lately succeeded in treading on the hare's tail and awakening her. The hare is rubbing her eyes and getting her bearings. Will she now start on with a speed marvellous in our eyes, and soon distance us with our stereotyped rate of progress? How many Christians are added to the Churches every year in Europe and America? Does the increase compare with the increase in the Central Kingdom? We look with all hopefulness to a startling advance, to a rapid appreciation of the

A NEAR NEIGHBOUR IS BETTER THAN A DISTANT RELATIVE ✓

Message of Christ; and our only concern is that this Message shall be adequately presented to the people, whose attention is now roused, and who are on the alert for every guide to deeper and better knowledge. Heaven bless the faithful men and women who by teaching and life are commending the Gospel they profess!

天下人管天下事

ALL HUMAN AFFAIRS ARE MY AFFAIRS

INDEX

- Adam, by a Chinese artist, 258
 Afghanistan, 54
 Aladdin, or Allah-ed-den Mohammed,
 a Muslim, 138, 146
 Alexander the Great, 41, 49, 50
 Alexandria, the intellectual centre, 42
 Amherst, Lord, China's insult to, 21
 An-ch'i Shêng, a legendary magician,
 213
 Ancona and the *Via Salaria*, 48
 An-hua, a Tartar chief who pierced
 the Wall, 86
 Animals in the region of the Great
 Wall, 97
 Appius Claudius Carus and the *Via*
 Appia, 48
 Aqueduct in Rome, 48
 Archimedes, inventor philosopher, 50
 Architecture, ancient, 40 *et seq.*
 Ariminum and the *Via Flaminia*, 48
 Aristarchus at Alexandria, 42
 Aristophus of Byzantium, 52
 Armoury Tower at Peyshih K'ow, 64
 Arsaces, founder of Parthia, 52
 Arsenoë, Tomb of, 43
 Asoka, King, ruler of Afghanistan,
 52, 53
 Asoka, 55, 171
 Athos, Mount, 50
- Babylon, her wonders of antiquity, 44
 Baghdad, 137
 Balkh, siege of, 149
 Belgian Mission in Kanchow, 305
 Bible, distribution in China of the,
 124 n., 133 n.
 Birds in the region of the Great Wall,
 97
 Black Cavern Pass, 84
Black Dog, diary of, 100; on Ninghia,
 125, 164, 238; on a journey to
 Chinan, 256; on Chinchow, 263
Black Heads, 15
- Black Horse Mountain, 185, 190,
 193
 Black tents, Tibetan encampment of,
 280
 Bokhara, 147
Book of the Blue Bag, The, 57
 Books, wholesale destruction of, 179
 Bricks, use of, 54
 Bridge near Hsien Yang, 172; of
 boats, 244
 Brundisium and the *Via Appia*, 48
 Buddhism, 53, 165, 180; monuments
 in Sian, 195; responsible for
 China's backward state, 222; in-
 troduction into China, 271; in
 Tibet, 275, 277, 281
- Canals of the World, The Great*, 158,
 228
 Cannæ, the battle of, 49
 Cannon and small arms, use of, 83
 et seq.
 Capua and the *Via Appia*, 48
 Carus, constructs an aqueduct, 48
 Cathay. *See* China
 Cathedral Spires, 278
 Cattle King, the. *See* Niu Chang
 Ch'a-ch'ien K'ow, Pass of, 70, 71, 74,
 78
 Chaldea, art in, 53, 54
 Chancellors, the Seven Great, 112 *et*
 seq.
 Chang I., Chancellor of Chin, 112, 115;
 description of, 116
 Chang, a Sung philosopher, 273
 Chang Kai, 89 n.
 Changling Chien, home of the heredi-
 tary tomb-guardians, 57
 Chang Tsung-Yu, enters Shensi, 191
 Chao Kwei, destruction of, 196
 Chao, Long Rampart of, 167
Chao, The Princess, crossing the Bor-
 der, 269

- Chares of Lindus, wrought the Colossus of Rhodes, 47
 Chariots, their use in war, 87
 Cha Tyuat Tushan Cheng Tower, No. 41, 208
 Chên, Long Rampart from the, 166
 Chên Chow, pagoda of, 124
 Ch'ên Clan, two villages of, 190
 Ch'ên Hao, the Censor, 85
 Ch'ên T'ung, Emperor, repairs the defences, 84
 Ch'êng, a Sung philosopher, 273
 Ch'êng Hua, Emperor, expels the Tartars, 84, 85; and the Great Wall, 228
 Ch'êng T'ang and feudalism, 249
 Ch'êng Tsu. *See* Yung Lo
 Chia Ching, Emperor, defences of the Great Wall, 85
 Ch'ien Lung, Emperor, 186
 Chien Wên, his fate, 232
 Chih Chên, Long Rampart to, 167
 Chihli, invasion of, 86; gulf of, 92; Rampart, 168
 Ch'i Hsüan-ti, Emperor, builds a Long Rampart, 167
 Ch'i Ming-Wang builds a Long Rampart, 166
 Chin, the Only First (Shih Huang Ti), also called Chin Cheng, the first Emperor of China, the moulder of China, 5; *The Tyrant of Chin*, 8; his name, 10; description and achievements of, 11 *et seq.*, 55, 102; builder of the Great Wall, 16, 117, 119; his death, 18; his original design of defence, 23; the rise of, 107 *et seq.*; his travels, 120; legend of his horse, 129; his wonderful whip, 153; historico-economic study of, 170 *et seq.*; the Great Mound of, 184 *et seq.*; embraces Taoism, 215; employment of cavalry, 236; his Tablet, 288 *et seq.*; attempts on his life, 303; his Wonderful Dog, 310; the Black Hare, 311
 Chin, Long Rampart of, 167
 Chin, the Mound of, 184 *et seq.*
 Chin, *The Tyrant of*, 8, 9
 China (*see also* Wall, the Great); under the first Emperor, 11 *et seq.* (*see also* Chin); under the second Emperor, 19; insulting attitude towards Lord Macartney and Lord Amherst, 21; the Temple of Literature, 28; the Drum and Bell Tower, 29; Thistle Ravine, 35 *et seq.*; potter's art and brickmaking, 53, 54; the first nation to have a standing army, 80; the use of gunpowder, cannon and small-arms, 82 *et seq.*; land of dry fog, 89 *et seq.*; flora and fauna, 96; animals, birds and insects, 96 *et seq.*; the pigmies, 98; giants, 104; the rise and study of Chin, the first Emperor, 107 *et seq.*, 170 *et seq.*; the Seven Great Chancellors, 112 *et seq.*; Genghis Khan, the Red Raider, 135 *et seq.*; irrigation schemes, 159; the Long Ramparts, 166 *et seq.*; the Mound of Chin, 184 *et seq.*; Liangchowfu, 219 *et seq.*; subjection to the Mongol Tartars, 228, 268; and Japan, 228; before the Great Wall, 246 *et seq.*; the great flood, 248; tenure of land, 249; intellectual activity, 251, 252, 336, 337; mediæval, 266 *et seq.*; introduction of Buddhism, 271; Christian Missions, 272; Inland Mission, 287; the Chin Tablet, 288 *et seq.*; the Pan Handle of, 298 *et seq.*; the future of, 336 *et seq.*; religion, 346
 Chnan, description of, 255-257
 China's Sorrow. *See* Hwang-ho
 Chin Chêng. *See* Chin
 Chinchia Tsui, description of, 256
 Chinchow, description of, 255, 261-263; bridge of, 260
 Chin Êrh Shih, second Emperor of China, decapitates all his brothers and sisters, 19; his tomb, 19; loses the Empire, 20, 266
 Ch'ing dynasty 271
 Ching, King, 190
 Chingchêng K'ow, 196
 Ching T'ai, Emperor, border troubles, 84
 Ching Tei, a statesman, 189
 Chin Tartars. *See* Manchus
 Chin Wang Tao, the tragedy of, 6 *et seq.*
 Choisy, Auguste, *Histoire de l'Architecture*, 52, 53
 Chou, dynasty of, 110
 Chou Chi-shan, 191
 Chou Hsüan, repairs the Long Rampart, 168
 Chu Hai, a giant, 104
 Chu Hsi, a great philosopher, 273
 Ch'ung Chêng, Emperor, 77
 Chung San, Long Rampart of, 167
 Chung Tungwên, attempts irrigation, 160

- Chung Yuân, another name for China, 250
 Chunwei, 163
 Chu Shun, the Censor, 84
 Chu Ti. *See* Yung Lo
 Chu Yüan-chang. *See* Hung Wu
 Clough, Mr., a gifted engineer, afterwards a missionary, 240
 Colossus at Rhodes, the Seventh Wonder of the world, 47
 Coltman, Robert, American engineer, 244
 Confucius, the burning of his classics and slaughter of his scholars, 118, 179-181; worship of, 220; on the feudal system, 250; author of China's ethical system, 251, 253; his function, 252; on the progress of knowledge, 267; his Temple at Sining, 286
 Copper Green Pass, beautiful tower at, 80
 Desert Loop, the, 153 *et seq.*
 Diana, the Temple of, at Ephesus, the Third Wonder of the world, 45
 Dinocrates, architect of Alexandria, 49
Dipus Sowerbyi, 96
 "Double-Double," the, 265
 Double-Pig, 254
 Dragon Wall, the, 16, 108
Dying Gladiator, the statue of the, 52
 Egypt, great engineering projects, 50; use of bricks, 54
 Eight Diagrams, the, 258 *et seq.*
 Encyclopædia, the Grand, 234
 Europeans, first entry into China by sea, 85
 Evangelist of the China Inland Mission, 236
 Falls, John, Minister in Shansi, 307
 Fan Ching Wang, grave of, 241
 Fan Chü, Chancellor of Chin, 112, 117
 "Farthest West" home in North-West China, 224
 Fauna, 96
 Feng-Huan-Tai, 174
 Fêng, the seat of Chin, 295
 Feramorz, lines on Genghis Khan, 149
 Fire station, 278
 Flora, 96
 Fog, the dry, in China, 89 *et seq.*
 Fo Lang Ch'i, or foreign weapons, 85
 Forest Reserve, Imperial, 61 n., 62 n.
 Fuh Shi, Temple of, 257
 Fungh wang Mountain, 275
 Fu Su, eldest son of Chin, his fate, 103
 Futu Yeh Pass, 66
 Gate of God, walls and hanging gardens of the, 44
 Gates in the Great Wall, the first and last, 22
 Geil, Dr. Wm. Edgar, *A Yankee in Pigmy Land*, 98, 99; caravan of, 100; on Prayer Flag Hill, 280; illustration of, 322
 Genghis Khan, Emperor, the Red Raider, seizes Ninghia, 123, 228; character and life of, 135 *et seq.*; sacred tree, 243
 Ghazni, battles at, 150
 Giants, 104
 Gibbon, on the witches of Scythia, 157
 Gobi Desert, the, 155, 156, 320, 321
Golden Horde, The. *See* Manchus
 Golden Roof, Temple of the, 276
 Greek architecture, 53
 Gumbum, the seat of ten thousand images, 275
 Gunpowder, use of, 82
 Gwadey, John. *The Wonderful Whip of Chin*, 101; *Chin's White Magic Horse*, 105, 106; *Chin's Huge Frog*, 154, 155; *A grave in the Great Wall*, 240, 241; *Chin and his Sword*, 303; *Chin's Wonderful Dog*, 309, 310
 Ha Lah Ku Tu, 280
 Halicarnassus, the Mausoleum at, 46
 Hall, James C., his heroic conduct, 286
 Hamster, dwarf desert, 96
 Han, the dynasty of, 20, 267, 271
 Han, the Long Rampart of, 166
 Han Hsin, General, 195
 Han Kao Tsu. *See* Liu Pang
 Hannibal, 48, 49
 Han Touhu, irrigation scheme at, 159
 Han Wu-ti, repairs Chin's boundary, 167
 Hasan Shan, Wall built from, 168
 Hayes, L. Newton, 218
 Hellenism, 42
 Hêng Chên, Wall built to, 168
 Herat, siege of, 150
 Herodotus, his description of Babylon, 44

- Herostratus burns the Temple of Diana, 45
 Hiero of Syracuse builds a wonderful vessel, 50
 Hindustan, 138
History of the Three Kingdoms, 270
 Honan, 110, 114, 166
 Hong Water, village of, 224
 Ho T'ao, the, 169
 Horse King, the. *See* Ma Wang
 Hsiao Kung, Chief of Chin, 114
 Hsien Shih, 168
 Hsien Yamen describes Kanchow, 301
 Hsienyang, 173
 Hsin Fêng, or the Silver Treasury, 187
 Hsüan, Dowager, 107
 Hsüan Tê and Divine weapons, 84
 Hsüan Tsang, a Buddhist, 195
 Hsüan Tung, legend as to his death, 106
 Hsü Hsuan, obtains rubbing of Chin's Tablet, 291, 296
 Huang Mei Weng, legend of, 105
 Huang Ti, Ruler of the Yellow, 91
 Huang Tsao, tries to rob Chin's grave, 193
 Huang Wên-Tan, Horse King, 189
 Huc, Abbé, 281
 Hui Nung, irrigation scheme, 159
 Hung Wu, a Buddhist priest and emancipator, 230
 Huns, the, 167
 Hwama Chih, Long Walls built, 168
 Hwang-ho River, otherwise called the Loess or River Loop, and *China's Sorrow*, 56, 86, 88 *et seq.*
 Hwang-ho Lu Pass, 92; Long Rampart from, 167

 Idols, number of, 234
 I-jên, grandson of Prince of Chin, 117
 Imperial Tombs. *See* Tombs
 India, Buddhist period of architecture, 52, 54,
 Inscriptions, 321 *et seq.*
 Insects, 97
 Irrigation, schemes of, 159, 163;
 wheels in the Yellow River, 236

 Jalaluddin, Sultan, retreat of, 150
 Japan and China, 228
 Jerboa or kangaroo rat, 96
 Jesuits, result of their arrival in China, 86
 Jupiter Olympus, statue of, the Fourth Wonder of the world, 45, 46

 Kalgan, gate in the Great Wall at, 158
 Kambaluc, Kublai Khan's capital, 227, 228; fall of, 230, 231
 Kanchow, description of, 300 *et seq.*
 Kan-lan-Shan, writing on the rocks at, 289
 Kantouktou, of the Kalkhas, 278
 Karakoram, the metropolis of Mongolia, 140, 144
 Keraits, the, 139
 Khorassians, the, 138
 Kiangsi, the affair between French Roman Catholics and Chinese, 332 *et seq.*
 Kia Ya, 276
 Kiayükwan, city of, 83, 316, 318;
 description and plan of, 319 *et seq.*
 Kingshan, the Triple Hill, 232
 Kojend, on the Sur, 148
 Koko Nor, 279
 Kuan Yü, afterwards deified as Kuan Ti, the god of war, 270
 Kublai, the civiliser, 135
 Kublai Khan, builds his capital inside the Great Wall, 227; makes the Great Canal, 228; the effect of his death, 230
 Kufu, the Great Pyramid of, the Second Wonder of the world, 45, 288
 Kupeikou, where the Tartar Chief pierced the Wall, 86

 Lai, an irrigating river, 160
 Lanchow, an important city, 163, 237, 239; description of, 242 *et seq.*
Language Arch, 56
 Lang Ya, 166
 Lao San-Shun, a great General, 191
 Lao Tzü, *The Old Master*, 251
 Legends and Superstitions—
 about the Great Wall, 67, 68, 101 *et seq.*, 226, 237, 263 *et seq.*, 303, 304
 the Wonderful Whip of Chin, 101, 102, 153, 154
 Chin's Famous Horse, 102, 105, 129
 the Room in the Bridge, 102, 103
 Abnormally Large Men, 104, 105
 the Hidden Grain, 130, 131
 of Temujin's Boyhood Days, 141
 Chin's Huge Frog, 155
 of Yo-Wang, 188
 of the Horse King, 189
 the Cattle King, 190
 the Old Mother Hall, 190, 193
 the Yellow Dragon, 192
 Chin's Grave, 192

Legends and Superstitions (*contd.*)—

- the Serpent's Egg, 195
- Grass Hall retreat, 197
- Chinese predilection for, 212, 213
- the White Meteor, 238
- the Twelve Widows, 239
- the Grave of Fan Cheng Wang, 240
et seq.
- Idols, 243
- Rain of Grain, Cash, and Hail, 259
- Demon-possession, 260
- the Frost Tree, 302
- in Kanchow, 305
- Chin's Wonderful Dog, 310
- the Sun and the Hare, 311
- Letterless Mountain*, 17
- Li*, the Chinese mile, length of, 11 n.
- Liangchow, city of the Great Wall at, 153, 165; a pagoda of, 220, 236,
et seq.
- Liangchowfu, the "9 by 3" city, description of, 219 *et seq.*
- Liaotung, 83
- Lienhwa Chih, *The Lily Pool*, 32, 36, 42, 44, 46
- Lin, Commissioner, destruction of opium, 21
- Ling Tiao, now Ming Chow, commencement of the Long Rampart, 169
- Ling Wu, builds the Long Rampart, 168
- Lint'ung, city of, sulphur springs, 187, 193
- Lion, a, 235
- Li Po, a man of genius and eccentric habits, 272
- Li Ssü, a Chancellor of Chin, 112; description of, 118, 178; composes the inscription on Chin's Tablet, 288, 295, 296
- Li Tzû Ch'êng, takes possession of Peking, 78
- Liu Chi, finds grain in the Great Wall, 130, 131
- Liu Hsin, Emperor of the Eastern Hans, 197
- Liu Pang, the First of the Hans, 196
- Liu Pang of P'ei, or Han Kao Tsu, 266, 267
- Liu Tsung-Yuan, Chinese calligraphist, 196
- Loess, or River Loop, the. *See* Hwang-ho
- Loh, Long Rampart to the, 166
- Lo Ma gate, 166
- Lung Ching, Mounds and Tomb of, 57, 58, 60, 71, 72, 228
- Lung Hsi, also called Kansu, 167
- Lü Pu-wei, Chancellor of Chin, 112 n., 117, 118
- Macartney, Lord, conduct of Chinese to, 21
- Madeley, Frank, investigates the Mound of Chin, 198
- Mahmud of Ghazni, 138
- Manchester Evening News*, "A Lesson to Work-shys," 99
- Manchuin, occupies Manchuria, 85
- Manchus, the, also called Chin Tartars or *The Golden Horde*, 71, 72; establish themselves within the Empire and declare themselves Emperors, 87
- Mark Antony and his library, 52
- Martin, Dr. W. A. P., *The Cap of the West*, 7; lines on Arrowhead Mountain, 68; translation of Su Wu's farewell to his wife, 268; on the Chin Tablet, 294
- Mausoleum, the, or Tomb of Mausolus, 46
- Ma Wang, the Horse King, 188, 189
- Memorial arches near Sianfu, 110
- Mencius, 251; his doctrine, 253
- Menelaus, on the Egean, 58
- Méng-Ku. *See* Mongols.
- Méng Tien, inventor of the hair pencil, 119
- Merv, siege of, 149
- Meteor, magic, 232
- Micromys speciosus*, 97
- Ming Chow. *See* Ling Tiao
- Ming Dynasty: "Thirteen Tombs," or Imperial Reservation, 33, 57; the last Chinese who ruled over China, 80; the defence of the Great Wall, 83, 168; the reign of Yung Lo, 227; their elegance in prose composition, 271
- Ming Ti, Emperor, his dream, 271
- Missions, Christian (*see also* Roman Catholics), welcomed at the Imperial Court, 272; China Inland, 287; in Kanchow, 304, 305; China awakening, 340
- Mongols, the: Wutai Shan shrine, 62; the reigns of Genghis Khan and Kublai, 135 *et seq.*; hordes of hardy horsemen, 138, 139, 167, 231; their rule from the Pacific to the Danube, 151, 228; as merchants in Kiayükwan, 323
- Moore, the great detective, afterwards a missionary, 239, 240

- Mortar, use of, 54
 Mount I., 295., 296
 Mu-jung Huang, a giant, 104
 Mu-Kung and Po-li Hsi, 113
 Mule-Horse Pass, 27, 28
 Müller, Max, on India, 126
 Muslims, the, Rulers of the Khorasians, 138
 Mu Wang, introduces astrology, 53 ; a great traveller, 120

 Nanchang, the Kiangsi affair at, 332
 Nanking, a waste, 233 ; native capital fixed at, 274
 Nelson, Philip, on the Chinese Pigmies, 98
 " Nestorians " or Syrians, their disappearance, 272 ; the famous Tablet, 290 ; at Kanchow, 304
 Ninghia, 83, 84 ; seized by Genghis Khan, 123 ; description of, 124 *et seq.* ; its manufactures, 132 ; the Irrigation Canal, 162
 Ninghiafu, letters from, 121 *et seq.*
 Ninwei Hsin, building of the West Long Wall to, 168
 Nishapur, siege of, 149
 Niu Wang, the Cattle King, 188 ; story of, 190
 Nuns of China, the, 221

 " Oil Tablet," 298
 " Old Hero Meng," 330
 Omar Khayyam, his poems, 137
 Opium cultivation, 301 ; drug habit in Tibet, 305
 Ordos country, 104, 106
 Ox-Tail, Rabbit Face, 88

 Pailo at Yunchang Hsien, 300 ; the Good Luck, 318
 Pao Ssü, 194
 Pa River, 195
 Parthenon, the, faultless in design and execution, 49
 Parthia, founded by Arsaces, 52, 170
 Pearl Emperor, the, 189, 195
 Peking, construction of, 227 ; Chien Wen's death at, 232 n.
 Pelusium, 50
 Pergamus, the capital of Mysia, her wealth, learning and sculpture, 52
 Peyshih-K'ow, Rocky Pass at, 64 ; Arsenal Tower at, 66
 Pharos, the watch-tower and light-house at, the Sixth Wonder of the world, 46
 Phidias, carver of the statue of Jupiter Olympus, 46

 Philadelphus, King Ptolemy, his great wealth, 43 ; the watch-tower at Pharos, 46 ; his engineering projects, 50
 Philosophy, the Four Schools of, 51
 Pigmies, the Chinese, 98
 Pinches, T. G., *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, on Babylon, 44 n.
 P'inglo Hsien, the North Long Wall, 168
 Pliny, on the Great Pyramid at Gizeh, 45
 Po Ch'i, General, 108
 Po Chu Pass, 168
 Po-li Hsi, Chancellor of Chin, 112, 113
 Prester John, otherwise known as Vang Khan, ruler of the Black Tartars, 140
 Ptolemy, King. *See* Philadelphus

 Ramanand, his doctrine, 138
 Rampart, the Long, 166, 167
Red Heads, Chinese name for cannon, 86
 Red Peppers, the Valley of, 257 *et seq.*
 Religion. *See* Missions
 Rhodes, the Colossus at, the Seventh Wonder of the world, 47
 Ridley, Henry French, heroic conduct at Sining, 286
 River Loop. *See* Hwang-ho
 Roads, the Four Great, 47 *et seq.*
 Roman Catholic Mission at Liangchowfu, 223, 224 ; the Kiangsi affair, 332, 333
 Rome, the Four Great Roads, 47 *et seq.*

 Sacred Mountain. *See* T'ai Shan
 Sacred Tree, 243
Sage Brush, a valuable plant, 96
 Sand Lake, 168
 Sang Wei Han, a great Minister and a dwarf, 99
 Schliemann, Dr., his excavations at Troy, 54
 " Sea Cucumber Feast," 335
 Seal, introduction of the, 17
 Seal characters used for Chin's Tablet, 290, 294, 296
 Serapis, Temple of, 43
 Serpent's Egg, Temple of the, 194
 Severus, the Wall of, 210
 Shanchow, 282
 Shang-Chün, 167
 Shangsün Chwang, the Upper New Village, 276

- Shang Yang, otherwise called Wei Yang, a Chancellor of Chin, 112, 114, 115
- Shanhai-kwan, town of, 25
- Shansi, defences of, 83; invasion of, 85; the Rampart, 168
- Shantung, 146, 168
- Shan Yü, the common Sovereign of the Tartars, 268
- Sheffield, Dr., on the translation of the Chin Tablet, 294
- Sheh Hsien, Long Rampart of Ts'u, 166
- Shengtü Plain, 159
- Shên Ti, an army corps, 83
- Shên Tsung. *See* Wan Li
- Shiching, Ruins of Great Wall at, 106
- Shiching Tsi, tower at
- Shih Huang Ti. *See* Chin
- Shih Kao, General, 84
- Shih Tien Tse, High Minister of Kublai Khan, 104
- Shun, character and reign of, 246, 247
- Shwei K'ow, 65, 84
- Sian, Monuments at, 188; description of, 195
- Sianfu, two Memorial Arches near, 110; Club House and Stock Exchange in, 112
- Siaochao, the Christian city of, 102
- Sie Ping, 167
- Sining, in the Tibetan Loop of the Great Wall, 275, 282
- Snakes, 97; nine-headed, 183
- Sostratus, the builder of the watch-tower lighthouse at Pharos, 46, 47
- Sowerby, Arthur de C., discoverer of the *Dipus Sowerbyi*, 96
- Ssü-ma Ch'ien, the historian, 11
- Statue of Jupiter Olympus, the Fourth Wonder of the world, 45, 46
- Su Chin, Chancellor of Chin, 112, 115, 116
- Suchow, 308, 319
- Süenhwafu, defences of, 83
- Sui Chow, 168
- Sui Wên-ti, 168
- Sung Dynasty, its literary character, 271
- Sung Shan, or Pine Hill People, 169
- Superstitions. *See* Legends
- Su Wu, his poem, 268
- Syrian missionaries *See* Nestorians
- Tablets: West of Kiayükwan, 4; at east end of Great Wall, 4; recording construction of the Great Wall, 64 *et seq.*; of Chin, 288 *et seq.*; Famous I Shan, 294; *The Martial Barrier of All under Heaven*, 318
- Ta Ha Leng, 278
- T'ai, Mount, 166
- Taiping, the, capture of Chinese walled cities, 124
- T'ai Shan, or Sacred Mountain, 17
- T'ai Tsung, of the T'ang dynasty, 188
- T'ang Canal, 160
- T'ang dynasty, 198, 271-273
- T'ang Mên, leader of the Mohammedan Rebellion, 130
- Tan Kuang, his advice as to defences, 84
- Ta Obo Shan, 279
- Taoism, 212, 215, 251, 252
- Tao Kuang, Emperor, his tomb, 61
- Taokwan K'ow, Rocky Gorge of, 50
- Tao Tê Ching, doctrines of, 251
- Ta Pa Ying, 153, 154; engineering feat at, 158, 159
- Tartars, the, invasion of, 84, 85, 107, 113, 150, 228, 268; description of, 138, 139
- Tatars. *See* Tartars
- Temperance organisation, 125
- Temple of Gods, 28, 31; of Diana at Ephesus, 45; of the Three Kings, 188; of Heaven, 211; to Twelve Widows, 239; of Fuh Shi, 257; of the Golden Roof, 276
- Temujin. *See* Genghis Khan
- Tenodatus, philological discoverer, 52
- Testament, the old Hebrew, 51
- Thirteen Tombs, the, 33, 54, 56
- Thistle Ravine, 35
- Three Lights, Valley of the, 257, 258
- Tibet, the Buddhist monks in, 138; journey to, 275 *et seq.*; a Prince of, 304
- Tibetan Loop, 275 *et seq.*; ruins of the Great Wall, 282
- T'ien Chia Ching, the wonderful man of Chiang Wang, 191
- T'ien Kung and the Lama Temple, 165
- Timur, King, 148
- Tombs, the Thirteen, 33; the Eastern, 34; to Arsenoë, 43
- Tongking, 83
- Tortures and massacres: Of the scholars by Chin, 14; owing to the inscription on the Aerolite, 17; the tomb in the mountain, 19; on Christians, 30, 59, 60; at the West Gate, 283

- Towers: Armoury and Arsenal at Peysih K'ow, 64, 66; at Copper Green Pass, 80; at Shiching Tsi, 140; Tsuchai Yeh, 198; Cha Tyuat Tushan Cheng, 208; section of Great Wall, 252; ruins of the last, 326
- Tree of Healing, the, 277
- Ts'ai Lun, inventor of paper, 119
- Tsa Ma Lang, 276
- Ts'ingshui Ying, the Long Rampart, 168
- Ts'in-huang Chüan, or King Chin's stream, 163
- Tsi River, 166
- Tsuchai Yeh, Tower of the Old Wall, 198
- Tsui Chung-fang, 168
- T'su, Long Rampart of, 167
- Tuan, Prince, leader of the "Boxers," 132
- Tu Chang, a scholar who helped to build the Great Wall, 197
- Tu Fu, a poet, 272
- T'ungkwan, Pass of, 187
- Turcomans, the, 87
- Twelve Widows, Temple of the, 239
- Uigurs, the, 139, 145
- Via Appia: Flaminia, Latina, Salaria*, 47, 48
- Wall of China, The Great (*see also* Legends)—
 extent and building of, 11, 119, 175, 327
 from the Sea to the Eastern "Y," 23 *et seq.*
 railway through, 26
 the ancient architectural wave, 40 *et seq.*
 from the "Thirteen Tombs" to "China's Sorrow," 56 *et seq.*
 "The Longest Cemetery on Earth," 59
 Tablets recording the construction of, 64 *et seq.*
 beautiful scenery along, 68 *et seq.*
 view of, at Ch'achien Kow, 74
 the defence of, 79 *et seq.*
 Genghis Khan, the Red Raider, 135 *et seq.*
 The Desert Loop, 153 *et seq.*
 The Long Ramparts and Walls, 167-169
 the reason of, 205 *et seq.*
 Liang-chow-fu, 219 *et seq.*
 the Mongol Tartars, 228
 the Southern Loop of, 236 *et seq.*
- Wall of China, The Great (*see also* Legends), *contd.*—
 Tibetan Loop of, 275 *et seq.*
 Kanchow, 298 *et seq.*
 the end of, 316 *et seq.*
 Wang Chiung, builds a New Wall, 168
 Wang Khan, his dealings with Genghis Khan, 142, 143; his fate, 144
 Wang Mang, becomes Emperor, under name of Hsin Wang, 197
 Wan Li, Emperor, reigned for 47 years, 71, 72, 228; ravages of the Tartars, 86
 Wan-lich'ang, Chêng. *See* Wall of China
 Wanyin Chien, 100
Weapons of the gods, or cannon, 83, 84
 Wei, Long Rampart of, 166
 Wei Ch'ing, 167
 Wei-hai-wei, 146
 Wei Jan, Chancellor, 107, 112
 Weiku, or the Devil's Hollow, 116
 Weinan, City of, 187
 Wei River, 187
 Wei Yang. *See* Shang Yang
 Wei Yüan-Ti, builder of a Long Rampart, 167
 Wên, grave-mound of, 196
 Wên Ju-Chang, Imperial Censor, 68
 Wên Pao, translates the Chin Tablet, 291 *et seq.*
 Western Tombs, 56, 60
 Wherry, John, and the Chin Tablet, 293
 "White Bones" Pagoda, 226
 White Lily sect, the, 191
 White Meteor, the, 238
 White North River, 326
 Wolf Sleeping Ravine, 93
 Wonders of the World, The Seven, 44 *et seq.*
 Wu, grave-mound of, 196
 Wu Han, a great General, 197
 Wushi Ling, a lofty Pass, 237
 Wutai Ae, or the Five-terraced Rambling Hill, 95
 Wutai Shan, a lofty shrine, 62, 168
 Wuting-ho, the hermit of the, 102
 Wu Yuen, 167
- Xavier, the first of the Jesuit missionaries, 77
- "Y," the Eastern, 23 *et seq.*
 Yalu River, 83
 Yang Hu Hsi, legend of, 193
 Yao, reigned 102 years, 246, 247
 Yao Chi-Fu, Head of the White Lily Sect robbers, 191

- Yao Mo Shan, 280
- Yellow River, the, protects Ninghia,
 - 132 ; a marvel of nature, 245 ; a great flood, 248
- Yellow Sea, the, 92
- Yen, Long Rampart of, 167
- Yen Men or Wild Goose Gate, 168
- Yezonkai Behadr, "The Ninth Hero," 140
- Yo Wang, the Medicine King, 188
- Yü, Emperor, 194, 246, 248
- Yü, Governor of Yen Sui, 168
- Yughi, who rode in a pie, 147, 149
- Yulin, 97 ; description of, 102
- Yulinfu, 96
- Yung Chang Hsien, picturesque Pailo at, 300
- Yung Chang, pagodas of, 299
- Yung Lo, Emperor : the Great Ming, the Mound of, 57, 233 ; removal of the Capital, 82, 227 ; his life and reign, 227 *et seq.*
- Yü Su Min, his work, 93 n.
- Yü Tzü-Chuan, Inspector, 85
- Zigzag Wall, the, 10



CATALOGUED.

PRINTED BY
HAZELL, WATSON AND VINEY, LD.,
LONDON AND AYLESBURY.

CHASCO

CATALOGUE

China - Travel
freehold - China -
Description

"A book that is shut is but a block"

CENTRAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL LIBRARY

GOVT. OF INDIA
Department of Archaeology
NEW DELHI

Please help us to keep the book
clean and moving.